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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
Benoist sculp.

THE GENERAL

HISTORY of the Late WAR:

CONTAINING IT'S

Riſe, Progreſs, *and* Event,

IN

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

AND EXHIBITING

The STATE of the Belligerent Powers at the Commencement of the War; their Intereſts and Objects in it's Continuation; and REMARKS on the Meaſures, which led GREAT BRITAIN to Victory and Conqueſt.

INTERSPERSED WITH

The CHARACTERS of the able and diſintereſted STATESMEN, to whoſe Wiſdom and Integrity, and of the HEROES, to whoſe Courage and Conduct, we are indebted for that

NAVAL and MILITARY

Succeſs, which is not to be equalled in the Annals of this, or of any other Nation.

AND WITH

Accurate Deſcriptions of the SEAT of WAR, the Nature and Importance of our CONQUESTS, and of the moſt remarkable BATTLES by Sea and Land.

Illuſtrated with

A Variety of HEADS, PLANS, MAPS, and CHARTS, Deſigned and Engraved by the *beſt Artiſts*.

VOL. III.

Hiſtorici eſt: nequid falſi, audeat dicere: nequid veri, non audeat.

POLIB.

By the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, *M. A.*
And other GENTLEMEN.

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THE

GENERAL HISTORY

OF THE

LATE WAR.

THE Imperial army being utterly disabled by the defeat at Rosbach; and there being nothing to fear, nor to do in this quarter, his Prussian Majesty was left entirely at liberty to act in person against the Austrians. They had opened trenches before Schweidnitz, in Silesia, on the 26th of October, but had made little or no progress on the 9th of November, having been perpetually interrupted by the frequent sallies of the besieged. Prince Charles of Lorrain had encamped near Breslau, over-against the army commanded to cover that city, under the Prince of Bevern, waiting the reduction of Schweidnitz, that he might be able by the addition of the forces [a] employed in that siege, to give

A. D. 1757. King of Prussia turns his thoughts against the Austrians in Silesia.

[a] The troops of Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

A. D. 1757. Bevern battle, or make him retreat and leave Breſlau to his mercy. By theſe circumſtances Sileſia was in danger of being forced out of the hands of Pruſſia. This was the principal object of the war between him and the Empreſs Queen. His Majeſty, therefore, haſtened to its aſſiſtance with a conſiderable part of his victorious army, firmly believing that the garriſon would hold out, with hopes of relief, to the laſt extremity. But it was too late. For, though there was great encouragement to hold out, from the great loſs ſuſtained by the Auſtrians, in a general aſſault, on the eleventh, when they could only carry two redoubts, without making any conſiderable breach in the ramparts of the town, the generals, who commanded at Schweidnitz, thought proper againſt the inclination of the garriſon, who had before, and then offered to force their way through the beſiegers, to capitulate next day; and thereby ſurrendered themſelves and a garriſon of 4000 brave fellows priſoners of war, and that important fortreſs into the hands of the Auſtrian auxiliaries, together with a great quantity of ammunition, proviſions and money.

The ſhameful capitulation made by the officers in Schweidnitz.

The loſs of this ſtrong town was certainly a very great weakening of his Pruſſian Majeſty's intereſt and ſtrength in Sileſia; but the depriving him of the ſervice of ſo many veteran ſoldiers would have been more ſeverely felt in his preſent circumſtances had they not found an opportunity to diſengage themſelves from the eſcort, conducting them into Bohemia; which the garriſon of Schweidnitz were animated to do by the news of the

The ſoldiers made priſoners, fly from their eſcort.

he atchievements of their fellow ſoldiers, under the command of their King in perſon, at Roſbach. So that not above 200 of theſe priſoners remained with the Auſtrians. A. D. 1757.

Schweidnitz having ſurrendered, the corps[b], which had beſieged it, rejoined the main army near Liſſa. Where it was reſolved to attack the Prince of Bevern without delay; before the King, by forced marches, could arrive to his aſſiſtance. Their force was three times more than the Prince's: and General Nadaſti was poſted with a ſeparate body on the flank of the Pruſſian right wing. The attack was begun at nine o'clock on the 22d in the morning. But notwithſtanding their vaſt ſuperiority in numbers, and the advantage of their ſituation, the Auſtrian right wing was entirely beat and forced to retire towards Newmarck. Lieutenant General Ziethen, who commanded the Pruſſian left wing, gave Nadaſti ſuch a warm reception, that his ſeparate corps was alſo routed; and the enemy began every where to give up the battle for loſt, and to conſult how they might make a ſafe retreat; and left the Pruſſians in poſſeſſion of the field of battle. But the Prince of Bevern finding that ſome of his regiments had ſuffered greatly, did not think it proper to remain in that ſituation. He firſt withdrew into his camp; and next night he paſſed the Oder near Breſlau: a retreat equally as myſterious as the ſurrender of Schweidnitz; for according to the beſt accounts, his army was far from being weakened in propor-

The Auſtrians rejoin the main army at Liſſa.

Attack the Prince of Bevern.

Beaten.

Prince of Bevern retires.

[b] Had loſt 8000 men in the ſiege.

A. D. 1757. tion to the Auſtrians, who, it is ſaid, amounted to 20,000 men killed, wounded and miſſing.

On the 23d the army remained behind Breſlau: and on the 24th, about four in the morning, the Prince of Bevern, as he was reconnoitring with an eſcort, was ſurprized and carried off by a party of Croats, who had paſſed the Oder, under the command of General Beck. This misfortune did not come alone. Lieutenant General Leſtwitz, the chief commander in Breſlau, giving up all hopes of ſupport from an army, that knew not how to improve the advantage of their late victory, and was now deprived of their commander, in a very myſterious manner, and thinking his own ſtrength was very inſufficient to maintain a place ſo extenſive and ſo badly fortified, capitulated, on condition that the garriſon and wounded ſhould have free leave to march out, and not act againſt the Empreſs Queen during the courſe of the war.

Surprized and taken priſoner.

Such was the ſituation of his Pruſſian Majeſty, all communication between him and his armies in Sileſia being cut off by the enemy, that he could have no advice of theſe tranſactions, till the 29th, when he arrived at Parchwitz. Here he aſſembled his whole ſtrength; the reſolute garriſon of Schweidnitz, that broke from their eſcort, and the forces, that had done ſuch great things under the Prince of Bevern, and Lieutenant General Ziethen. And by this junction, his Majeſty, on the firſt of December, found himſelf in a condition to face the enemy, and his troops full of ardour to reſtore affairs to their former ſtate.

All communication between the King of Pruſſia and his army in Sileſia cut off.

This

A. D. 1757.

Thus diſpoſed and animated, his Pruſſian Majeſty, being but two days march diſtant from the enemy, advanced with his whole army to Neumarck, on the 4th. The viſit was quite unexpected. It threw the huſſars and pandours, many thouſands of which were reſting themſelves ſecure in that town, into great confuſion, at the approach of the King's army. They endeavoured to eſcape towards Breſlau, while they ſhut the gates of the town on the ſide of the Pruſſians. But his Pruſſian Majeſty foreſeeing that would be their attempt to eſcape, had ordered ſome ſquadrons of dragoons and huſſars to file round the walls, and to cut off their retreat. By this means the action became deſperate. The Pruſſians forced the gates and drove the enemy entirely out of the town: who falling into the hands of a large body of cavalry, ſtationed for that purpoſe, 300 of them were cut to pieces, and 600 threw down their arms and were made priſoners; with the loſs of no more than five Pruſſian huſſars. There were found in this town all the enemy's ovens, a ſmall magazine, and two pieces of cannon, belonging to the pandours.

Marches in queſt of the Auſtrian army.

Surprizes Neumarck.

Loſs of the Auſtrians.

The Auſtrian army, upon the news of this inſult, demoliſhed the entrenchments of their camp near Liſſa, recalled all their ſtraggling parties, and all the garriſon of Breſlau, except a few battalions, in order to ſeek the King of Pruſſia, and to chaſtiſe him for his preſumption to come and beat up their quarters. But as ſoon as his Majeſty was informed of their motions and deſign,

Auſtrian army march to give him battle.

A. D. 1757. King of Pruſſia advances to meet them.

he, to ſave ſome trouble and time, reſolved to meet the enemy: and at five o'clock next morning (the 5th) he began to march with his whole army. At day break the Auſtrian cavalry were deſcryed on a hill about half a league from Neumarck: who ſpread themſelves ſo much, that they carried the appearance of the whole Auſtrian army, by that dawn of light; and accordingly the King commanded his troops to march forward in two columns.

Drives their advanced guard back.

As the day advanced it was ſoon diſcovered that thoſe troops, which occupied the hills, were only four regiments of Saxon light horſe, under the command of Lieutenant General Count Noſtitz. The Pruſſian huſſars were immediately ordered to attack them. Which they performed ſo furiouſly, that they killed and took about 300 and put the reſt to flight: who eſcaped under the protection of a thick fog. A circumſtance that alſo greatly favoured the march of the Pruſſians, as they proceeded. For, they were upon the main body of the Auſtrian army, about noon, under this cover, before they were apprized of their intentions.

Diſpoſition and ſtrength of the Auſtrian camp.

The Auſtrians were drawn up in order of battle, in front of the village of Leuthen, upon a fine plain, with ſome adjacent eminencies well furniſhed with artillery, fortified both on the right and the left by ſtrong batteries of cannon, and in the intervals made difficult of acceſs by trees felled and laid croſs the ways, where the thickets did not favour their operations and diſpoſitions. Moreover their left wing was well covered behind by a pretty

large

large wood, where the enemy had cut down a great number of trees, to prevent their being attacked in flank. However, after his Pruſſian Majeſty had reconnoitred their ſituation, he reſolved to attack their left wing, and made his diſpoſitions accordingly: and as General Nadaſti was poſted with a corps of reſerve on the left wing, in order to fall upon the flank of the right wing of the Pruſſians, his Majeſty placed four battalions behind the cavalry of this ſame wing, which had a very good effect: for, theſe ſame battalions not only routed Nadaſti's corps, which, at the beginning of the action flanked the Pruſſian cavalry in the right wing, and had made them give way; but ſupported and covered the right wing ſo effectually, that they acted with ſuch vigour on the left of the enemy, as to oblige them ſoon after to fall back. This made way for the Pruſſian infantry to advance; which they did in good order, though expoſed on all ſides to a fierce fire of artillery and ſmall arms; of which the like was ſcarce ever ſeen. But the Pruſſian artillery performed wonders on this occaſion. It was of ſuch ſignal ſervice in ſupporting the march of their infantry, that the enemy's cannon were ſoon ſilenced.

A. D. 1757.

Attacked by the Pruſſians.

Nothing could excel their bravery and gallant reſiſtance made by the Auſtrians during the whole engagement. But, they were at length, though with great difficulty, obliged to give way. They rallied all their forces about Leuthen, which was defended on all ſides by entrenchments and redoubts; and maintained the battle at this place about

Bravery, &c. of both armies.

A. D. 1757. about an hour longer; but were at length forced to yield to fate and to the ſuperior bravery of the Pruſſian battalions, who repeated their attacks till they became maſters of this poſt. This decided the battle. The Auſtrians beaten from their laſt reſort fled on every ſide: and when the village of Leuthen was abandoned, his Pruſſian Majeſty met with no further oppoſition. Victory having thus declared in favour of the Pruſſians the purſuit begun. The cavalry and huſſars purſued the flying enemy moſt part of the night, killed many, and brought in many thouſand priſoners. The King, on his ſide, purſued the enemy as far as Liſſa, where his army ſpent the night under arms.

Victory declares in favour of the Pruſſians.

Purſuit.

Great generalſhip and remarkable bravery were ſhewn on both ſides in this battle, which accounts for the length of the conteſt, and for the extraordinary loſs of men. The battle began at two in the afternoon and continued till night. But the line formed by the Auſtrians was ſo extenſive, that they could quickly replace with freſh troops the loſs they ſuſtained. This prevented the Pruſſian right wing's being employed at the beginning of the action: and this was the reaſon why the battle did not become general till towards four o'clock, and of being obliged to bring up their ſmall rear-guard. Beſides the cavalry at firſt found it very difficult to engage, being obliged to advance over cauſeways and felled trees, with which the enemy was covered. But General Ziethen, their commander, delivered them at length out of that difficulty, and found them a way to come into a ſhare of the action; and then they drove all before them.

Length of the engagement.

A. D. 1757.

The right wing of the Pruſſian army was commanded by his Majeſty in perſon, and conducted by Prince Maurice of Anhault-Deſſau. The left was committed to the conduct of General Retzow. The whole diſpoſitions were made by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and ſurpaſſed every thing he had yet done: and they were as happily executed; otherwiſe the infantry, which performed wonders, muſt have been obliged to give way in their Sovereign's preſence.

Gallant action of a cornet.

The confuſion of the Auſtrians became ſo great that, in the purſuit, a cornet of Ziethen's regiment, with a party of ten men only, took, diſarmed, and brought 100 Auſtrians priſoners to the head-quarters. For which gallant action the King promoted him to the rank of a captain, and honoured him with *the order of merit.*

Rewarded.

Strength of the Auſtrian army.

The Auſtrian army was not only well officered; but it was vaſtly ſuperior in numbers and ſtrength, conſiſting of 80,000 men, and a very large train of artillery. The Pruſſians did not exceed 36,000 horſe and foot; with a much inferior artillery.

Of the Pruſſians.

Loſs of the Auſtrians.

The Auſtrians had 6000 and upwards ſlain in battle: had many more wounded: 21,500 were made priſoners, amongſt whom were two generals, General O'Donnel dangerouſly wounded, the Saxon General Count de Noſtitz: beſides the ſon of the late Marſhal Browne: and 291 officers, many of them field officers: they loſt 4000 baggage and ammunition waggons, well filled; 168 cannon [c] and 51 colours and ſtandards.

[c] Some accounts make them 200 and 241 pieces.

Prince

A. D. 1757. Prince de Lichtenſtein was alſo dangerouſly wounded; and General Count Lucheſi was left dead in the field of battle.

Surpriſing diſparity. What exceeds almoſt all credibility is, the ſmall loſs of the Pruſſians on this memorable and moſt ſevere occaſion; they had no more than 500 killed, and 2,300 wounded; amongſt whom was Major-General Krockow, who was alſo made priſoner [d]. But the account from Vienna of the ſame action, is ſo flagrant an inſtance of miſrepreſentation, that we cannot but take particular notice of it: This account was contained in a diſpatch bearing date the 14th of December, and directed to the miniſters of their Imperial Majeſties at foreign courts. The ſubſtance of which is as follows:

Auſtrian account. "YOU have had, as yet, Sir, but a very imperfect account of the affair on the 5th of December, between the Imperial and Pruſſian army. As I am perſuaded the Pruſſians will make great boaſt, and magnify to an extreme degree, their victory over the Auſtrians, I am glad I have it in my power to aſſure you, that, except the apparent advantage of having kept the field of battle, and having taken eighteen or twenty field pieces, they obtained none that were any way eſſential. The conſequences of this action will place the matter in a clear light.

"The effuſion of blood was, indeed, very great; but, I believe, the reſult will prove more to the advantage of the Imperial than the Pruſſian army, by reaſon, that the loſs was near equal;

[d] This battle was fought on the 5th of December 1757.

and that, if there was a difference with regard to the number of the ſlain and wounded, it ſeems to me, that it was in favour of the Imperialiſts. The Pruſſians will not gain an inch of ground by this event. They will be obliged to fight a-new, which will only, in the end, weaken them; or they muſt ſeek out for winter-quarters. A. D. 1757.

"Breſlau and Leignitz are provided with ſtrong garriſons, and with proviſions and ammunition in abundance. The Imperial army, by its poſition near Schweidnitz, covers that place, ſecures the communication with Bohemia, and ſo keeps in awe the Pruſſian army, that it cannot execute any thing againſt theſe two places, otherwiſe than by citing them to ſurrender: for to effect any thing real, there would be a neceſſity of inveſting and beſieging them in form. This is what the King of Pruſſia is not likely to attempt near an army, which, whatever reinforcement this Prince may receive, will alſo be reinforced on its ſide, and will always be ſuperior in number to him, and I dare ſay, will not fail to equal him in courage. But now I will lay before you a clear and diſtinct idea of the action of the 5th.

"It is expedient previouſly to obſerve, that it were to be wiſhed, that after the taking of Breſlau, the Imperial army had been in a condition to purſue the broken remains of Prince Bevern's army, to beat or diſperſe them, and at the ſame time to march againſt the King of Pruſſia, who came to cover a retreat; but the neceſſary celerity in ſuch a caſe was not practicable. The Imperial army had ſuffered much in the action of the 22d of November.

A. D. 1757. vember. The infantry wanted ſhoes and ſtockings, which they were under a neceſſity of being furniſhed with, before they could ſet out on their march. The cavalry extremely fatigued, had occaſion for reſt to recruit their ſpirits, and it was not till the fourth of this month, that they were in a condition to march againſt the enemy.

"This interval of time, which the King of Pruſſia gained, a time always precious in war, facilitated the aſſembling of the troops diſperſed by the action of the 22d of November, together with the arrival of the numerous garriſon of Glogaw, and a part of the heavy artillery of that place; as alſo, a conſiderable detachment, as it is pretended, *from Marſhal Lehwald's army:* ſo that by a moderate computation, this Prince's troops might be ſuppoſed to amount to 36 or 40,000 men, on the day of battle.

"The Auſtrians had in all 50,000 men. They might have inſured the victory, if they had had 10,000 leſs. This can be eaſily proved. Their army was poſted very advantageouſly by the care and attention of Marſhal Daun. The right, extending to the village of Nypern, was covered by ponds. The front was ſecured by its ſituation and a numerous artillery, and the left terminated in a village called Luthen. This village being ſituated in a plain, Marſhal Daun, who foreſaw that the King of Pruſſia would direct his main attack on this point, had reinforced it, and covered the flank by five lines diſpoſed behind each other; thus making, like an experienced general, the beſt advantage of the nature of the ground. It

was

was in this ſituation that the Auſtrian generals waited the coming up of the enemy. The Pruſſians advanced about one in the afternoon, within cannon-ſhot. The Auſtrian artillery did ſuch execution, that it immediately threw into confuſion the firſt line of the enemy's infantry, which, with great difficulty was brought again to the charge. Towards three o'clock the fire of the ſmall arms began. The two lines having cloſed each other, that of the Pruſſians was every where repulſed, except in the above-mentioned point of attack, where the troops poſted on the left, at the firſt diſcharge of the Pruſſian infantry gave way, without firing a ſhot, turned their backs, and brought after them, in their flight, ſome troops, and even intire regiments that flanked them. This unforeſeen and unexpected accident broke the line, and gave opportunity to the Pruſſian cavalry to penetrate into the empty ſpace. The diſorder was afterwards, in ſome reſpect, rectified, and the line being cloſed by the corps of reſerve that advanced, reſtored the battle, and hindered the left wing, that had been taken in flank, from being intirely defeated. This could not be well effected without loſing ground; but it was obſtinately diſputed, and as the front was ſucceſsful, the left was ſupported as much as poſſible by the detachments ſent to it. However, being greatly weakened by the firſt diſorder, and the Pruſſians ſtill vigorouſly attacking it, there was a neceſſity at laſt of retreating, which was executed in good order, and ſtep by ſtep, ſuch of the enemy as preſented themſelves being con- A. D. 1757.

A. D. 1757. continually charged. The battle laſted from one till half an hour after four.

"Though we are not exactly informed of the loſs of officers and ſoldiers, there is reaſon to preſume, that the loſs of the Pruſſians comes not ſhort of ours. A proof of the courage of the Imperial troops may be evinced from their deſiring to fight again the next day, when the King of Pruſſia preſented himſelf with his whole army to attempt the paſſage of the Schweidnitz."

Reply of the Pruſſians.

To which the Pruſſians replied:—"Such is the account which the court of Vienna thought fit to communicate to her miniſters at foreign courts; what credit ſuch miniſters deſerve is now manifeſt to all the world, and what muſt be the ſituation of a court which is driven to ſuch expedients is equally apparent. The ſurrender of Breſlau, in which was 14,000 of the troops of Auſtria, beſides almoſt all their ableſt generals and officers, is the beſt poſſible teſtimony, that this battle was deciſive in favour of the Pruſſians; and ſo far was the Auſtrian army from covering this capital, as was pretended, that all who eſcaped, and could not find refuge in the fortified towns, fled in the utmoſt terror and confuſion, not knowing what to do, nor where to repair for ſafety or protection; inſomuch that the whole boaſted army, the remains of which was ſtill ſuperior to the Pruſſians on the 14th, was ſo broken and diſperſed before the 26th of December, that it was, in a manner, annihilated."

The immediate effects of this victory was the surrender of Breslau. His troops, in the heat of their courage, were eager to assault and to attempt this strong city, garrisoned by 14,000 men, by storm; but that method might have been attended with fatal consequences. Therefore his Prussian Majesty abated their ardour, and prevailed with them to hearken to more adviseable measures. He ordered the approaches to be carried on in the usual form. The Prussian army was not prepared to form a siege; it was however necessary that they should not leave behind them such a strong garrison placed by the Austrians in that capital for its defence. They at first took possession of the suburbs called Ohlau, and of the convent of the brothers of charity, and of St. Maurice's churchyard. There they established two batteries, which were soon ready to be played. From thence they carried a parallel within 400 paces of the ditch of the city, advancing towards Schweidnitz gate. One of the first effects of their bombs was the blowing up a tower, situated on the shoulder of a bastion, which served as a magazine of powder; and the explosion made a considerable breach in the ramparts. This happened on the 15th at night, and greatly facilitated the success of the attack. The greatest part of the cannon of the besieged was already dismounted, and the fire of their batteries was, on the 16th, almost entirely ceased. On the 17th the Prussians advanced considerably by sap. On the 18th they erected a new battery on the right of the parallel. On the 19th

A. D. 1757. Breslau besieged.

A. D. 1757. they were advanced within 140 paces of the ditch, and the breach was conſiderably augmented. Thus by the ardour of the troops, which the rigour of the ſeaſon could not abate, the approaches were carried ſo far as to oblige the enemy to think of ſurrendering. The beſieged had no outwork that covered the body of the place; nor any covered way. The beſiegers had turned off the little river Ohlau, and by that means had left the ditch dry; and thus there remained no reſource for the enemy to defend themſelves with ſucceſs. They therefore reſolved to capitulate, which was done on the 20th. The commanders of the garriſon would have ſtipulated for advantages, but were obliged to ſubmit to the condition of being made priſoners of war, with the whole garriſon.

Capitulated.

Loſs. At Breſlau 144,000 florins were found in the Auſtrian military cheſt, and the magazines were well ſtocked. Thirty-ſeven pieces of Pruſſian cannon, which were loſt in the action of the 22d of November, were retaken; and beſides the artillery belonging to the place, forty-four pieces of Auſtrian cannon were found in it.

Lignitz ſurrenders. On the 29th the town of Lignitz ſurrendered, the garriſon of which was ſuffered to retire, as the number of priſoners was already ſo great as to render the entertainment of more inconvenient. A conſiderable magazine of meal and oats, ſome artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition were ſecured.

The vigilance of the King of Pruſſia to improve every advantage is aſtoniſhing, for, notwithſtanding

ing the deep ſnow that lay upon the ground, his Majeſty marched on the 24th, at break of day, with part of his army and a train of artillery, to Schweidnitz, garriſoned with 7000 men. A. D. 1757. Schweidnitz attacked.

Thus his Pruſſian Majeſty, in a month's time, beat the Imperialiſts, and their auxiliaries the French; entirely routed the Auſtrians, and regained all Sileſia, except the town of Schweidnitz; about which he formed a blockade, the ſame day that Breſlau capitulated. And at this time the number of his priſoners exceeded the number of his whole army. Rapidity of the Pruſſian arms.

The ſiege of Schweidnitz did not prevent other operations in Sileſia. The King ordered his troops under the command of Baron Fauqué, to purſue the Auſtrian fugitives, who, on the 18th, arrived at Freyberg, from whence the enemy was inſtantly diſlodged: nor did they make a more vigorous defence at Fredberg, Strigau, Kunerſdorff, nor any of the open towns; but fled precipitately on the firſt approach of the Pruſſians. On the 19th four officers and 200 private men were made priſoners, and ſixty waggons laden with meal for Schweidnitz taken. The 20th the Baron purſued the enemy as far as Reichenau, and attacked them on the hills near Landſhut, where they had halted and intrenched themſelves, having received in the morning of that day, a re-inforcement of 2000 men from Liebau, which made them ſuperior in infantry to their purſuers; yet, notwithſtanding this ſuperiority, they were driven from their trenches, and purſued through Griffau and Liebau: of which towns the Pruſſians took poſſeſſion, Freyberg taken. And other places.

A. D. 1757. and found in them 2000 tons of meal, great quantities of forage, and many thouſand bombs, bullets, and granadoes. Thus the mountains of Sileſia were entirely ſcoured, and thoſe of the enemy that eſcaped driven half naked and ſtarving into the circle of Konigſgratz.

Loſs of the Auſtrians.

In Upper Sileſia, the towns of Jaggendorff, Troppau, Teſſohen, and Strigau, were likewiſe taken.

The love of the Engliſh for the King of Pruſſia.

Theſe brave actions, ſo glorious and ſo rapid, endeared him to the people of England, who had but juſt before given him up for loſt and a prey to his numerous enemies. They loved him; and they beheld him with aſtoniſhment and admiration, extricating himſelf with ſuch activity and galantry, out of ſo many and great difficulties; and every man, at that time ſaid, "It was a pity ſo "brave a monarch ſhould be unſupported, or per-"mitted to be cruſhed by ſuch a powerful, yet "cowardly confederacy." So warm were the whole people in his favour, and ſo eager to ſhew all teſtimonies of their good wiſhes to his cauſe, that they celebrated his birth-day with marks of affection, equal to thoſe they give to their own Sovereign, on thoſe joyous occaſions.

The Prince of Brunſwick, after his retreat from Zell, which was occaſioned chiefly by the pontoons not arriving at the place appointed in the well-regulated plan [e], that General had ordered to

[e] The pontoons were ordered to be marched to Bey, and two bridges to be layed there. Lieutenant-General Spoerke was ordered to paſs over his irregulars, his grenadiers, and his work-men, to make directly a *tete du pont*, to march over his de-

to be executed for a coup de main upon that city, having eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Ultzen, received intelligence, that the bridge, which the enemy had broke down at Zell was repaired, and that M. Broglio, with a large body of cavalry, had paſſed the Aller, to the right, and that other bodies had paſſed the ſame river below; ſo that an attack might be inſtantly expected. Therefore Lieutenant General Spoerke, and the Major General Steplin and Gilſe were detached the ſame night [f], with five battalions and as many ſquadrons, to obſerve the motions of the enemy. Theſe were next day reinforced with four battalions and four ſquadrons. But no action enſued: the motions of the French parties being no more than a feint, to favour an eſcort of waggons, laden with baggage, which M. de Richelieu had detached from his army into the interior part of the country, for greater ſecurity. So that as ſoon as the Hanoverian parties appeared Broglio and the

A. D. 1757.

Motions of both armies about Zell.

detachment, and the ſecond line was under arms, to be ready when ſent for. At the ſame time Lieutenant-General Oberg, with two battalions and eight ſquadrons, was ordered to march to the right of Zell and Helen, and there to make all the ſhew he could of paſſing, to fire away, and to make it appear ſerious. Major-General Iſenberg, with three battalions and two ſquadrons, was ordered to do the ſame at Laethenſen, on the left of Zell, and Major-General Kilmanſegge was to try to force into Zell, with two battalions under his command, and to get poſſeſſion of the town, on the firſt appearance of the enemy's abandoning it; Prince Ferdinand intending to march the army over the bridges at the ſame time, and to have attacked the enemy on their left flank.

[f] Of the 23d of December.

A. D. 1757. other French parties returned to their poſts at Zell.

Having purſued the wars in Germany all the rigour of the ſeaſon, and the neceſſities of the armies, both the victorious and the defeated, obliging them to retire out of the field, to refreſh and recruit themſelves in winter quarters; let us change the ſcene, and view the tranſactions of the Britiſh miniſtry.

A view of the Britiſh councils about this time.

We have informed you that the army of obſervation was put again in motion, and that the reſuming of their arms was juſtified by the notorious infraction of the capitulation of Cloſter-Seven by the French. This was approved of and adviſed by the Britiſh court with promiſe of ſupport.

In regard to Hanover.

The Dutch, under the profeſſions of friendſhip for Great Britain, contributed greatly to facilitate the operations of the French, by granting them a free paſſage through Namur and Maeſtricht, for proviſions, ammunition and artillery. A conduct highly prejudicial to the intereſt of our allies, and contrary to the laws of neutrality, under which they claimed great advantages from this nation. Our court were juſtly diſpleaſed with their High and Mightineſſes for the facility, with which they yielded to this demand of the French Monarch; and ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt a conceſſion to our enemies, that was ſo manifeſtly in their favour. But where inclination, or intereſt bends, there never wants an excuſe. Inability to reſiſt a powerful neighbour, was pleaded as a ſufficient reaſon for them to acquieſce in the peremptory demand

Inſidious conduct of the Dutch towards Great Britain.

mand of a hoſtile nation, from whom they expected to reap great commercial profits: and a plea of poverty was invented to cover an unwillingneſs to put their republic into a ſtate of defence and reſpect. This was only a ſpecimen of that attachment and partiality, which the Dutch ſhewed towards France, during the whole war. They pleaded neceſſity or conveniency for every thing, that the enemy could wiſh to have them do or to connive at. A. D. 1757.

This was ſoon exemplified in that tameneſs and indifference, with which they ſaw France take poſſeſſion of Nieuport and Oſtend, delivered to them by the heireſs of the houſe of Auſtria, in defiance of treaties, of which the Republic were guarantees, for their own ſecurity, againſt the ambition of France. So that both duty and intereſt required their concurrence with Great Britain to prevent, as far as in their power, the ſurrender of thoſe two ſea ports and barrier towns, into the hands of the common enemy [g]. Favours France.

Colonel

[g] On the 6th of July Count Colloredo, envoy-extraordinary from the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, ſet out for Vienna without taking leave: the letter he wrote on this occaſion was as follows:

My Lord, &c.

" His Britannic Majeſty having thought proper to eſpouſe the cauſe of the enemies of my court and its allies, in the preſent ſituation of things, I have juſt now received my recall, and purpoſe to be gone as ſoon as poſſible. I ſhall take M. de Lohzem with me; and I deſire that your excellency would

A. D. 1757. Remonſtrance againſt it by Colonel Yorke.

Colonel Yorke, his Majeſty's plenipotentiary at the Hague, on the 28th of November, endeavoured to make them ſenſible of the danger and injuſtice of remaining indifferent on ſuch an event; that threatened to defeat all the advantages gained by the treaty of Utrecht; and to ſpirit them up to a vigorous reſolution to interpoſe, and at leaſt to remonſtrate againſt ſuch open violations of that treaty.—'Conſidering, ſays the Colonel, the critical ſituation, which Europe has been in, during the courſe of this year, in conſequence of meaſures concerted to embroil all Europe, the King of Great Britain was willing to flatter himſelf, that the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, out of regard to the circumſpect conduct obſerved by your High Mightineſſes, would have at leaſt, in-

be pleaſed to grant us the neceſſary paſſports for our baggage and attendants.

"It was with the greateſt regret I beheld the cauſes of my recal growing up; and I can aſſure your excellency, that I leave this court with the deepeſt ſenſe of the many favours I have received. I am particularly ſenſible of the civilities which your excellency hath ſhewn me: I ſhall always retain a grateful remembrance thereof; and I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt conſideration, &c."

To this letter it was anſwered. "That the King received with aſtoniſhment the news of the miniſter's recal; and that he looked upon this ſtep as a conſequence of the alliance, which his ſovereign had contracted with his Majeſty's natural enemy, the French King; that in the mean while he had given orders to Mr. Keith, his miniſter at Vienna, and Mr. Ayrolles, his reſident at Bruſſels, to quit thoſe courts immediately."

formed

formed you of the changes they have thought proper to make in the Auſtrian Netherlands. A. D. 1757.

'It was with the utmoſt ſurprize the King heard that, without any previous conſent from your High Mightineſſes, and almoſt without giving you any notice, the court of Vienna had thought proper to put the towns of Oſtend and Nieuport into the hands of French troops, and to withdraw her own, as well as her artillery and ſtores, whilſt France continues to ſend thither a formidable quantity of both.

'The conduct of the court of Vienna towards his Majeſty, is indeed ſo unmerited, and ſo extraordinary, that it is difficult to find words to expreſs it: but whatever fallacious pretexts ſhe may have made uſe of to palliate her behaviour towards England, it doth not appear that they can be extended ſo far as to excuſe the infringment, in concert with France, of the moſt ſolemn treaties between her and your High and Mightineſſes.

'The King never doubted that your High Mightineſſes would have made proper repreſentations to the two courts, newly allied, to demonſtrate the injuſtice of ſuch a proceeding, and the danger that might afterwards reſult from it.

'Your High Mightineſſes will have perceived, that your ſilence on the firſt ſtep encouraged the two courts, newly allied, to attempt others: and who can ſay, where they will ſtop? the pretext, at firſt, was, the need which the Empreſs Queen ſtood in of the troops for the war kindled in the Empire,

A. D. 1757. Empire, and the neceſſity of providing for the ſafety of thoſe important places, and afterwards of their imaginary danger from England.

'But high and mighty Lords! it is but too evident, that the powers, who have taken theſe meaſures in concert, have other projects in view, and have made new regulations, with regard to that country, which cannot but alarm the neighbouring ſtates.

'The late demand made to your High and Mightineſſes, of a paſſage for a large train of warlike implements, through ſome of the barrier towns, in order to be ſent to Oſtend and Nieuport, could not fail to awake the King's attention. The ſincere friendſhip and parity of intereſts of Great Britain and Holland, require that they ſhould no longer keep ſilence, leaſt, in the iſſue, it ſhould be conſidered as a tacit conſent, and as a relinquiſhment of all our rights.

'The King commands me therefore to recal to your High and Mightineſſes, the two-fold right you have acquired, to keep the Auſtrian Netherlands under the government of the Houſe of Auſtria, and that no other has a title to make the leaſt alteration therein, without the conſent of your High and Mightineſſes, unleſs the new allies have reſolved to ſet aſide all prior treaties, and, at pleaſure, to diſpoſe of every thing, that may ſuit their private intereſt.

'In the treaty between your High and Mightineſſes and the crown of France, ſigned at Utrecht, on the 11th of April 1713, in the fifteenth article, are

are theſe words: " It is alſo agreed, that no " province, fort, town or city of the ſaid Nether- " lands, or of thoſe which are given up by his Ca- " tholic Majeſty, ſhall ever be ceded, transferred " or given, or ſhall ever devolve, to the crown " of France, or any Prince or Princeſs, of the " houſe or line of France, either by virtue of any " gift, exchange, marriage contract, ſucceſſion by " will, or by any other title whatever, to the " power and authority of the moſt Chriſtian King, " or of any Prince or Princeſs of the houſe or " line of France." A. D. 1757.

' In the barrier treaty theſe very ſtipulations are repeated, in the firſt article: " His Imperial and " Catholic Majeſty promiſes and engages that no " province, city, town, fortreſs or territory of " the ſaid country ſhall be ceded, transferred, " given or devolve to the crown of France, or to " any other but the ſucceſſion of the German do- " minions of the houſe of Auſtria, either by do- " nation, ſale, exchange, marriage-contract, he- " ritage, teſtimentary ſucceſſion, nor under any " other pretext whatſoever; ſo that no province, " town, fortreſs or territory, of the ſaid Nether- " lands ſhall ever be ſubject to any other prince, " but to the ſucceſſor of the ſtates of the houſe of " Auſtria alone, excepting what has been yielded " by the preſent treaty to the ſaid Lords of the " States General."

' A bare reading of theſe two articles, is ſuf- ficient to evince all that I have juſt repreſented to your High and Mightineſſes; and whatever pre-

A. D. 1757. text the courts of Vienna and Verſailles may alledge, to cover the infraction of theſe treaties, the thing remains nevertheleſs evident; whilſt theſe two courts are unable to prove, that the towns of Oſtend and Nieuport are not actually in the power of France. If their deſigns are juſt, or agreeable to theſe treaties, they will, doubtleſs, not ſcruple, in the leaſt, to make your High and Mightineſſes eaſy on that head, by openly explaining themſelves to a quiet and pacific neighbour, and by giving you indiſputable proofs of their intentions to fulfil the ſtipulations of the ſaid two treaties, with regard to the Netherlands.

'The King hath ſo much confidence in the good ſenſe, prudence and friendſhip of your High and Mightineſſes, that he makes not the leaſt doubt of your taking the moſt efficacious meaſures to clear up an affair of ſuch importance, and of your being pleaſed, in concert with his Majeſty, to watch over the fate of a country, whoſe ſituation, and independence have, for more than a century, been regarded, as one of the principal ſupports of your liberty and commerce.'

The Dutch alarmed. This remonſtrance, enforced greatly by the apprehenſions the Dutch patriots entertained of the impending danger from Embden, which was alſo poſſeſſed by the French, on the other ſide of their republic, worked powerfully amongſt the States of Holland. The moſt ſenſible, and ſome of the moſt powerful members, began to expreſs their uneaſineſs, by remonſtrances, full of zeal for the liberty and independence of their country. But

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the French faction in their government prevailed, and a way was found to diſſipate all their fears and jealouſies, to make them diſregard the advice of Great Britain, by a declaration from the French miniſter, of the good and upright intentions of the King his maſter, towards their High and Mightineſſes, with aſſurance of ſecurity, not only from inſult from the French troops; but of protection from any others; to which he ſaid they were more in danger to be expoſed, on account of their obſervance of the neutrality. A moſt glaring inſtance of the inſufficiency of treaties and guarantees, to ſecure and perpetuate the beſt conditions of peace! What could be more firmly ſtipulated by the barrier treaty, and the treaty of Utrecht? What could be deviſed on the continent to ſtop the torrent of French ambition for ever invading and encroaching upon Holland and Germany, better than a ſtrong barrier? What could prevent France entering the united provinces, if the barrier ſhould be deſtroyed? What could be more ſolemnly engaged than by the Dutch to guarantee, to exert the utmoſt of their ſtrength to maintain, that barrier againſt all attempts of the French? Yet, you ſee the two principal ſea-ports within that barrier, which coſt ſo dear, ſo many millions in money, and ſo many thouſand lives to obtain it, for the ſole benefit of Auſtria and Holland, was wantonly given into the poſſeſſion of France, to over-awe and prevent the Dutch taking part in the war with Great Britain, which had ſaved both Auſtria and Holland from deſtruction,

A. D. 1757.

Yield to the French.

Inſufficiency of treaties.

and

A. D. 1757. and beheld with indifferency by the Dutch, whose very existence depends upon the friendship of Great Britain, and a coertion of the power of France.

Spain's conduct. Spain, during all this summer, after Mr. PITT resumed the seals, behaved with more decency towards the English nation: though their councils were very much suspected of an inclination to favour the interest of France; and the States of Italy were kept in awe by the cruizers sent from Gibraltar, up the Streights. But, if possible, it was good policy to give them no foundation of a quarrel with us.

In this situation of Europe, the time approached for the meeting of the British parliament; which was summoned to do business on the first of December. But as the business of this sessions does most properly relate to the next year, we shall not touch upon any affairs on matters done in either house of parliament, till we have summed up the memorable contents of the present year, and given an account of the ships taken on both sides.

A review of the transactions of this year. In what light posterity will view the transactions of the year 1757, is uncertain; they appear to us, that live at the time, and know them to be facts, in a marvellous light. It is scarce credible, what we have seen atchieved, and what we have seen miscarried. The space of a single year never exhibited, on the scene of a single country, never contained so many striking events, never displayed so many revolutions of fortune, as those we have

In Germany.

seen

ſeen in Germany. Revolutions! not only beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations; but far beyond what the moſt ſegacious foreſight, reaſoning from experience and the nature of things, could poſſibly have imagined. Behold, in the beginning of the year the King of Pruſſia was triumphant; the whole power of the Auſtrians was totally defeated, and their hopes were utterly ruined.—Suddenly the Auſtrian affairs were re-eſtabliſhed, their armies victorious, and the King of Pruſſia defeated, abandoned by his allies; ſurrounded by his enemies, and reduced to the very brink of deſpair.—He riſes and triumphs again, beyond all hopes, and defeats and levels to the ground the united power of France, Auſtria and the Empire.—Forty thouſand Hanoverians, a whole army, ſubmit to 80,000 French, and are only *not* priſoners of war: the French become poſſeſſors of all the country between the Weſer and the Elbe: yet theſe ſame Hanoverians reſume their arms; and recover their country. Within this year there have been 400,000 men in action. Six pitched battles have been fought. Three great armies demoliſhed. The French army of 80,000 men reduced and vanquiſhed without fighting. The Ruſſians victorious, yet flying, as if they had been vanquiſhed. A confederacy of the five greateſt powers in Europe, to reduce one ſmall potentate: all the ſtrength of thoſe powers exerted and baffled in one ſingle campaign by the King of Pruſſia. A. D. 1757.

Change the ſcene to Great Britain: We ſee the Britiſh flag inſulted, and the laws of nations trod upon In the Britiſh dominions.

A. D. 1757. upon by Spain, in favour of France, with impunity. A great fleet and army returning from Rochefort without attempting to land on the continent, where there was neither fleet nor army ſufficient to withſtand their force. All the northern provinces in America left expoſed to the enemy. The troops, that ſhould have defended them, tranſported to be exerciſed at Hallifax, while the French ravaged and conquered what they pleaſed. A fleet and army, that coſt the nation upwards of a million, to hold a council of war in Nova Scotia; while the French, with a few Indians, were conquering all before them: ſo that the Britiſh glory ſeemed to ſink in every place, except where thoſe unparallelled military atchievements were performed in the eaſt. In Bengal, Clive upheld his country's fame for feats of arms. With leſs than 3000 men he defeated upwards of 40,000 Moors and French: he recovered our ſettlements; ruined the French in thoſe parts; delivered the natives of Bengal, &c. from a tyrant, and placed a Nabob upon the throne; he even conquered that extenſive, populous, rich kingdom with leſs force, and in leſs time, than an inſignificant fortreſs has been reduced in Germany. In the other parts of Eaſt India our people were neglected, and not in a condition to face the enemy in the field; while the French were conſiderably reinforced from Europe, and preparing to give the laſt ſtroke to our trade and intereſt on the coaſt of Coromandel. To which the conqueſt of Viſagapatam, by M. Buſſy, was only a prelude.

In Eaſt India.

The captures, in the courſe of this year, contributed greatly to weaken and to impoveriſh the enemy, and to complete the ruin of their navigation and trade. But it muſt be confeſſed, that the enemy were extremely diligent, and, conſidering our vaſt ſuperiority at ſea, their privateers performed wonders, and did our commerce conſiderable damage, by interrupting our navigation, making many prizes, and raiſing the premium of inſurance to a moſt exceſſive height, which became an intolerable burden upon our manufactures and merchandize.—The number of ſhips taken from the French, and laden with French property, were 364, of which 115 were conſiderable privateers and armed merchantmen; carrying 1460 guns, and upwards of ten thouſand ſeamen. The ſhips taken by the French from the ſubjects of Great Britain, greatly exceeded this number, and amounted to 571 great and ſmall veſſels. But they were neither ſo full of men, nor ſo well armed with cannon as the French.

A. D. 1757. Captures. Made by the Engliſh. By the French.

Amongſt the French prizes we find ſeveral valuable cargoes, as well as ſtout privateers. The moſt remarkable, both as to their contents, and to their defence, were, the Pondicherry, an Eaſt Indiaman, burden 1000 tons, taken by the Dover man of war, after a reſolute engagement of about an hour, in which her ſecond captain and five men were killed:—The Bien Acquis, carrying 30 ſoldiers, 1346 caſks of flour, 60 barrels of gun-powder, ſix pieces of heavy cannon, 60 bombs

Remarkable prizes and actions.

A. D. 1757. 60 bombs and bomb-ſhells, ammunition, ſoldiers-cloaths, &c. was taken by the Tyger privateer of Briſtol.—The Eſperance and the Nom de Dieu, laden on the ſame account, both for the Miſſiſſippi:——The Grand Biche, carrying 22 nine pounders on one deck, and the Henry, laden with ſoldiers and naval ſtores for Louiſbourg:—The Invincible privateer of St. Maloes, which mounted 24 guns, nine pounders, ſhipped 286 men, and engaged his Majeſty's ſhip unicorn two hours and a half; during the action the captain was killed, but Lieutenant Clements fought the ſhip till he obliged the Frenchman to ſtrike. The privateer had near fifty killed and wounded, the Unicorn had no more than the boatſwain, armorer and a marine killed, and five men wounded:—The Mount Oſizer privateer of 20 guns, nine pounders, which, after ſtriking to the Tartar, had the aſſurance to reſume their arms and to board their conqueror. But they paid dearly for their treachery, ſix and thirty being killed and many of them wounded:——The Renomée, burden 350 tons, laden chiefly with pork, flour and 200 muſkets; and the Superbe, burden 750 tons, laden with bale goods, warlike ſtores, proviſions and 242 officers and ſoldiers, 240 barrels of powder, 320 muſkets and bayonets:—The Queen of Angels, a Domingoman, of 18 guns, valued two millions of livres:—The Duke de Aquitane [h], an Eaſt

[h] This ſhip had landed her cargo, which was very rich, at Liſbon ſome months before; and was now fitted out as a man of

Eaſt India ſhip, of 1500 tons, mounting 50 guns, 18 pounders, and carrying 493 men; ſhe fought his Majeſty's ſhips Eagle and Medway, very briſkly for three quarters of an hour, and then ſtruck her colours, having loſt 50 men killed and 22 dangerouſly wounded, beſides many more, that were hurt. All her maſts, ſails and rigging were ſo ſhattered, that they broke away and fell overboard. The loſs on our ſide was ten men killed and 32 wounded on board the Eagle, the Medway, which was employed only in raking the enemy, had no more than ten men wounded:—The Duc d'Aquillain privateer, of 24 nine pounders and two four pounders, each large gun weighing 300lb. heavier than the Tartar's, was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar, Captain Lockhart, off the Iſle of Wight, after an engagement of one hour and twelve minutes. The Tartar fired 42 broadſides, and killed and wounded 50 of the enemy, with the loſs of only four killed and one wounded:—The Aquillon, a French man of war, of 48 guns and 450 men, mantained a running fight for two hours with the Antelope [i], and then was forced upon the rocks in the north part of Hodierne Bay, where ſhe was irrecoverably loſt:—The Melampe privateer of Bayone, of 700 tons, 36 guns and 320 men, taken after an engage- A. D. 1757.

of war, with orders to cruiſe off the rock of Liſbon, to intercept the Mermaid, a 20 gun Engliſh frigate, expected to ſail from that port in a few days.

[i] The Antelope had three men killed and thirteen wounded.

A. D. 1757. ment of three hours, by his Majeſty's ſhip Tartar, of 28 guns and 200 men, Captain Lockhart. —And the Hermoine [k] French frigate, of 26 thirteen pounders and two nine pounders, ſtruck to Captain Elliot, of his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, built of fir; who alſo, about the ſame time, ſunk a large French two decker, without being able to ſave a man.

Let us not conclude the annals of this year without recording the gallant action of Peter Murray, the boatſwain of the St. George from Smyrna, richly laden, and taken by the Bien Aime, a French privateer. Peter Murray and three ſailors belonging to the St. George, were left on board the prize, and ſeventeen Frenchmen were put on

[k] On board the Hermione were ſome of the Tilbury's people, who greatly praiſed the humanity of the inhabitants of the little fiſhing town, near the place where they were wrecked: who not only concealed them from the barbarous ſavages, but ſupplied them with all neceſſaries they could ſpare.—An example, that greatly upbraided their mother country, where at this very time, the Engliſh priſoners were moſt cruelly treated, according to the account of Captain Clarke, of the Exeter, publiſhed in the London papers, and dated Fiſchamp in Normandy, July 6. "We both live worſe, ſays he, and lie worſe than the hogs do in England: we lie on flint pavement, and have but a pound of ſtraw each man to ſpread under us, and nothing but the roof of the houſe and heavens to cover us. Our living is moſt miſerably bad; we have nothing but bread allowed for breakfaſt, and at dinner a quarter of a pound of beef a man, boiled all to-pieces for ſoup, and ſome muſty cyder to drink; at ſupper we have bread, water, and green cale boiled up together." And this was better treatment, than ſome met with in Old France.

board

board to navigate her to Marſeilles. In the paſſage Peter found means to ſecure the arms, and then, by confining ſome, wounding others, and obliging the reſt to aſſiſt him, he, with his three Engliſhmen, retook poſſeſſion of the ſhip, without killing one man, and carried her ſafe into the port of Barcelona [1].—Neither ought we to paſs over in ſilence the engagement of his Majeſty's ſhip Southampton, Captain Gilchriſt, with five French privateers, off the Iſle of Wight. Two of the privateers were of equal force with the Southampton. The captain fought them almoſt three hours, one hour of which time was between two fires. In this ſituation his men behaved ſo gallantly, that, though it was not in his A. D. 1757.

[1] The Mills of Hull, Mr. Claude, maſter, from Virginia, was taken off of Nantakett-ſhoals, in October 1756, by a French privateer from Louiſbourg, of which ſhip Captain Zachariah Norman, of the Porter, of Liverpool, gave the following account in Auguſt laſt. "The Frenchmen took out the maſter and moſt of the crew, leaving the mate, William Lawſon, ſecond mate, carpenter, and two or three more Engliſhmen on board, along with thirty-two Frenchmen, with an intent to ſend her to Louiſbourg. By diſtreſs of weather they were beat off the coaſt, and having exhauſted all the proviſions, even till they were obliged to eat the cat and dog, a ſharke's tail that was nailed on the veſſel's ſtern, a horſe hide, deſigned to preſerve the rigging when gauled, and fowls dung fried in oil, they reſigned, in December, the ſhip to the hands of the Engliſh, who carried her into Placentia-harbour in Newfoundland, having then little or no water left, and in the utmoſt diſtreſs for all neceſſaries of life."

A. D. 1757. power to bring them into port, he entirely ſilenced one of them, and obliged the other to drop aſtern of her comrade, Captain Gilchriſt's ſhip having received eight dangerous ſhot between wind and water; ten men killed, fourteen mortally wounded, and as many rendered uncapable of their ſervice; he was not in a condition to purſue, and therefore put into Weymouth to repair damages and to recruit.

There were ſeveral other gallant atchievements by our naval commanders, whoſe accounts not being tranſmitted to England till the next year, will more properly come within the contents of the following book.



THE

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

BOOK III.

Containing the ſeveral expeditions againſt the coaſt of France; and the coaſt of Africa. The conqueſts of Senegal, Goree, Louiſbourg, Cape Breton, and of ſeveral forts in North America. The ſucceſs of the army of Obſervation, under the command of Prince Ferdinand. Great Britain's connections with Pruſſia. The campaign in Germany between the King of Pruſſia and the Imperialiſts, Auſtrians, Ruſſians, French and Swedes. The ſtate of the war in Eaſt India: and the ſucceſs of our naval power againſt the French, during the year 1758.

THE inactivity and diſgraces of the laſt campaign, both in America and on the coaſt of France, were not leſs diſſatisfactory to the nation, than the miſcarriages in the preceeding year: but their fears were ſomewhat relieved by the good opinion the generality of the people en- A. D. 1758. Domeſtic affairs.

A. D. 1758.

tertained of Mr. PITT, and with the expectation that the time was at hand, when delinquents would be brought to punishment, and the service both by sea and land would be put into better hands.

Sentiments upon the late expedition.

The patriots could not be silent upon the occasion, "It has, said they, been the great misfortune of Britain to have the grand business of the nation retarded at home by party debates, and the success of her arms abroad frustrated by tame assemblies and councils of war. When a commander in chief holds such councils to deliberate whether, or not, he shall carry his orders into execution, there is certainly great room to entertain suspicions of his conduct.—From such cautious proceedings, we may be led to conclude, That he is either afraid of doing his duty; or that he has received some secret counter-orders to warrant his inactivity: and that, therefore, he chuses to skreen himself under the resolutions of a council of war, as a colourable pretext for not pursuing his public and visible orders.

"Indeed it may be prudent, in a general or admiral, to advise with his officers about the particular means of executing his orders; but whether it is advisеable to execute them, or not, ought to be the determination of his own judgment. For, it is easy to conceive, that, if a commander in chief intimates his inclination to the inferior officers, he will find no great difficulty to procure a majority to acquiesce in his opinion. Besides, the very calling a council of war, to deliberate whether he shall execute his orders, or not, is a

suffi-

ſufficient intimation, that he is inclined to pacific or inactive meaſures; and, in ſuch a caſe, no doubt, the inferior officers will not fail to adapt their advice, to the general diſpoſition; for, few are animated with ſuch enthuſiaſtic valour, as to give their votes for braving the dangers of war, when their general affords them ſo handſome a plea for keeping out of harm's-way. A. D. 1758.

"If the myſterious reaſons are not unravelled, which induced the conductors of the late expedition (againſt Rochefort) to return without attempting to perform the intended ſervice, we can never hope to ſucceed in any future undertaking. Part of their orders have been inſerted in the Gazette, for public information and ſatisfaction: and the publication of them does honour to the ſecretary, who ſubſcribed them. We are not now under the adminiſtration of a miniſter, who will countenance falſhood, or ſeek to palliate miſconduct, or ſacrifice *innocent blood* to their own ſafety.

"We are told, in the Gazette, openly and ingenuouſly, that *no attempt had been made to land:* and as they were bound by their orders, to make a deſcent, if practicable, they have certainly acted in direct breach of their duty, if, by their delays and deliberations, they rendered that impracticable, which might have been originally feaſible.

"It is diſagreeable to reflect, that England muſt once more be diſturbed with the melancholy parade of a court-martial; for frequent courts-martial are certain indications of the decline of military

A. D. 1758. military virtue. But it is to be hoped that this extraordinary inſtance of ill-conduct will undergo the cognizance of a higher judicatory; and that the parliament will inſpect into this myſterious tranſaction.

"As the meeting of that great aſſembly is near at hand, it is much to be wiſhed, that inſtead of waſting our time in vague conjectures, and ineffectual exclamations, we would apply ourſelves to make remonſtrances to our ſeveral repreſentatives, and earneſtly intreat them ſeriouſly and vigorouſly to inveſtigate the cauſe of this ſhameful event, by means of a national enquiry. Such an application from their conſtituents will animate their zeal: and when they meet in parliament may no party diviſions diſtract their councils. Such perſonal diſſentions are always prejudicial to the nation, but they would now be immediately fatal.

"No parliament ever aſſembled under ſuch critical circumſtances. The kingdom has this year expended above eight millions and a half, only to purchaſe loſſes and diſgrace.—Freſh ſupplies, and large ones too, muſt be raiſed for the ſervice of the next year: and can it be ſuppoſed that, in the preſent declining ſtate of the public credit, people will be forward to contribute, unleſs paſt injuries are puniſhed, and they perceive a diſpoſition towards future amendment.

"The fate of the nation will probably depend on the operations of the enſuing ſeſſions. Let the dark ſchemes, which have baffled the hopes of

of the public, and fruſtrated the ſpirited and well-directed efforts of a patriotic miniſtry be dragged into light. The parliamentary enquiry will now be reverſed: inſtead of defending the people againſt the abuſes of the miniſtry, we hope that they will vindicate the miniſtry for the ſake of the people." A. D. 1758.

Such was the language, ſuch the wiſhes and deſires of the nation. And the miniſter could not help, on a very ſolemn occaſion, ſome time after, declaring, "That he believed there was a determined reſolution, both in the naval and military commanders, againſt any vigorous exertion of the national power in the ſervice of their country!" He affirmed, "That, though his Majeſty appeared ready to embrace every meaſure propoſed by his miniſters, for the honour and intereſt of his Britiſh dominions; yet ſcarce a man could be found, with whom the execution of any one plan, in which there was the leaſt appearance of any danger, could, with confidence, be truſted." He particularized the inactivity of one gentleman in North America, from whom the nation had conceived great expectations. He complained, "That this n— commander had expreſſed the moſt contemptuous diſregard for the civil power, from which he derived his authority, by neglecting to tranſmit, for a conſiderable length of time, any other advice of his proceedings, but what appeared on a written ſcrap of paper." He obſerved, "That with a force by ſea and land, greater than ever the nation had hitherto maintained, Concerning the commanders by ſea and land.

A. D. 1758. tained, with a King and miniſtry ardently deſirous of redeeming her glory, ſuccouring her allies and promoting her true intereſt, a ſhameful diſlike to ſervice every where prevailed, and few ſeemed affected with any other zeal, than that of aſpiring to the higheſt poſts, and graſping the largeſt ſalaries."

In the heat of theſe complaints the parliament met, and his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion [m] with this moſt gracious ſpeech:

His Majeſty's ſpeech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT would have given me the greateſt pleaſure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this ſeſſion, that our ſucceſs in carrying on the war had been equal to the juſtice of our cauſe, and the extent and vigour of the meaſures formed for that purpoſe.

I have the firmeſt confidence, that the ſpirit and bravery of this nation, ſo renowned in all times, and which have formerly ſurmounted ſo many difficulties, are not to be abated by ſome diſappointments. Theſe, I truſt, by the bleſſing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honour, and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixt reſolution to apply my utmoſt efforts for the ſecurity of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the poſſeſſions and rights of my crown and ſubjects in America, and elſewhere; as well by the ſtrongeſt exertion of our

[m] On the 1ſt of December 1757.

naval

naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart is the preſervation of the Proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe; and in that view to adhere to, and encourage my allies. A. D. 1758.

For this cauſe, I ſhall decline no inconveniences; and, in this cauſe, I earneſtly deſire your hearty concurrence, and vigorous aſſiſtance. The late ſignal ſucceſs in Germany has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and, in this critical conjuncture, the eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I muſt recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia, may be ſupported in ſuch a manner, as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cauſe deſerve.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me the utmoſt concern, that the large ſupplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the war, have not produced all the good effects we had reaſon to hope for. But I have ſo great a reliance on your wiſdom, as not to doubt of your perſeverance. I only deſire ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be neceſſary for the public ſervice; and, to that end, have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the beſt and moſt faithful œconomy ſhall be uſed.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have had ſuch ample experience of the loyalty and good affections of my faithful ſubjects towards

A. D. 1758. wards me, my family, and government, in all circumſtances, that I am confident they are not to be ſhaken. But I cannot avoid taking notice of that ſpirit of diſorder, which has ſhewn itſelf amongſt the common people, in ſome parts of the kingdom [n]. Let me recommend it to you, to do your part in diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing ſuch abuſes, and for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority. If any thing ſhall be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented, I am perſuaded it will not eſcape your attention.

Nothing can be ſo conducive to the defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our enemies to reaſon, as union and harmony amongſt ourſelves.

Remarks. It is very evident, in this ſpeech, that there was no thoughts of a parliamentary enquiry into the conduct of the commanders, either in Europe or America, as the people expected, and ardently deſired. That was removed, with a promiſe of more activity, both by ſea and land, in future meaſures and operations. Here alſo we may diſcover a ſettled reſolution in the cabinet, to aſſiſt our German allies heartily and vigorouſly. Yet the voice of the Sovereign was never received with more unanimity by both houſes of parlia-

[n] Occaſioned by a ſcarcity, and the engroſſing of bread-corn.

ment;

ment; nor could any thing exceed the zeal with which they promiſed ° to aſſiſt his Majeſty in whatever A. D. 1758.

° *The humble addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The concern which you are pleaſed to expreſs for the diſappointments that have unhappily attended ſome of the meaſures formed by your Majeſty this year, for carrying on the juſt war, in which we are engaged, is a freſh mark of your paternal regard for the welfare of your people, and for the glory of this kingdom.

The teſtimony which your Majeſty has, at the ſame time, given to the ſpirit and bravery of this nation, and the ardent zeal of your parliament, to retrieve theſe misfortunes, is a proof of the juſtice done by your royal mind to our principles and ſentiments, and the greateſt encouragement to perſevere in them.

Affected therefore, as we are, with theſe events, we are not diſcouraged; but we ſincerely promiſe your Majeſty our hearty concurrence, and moſt vigorous aſſiſtance, in accompliſhing, under the protection of divine providence, your wiſe and gracious intentions for our defence and ſafety at home, and for recovering and ſecuring the rights and poſſeſſions of your crown and ſubjects in America, and elſewhere; particularly by the utmoſt exertion of that eſſential part of our ſtrength, your naval force.

The preſervation of the Proteſtant religion, and the liberties of Europe, are never to be forgotten by us. Of this pure religion, and theſe invaluable liberties, Great Britain has, in all times, been a principal bulwark; and cannot fail to continue ſo, under your Majeſty's auſpicious reign.

As

A. D. 1758. ever related to his Britiſh dominions and intereſt by ſea and land; and alſo to ſupport the King of Pruſſia,

As the late ſignal ſucceſs in Germany fills us with unfeigned joy, ſo it animates our hopes to ſee this glorious cauſe revive: and we do with equal thankfulneſs and ſatisfaction, acknowledge your Majeſty's generous declaration, that, for the ſake of it, you will decline no inconveniencies.

To defend your Majeſty againſt all your enemies, to ſupport your honour and real intereſts, and to ſtrengthen your hands, are our indiſpenſable duty. It ſhall alſo be our endeavour, to improve this ſucceſs to the moſt uſeful purpoſes; and to exert ourſelves in ſupporting your good ally the King of Pruſſia, whoſe magnanimity and unexampled firmneſs are ſo evident to all the world, and of ſuch great utility to the common cauſe.

We have ſeen with the utmoſt abhorrence, that ſpirit of diſorder and riot which has ſhewn itſelf of late among the common people. We are ſenſible that it is inconſiſtent with all government, and neceſſary to be reformed and ſuppreſſed. Nothing ſhall be wanting on our part, for this ſalutary purpoſe; and to enforce and add ſtrength to the laws and lawful authority, on which the liberty and property of the meaneſt, as well as of the chief of your ſubjects depend.

Your Majeſty's kind admonition, of the neceſſity of union and harmony among ourſelves, is highly worthy of the common father of your people: we will always have it before our eyes. And we give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that our loyalty and good affections to your Majeſty, and your royal family, of which we have, on all occaſions, given real proofs, are never to be ſhaken or diminiſhed. The preſervation of your ſacred perſon, the ſtability of your government, and the continuance of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your illuſtrious houſe, will ever be moſt dear to us, and eſſential to the happineſs of all your people.

Pruſſia, and to enable his Majeſty vigorouſly and effectually to improve the advantages gained by the A. D. 1758.

The humble addreſs of the Houſe of Commons.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that this houſe ſees, with the deepeſt concern, the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's arms ſo unequal to the juſtice of your cauſe, and to the extent and vigour of the meaſures formed for that purpoſe.

Your faithful commons firmly rely, that, as your Majeſty, in your royal juſtice, has endeavoured to trace the cauſes of paſt diſappointments, your Majeſty will alſo, in your high wiſdom, open better hopes of future proſperities, by invigorating our enterprizes, and animating the attempts of the Britiſh arms: and in this confidence, they will chearfully ſupport your Majeſty in the utmoſt efforts for the ſecurity of your kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the poſſeſſions and rights of your crown and ſubjects in America, and elſewhere; as well by the ſtrongeſt exertion of your Majeſty's naval force, as by all other adequate methods.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful commons, excited by zeal for the Proteſtant cauſe, and the liberties of Europe, do, with moſt unfeigned joy, humbly offer their congratulations to your Majeſty on the late ſignal ſucceſs in Germany; and that they will vigorouſly and effectually enable your Majeſty to improve the happy turn of affairs there, and, in particular, to ſupport your good ally the King of Pruſſia, in ſuch a manner, as the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great Prince, in defence of the religious and civil liberties of Europe deſerve and require.

We ſhould be wanting to ourſelves and to thoſe we repreſent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful gratitude, your Majeſty's paternal and ſeaſonable care for the interior tranquillity

A. D. 1758. the army of obſervation, over the French under the Duke de Richelieu [p].

The lenitives made uſe of in the front of his Majeſty's ſpeech, were not the only means uſed to ſtop a parliamentary enquiry into the cauſes of that miſcarriage on the coaſt of France; but very extraordinary methods had been tried to ſtop the ſpirit of addreſſing, and inſtructing the members on that ſingular occaſion [q]; till the national heat of reſentment evaporated in a court-martial, that did honour to Sir John Mordaunt, and left the public as much in the dark, as they were in before, relative to their apprehenſions of the ſecret cauſe, and with a bar to all future enquiries into that miſcarriage.—It is remarkable, however, that the very ſame party, which had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their acrimony, ſeverity and unrelenting juſtice in the proſecution of Ad-

and ſafety of your ſubjects, in having been graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to us to do our part for maintaining the laws and lawful authority againſt that ſpirit of diſorder, which has ſhewn itſelf amongſt the lower people, in ſome parts of the kingdom; and we will not fail, in due time, to take into our moſt ſerious conſideration the propereſt methods for diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing ſuch abuſes, and for preventing the cauſes of the like miſchiefs hereafter.

[p] The French were ſo diſtreſſed about this time for money, that they offered eleven and a half per cent. intereſt for money, by way of loan in England. The Lords of the treaſury offered two hundred pounds reward for the diſcovery of any perſon concerned therein; it being high treaſon to aſſiſt his Majeſty's enemies with money, in time of declared war.

[q] See page 357, 358, Vol. II.

miral

miral Byng, for not doing all in his power, on the 20th of May, in the opinion of his judges; were on this occaſion, extremely careful how they inſinuated any thing to the diſadvantage of the commander in chief; were very tender in the proſecution, and admitted his defence in the moſt favourable light. A. D. 1758.

What his Majeſty promiſed, in regard to the ſecurity of his kingdoms, the recovery and protection of his American poſſeſſions and rights, and the exertion of his naval force; the execution of theſe promiſes was not delayed a moment.—The miniſter was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of the ſentiments and reſolutions of both houſes of parliament; that approved and promiſed to enable his Majeſty to carry on the war, in the manner propoſed in his ſpeech, but he ſet about the work with diligence and vigour; and with this moſt neceſſary precaution to attend to ſuch meaſures firſt, whoſe ſucceſs would naturally facilitate the ulterior operations. Activity of the miniſter.

Domeſtic ſecurity was naturally the firſt care of the miniſtry. For which, laſt year, the legiſlature had provided a regular and well-diſciplined militia. An act carried under Mr. PITT's firſt adminiſtration with ſome difficulty, and but badly reliſhed by ſome of the courtiers. It was therefore, no wonder that ſuch a ſalutary and conſtitutional meaſure to enforce this act, was not carried into execution, ſo as to embody that militia, during the interim of the miniſter's diſmiſſion. However, Mr. PITT was far from placing the ſecurity of For domeſtic ſecurity.

A. D 1758. theſe kingdoms in thoſe means, which will ever diſgrace his predeceſſors for their inactivity and timidity. He was reſolved that neither fleet nor army ſhould eat the bread of the nation in idleneſs. And he had the wiſdom to plan his operations againſt the enemy, ſo as to make them ſubſervient to the great end of ſelf-preſervation to his country. He conſidered the ſtrength and defence of theſe kingdoms, to conſiſt in, and to depend on, the naval power duly exerted: and he put the whole [r] into employ.

He fixed his thoughts upon the conqueſt of Louiſbourg and Cape Breton, without which it would be impoſſible to ſecure the Britiſh Empire in that quarter of the world. But he could not be unmindful of the diſappointments, that expedition had met with laſt year; whether by betraying the ſecrets of the cabinet, or by the miſconduct of thoſe employed in the execution of the plan, he had ſeaſonably and judiciouſly formed for that purpoſe.

Expedition againſt Louiſbourg. The early notice received by the enemy of the intention of the Britiſh arms againſt Louiſbourg, had given the French an opportunity to ſend a force ſuperior to that intended by us againſt that fortreſs: the detention of the fleet under Admiral

[r] The liſt of the Engliſh navy at this time ſtood as follows: 156 line of battle, 118 frigates, from 40 down to 12 guns: 46 bombs, yachts, hulks, &c. in all 320 ſhips of war. Beſides four ſhips of 74 guns, two of 70, four of 64, ſix of 56, and ten of 28 guns, upon the ſtocks, and in great forwardneſs. The laſt 16 built of fir, and to carry 12 pounders.

Holbourne,

Holbourne, which enabled the French ſquadrons to get to their ſtation in that harbour, before his arrival in thoſe ſeas; and the inactivity of the army ordered againſt it, as well as of the fleet, after its arrival at Hallifax, ſuggeſted the means to prevent a miſcarriage, for the future, from the like cauſes. A. D. 1758.

The plan againſt Louiſbourg was revived and carried in council, and all the contingent operations were ſettled for North America. The fleet and land forces againſt that important, and chief fortreſs of the French in North America, were adequate to the ſervice. 8000 men were deſtined to drive the French from the Ohio: and 16,000 men were order'd to reduce Crown Point, and to open a way to the frontiers of Canada. The chief command on the continent of North America, was taken from Lord Loudon, who was ſuperceded by Major General Abercrombie: and the forces both by ſea and land, to be ſent againſt Louiſbourg, were placed under the ſole command of Admiral Boſcawen. But the greateſt difficulty was to guard againſt the counter-armaments of the French; whoſe powerful fleet, at the time they were obliged, laſt winter, to leave Louiſbourg by the inclemency of the climate, had arrived in the ports of Old France in a moſt ſickly feeble condition. Forces for this expedition and for North America.

Mr. PITT neither truſted to fidelity, nor ſecrecy, nor yet to his own vigour and expedition: though the whole month of December was employed for this purpoſe, in the greateſt naval preparations, How guarded againſt treachery, &c.

A. D. 1758. parations, that had ever been known at this ſeaſon of the year: ſo that the expedition fleet againſt Louiſbourg ſailed from England on the 19th day of February. For, though the French, at this juncture, had no naval ſtrength nor land force in America, equal to that ſhipped with Admiral Boſcawen, nor any commander of equal capacity and reputation, he judged it neceſſary to provide ways and means to prevent their ſending a ſuperior [s] force after him, to retard, obſtruct, or perhaps, to defeat his inſtructions and orders. Therefore, at the ſame time as the grand expedition was fitting out for North America, Mr. PITT fixed his eye upon the ſea ports of France, and ſtationed two ſquadrons, in ſuch a judicious manner, as not only to block up the ports of Toulon and Rochefort, where, he had certain intelligence, the French were equipping two fleets for the relief of Louiſbourg; but to deter the Spaniards from ſending any aſſiſtance by their navy [t] to the French. The ſtation for interrupting or preventing the Toulon fleet proceeding to North America, was at the Streights mouth: and Admiral Oſborn had orders

By blocking up the French navy.

[s] Their navy at this juncture conſiſted of,
77 line of battle ſhips,
39 frigates, from 36 to 12 guns each.

116

[t] The Spaniſh navy conſiſted of, 52 line of battle ſhips, 26 frigates, from 30 to 16 guns; four packet boats of 16 guns, 13 xebeques of 24 guns, four bombs of 12 guns, and four fire ſhips. But theſe ſhips wanted 30,999 ſeamen to put them to ſea: which could not then be found in Spain.

to

to cruize for that purpoſe, between Cape de Gatt and the Spaniſh port of Carthagena. A. D. 1758.

The French ſquadron at Toulon was equipped with great expedition, and ſailed under the command of M. de la Clue. But finding the Straits ſo well guarded with Engliſh men of war, and himſelf too weak to force the paſſage, he put into Carthagena, with his ſquadron, either to catch an opportunity to ſlip by the Engliſh fleet; or to be reinforced from Toulon. Accordingly a ſecond ſquadron, of five ſhips of the line [u] was equipped in that port, to ſtrengthen de la Clue's, blocked up in the harbour of Carthagena. Two of them had ſlipt into Carthagena. La Clue only waited for the other three. Of which the French Admiral made himſelf ſo ſure, that he ventured into the offing and cruiſed for a few days off the mouth of that harbour, that he might be ready to proceed without loſs of time. Admiral Oſborne kept his ſtation, and placed a frigate, called the Gibraltar, to watch the enemy's motions. At laſt the other three French men of war took their departure from Toulon, under the command of M. du Queſne, an able officer, and the ſame, that had done us ſo much miſchief in North America. His inſtructions were, to join la Clue, to eſcort him through the Gutt, then to proceed with theſe three ſhips to Breſt, while la Clue made the beſt of his way to Louiſbourg. Du Queſne was alſo appointed to ſail with the Breſt fleet to North Diſappointment of the Toulon ſquadron.

[u] The Foudroyant, 80 guns, the Orphée, 64 guns, the Oriflame of 50 guns, and the Pleiade of 24 guns.

A. D. 1758. America, and to have the chief command both by ſea and land.

The Gibraltar frigate obeyed her orders ſo punctually, that ſhe fell in with du Queſne's three ſhips, and led them ſuch a wildgooſe chace, that after forty hours purſuit the Frenchmen, at two o'clock on the 27th day of February, in the morning, found themſelves in the midſt of the Engliſh fleet, without being able to come up with her. M. du Queſne, who commanded the Foudroyant, ſoon perceived his condition, but was afraid to make any ſignal, leſt that ſhould diſcover him: and at day break Mr. Oſborne perceived ſome ſtrangers, and made them the ſignal, which as he found they did not anſwer, but edged off, he fired a few guns at the Foudroyant: but he was rather too far to do any great miſchief. On this ſhe made a ſignal, and the other ſhips made ſail and ſtood different ways. Mr. Oſborne then made the Monmouth's, Swiftſure's, and Hampton-Court's ſignals to chaſe the Foudroyant; the Revenge and Berwick to chaſe L'Orpheus; and Monarque and Montague to chaſe the other; theſe laſt drove her aſhore, but ſomehow or other ſhe got under a bit of a caſtle. They quitted her on being fired at from thence. The Monmouth, being the beſt going ſhip of the fleet, ſtood for the Foudroyant, and paſſed cloſe by L'Orpheus, which ſhe did not fire at: but left her to the Revenge, whom ſhe ſaw gaining on her. A little after five the Monmouth and her chace, having ſeen the fleet all out of ſight, except the Swiftſure, who was ſo very far aſtern, that they





CAPTAIN GARDINER.

they could but juſt diſcern her, were ſo near together that the Monmouth began to fire: at ſeven they were cloſe together, and then the fire grew terrible. Captain Gardiner ſaid to the officer of a detachment brought from Gibraltar, "Whatever becomes of you and I, this ſhip will go into Gibraltar." He lay on her quarter within piſtol ſhot, and continued the engagement all the time, as cloſe. A little after nine poor Captain Gardiner fell by a muſket ball in the head, but lived inſenſible till next day. A little after one the Foudroyant ſtruck to the Monmouth; but perceiving another ſhip coming up, ſhe made a feint weak fire to ſave her credit. Between nine and ten ſhe ſhot away the Monmouth's mizen maſt, and then gave her three hearty cheers; in ten minutes after down came hers, and the Monmouth returned her cheers as hearty. Soon after down came the main-maſt, and then the Monmouth kept ſo hot a fire with ſmall arms into her, and ſo deſperate a fire with great guns, that the Foudroyant ſickened, and the fellows could hardly be kept on the deck. A.D. 1758.

At firſt the enemy's fire was much the quickeſt, but in an hour it ſlackened, and ſtill got weaker and weaker for the whole action, without any abatement in ours, but rather the contrary. To ſee them together, nobody could believe it were poſſible, that the ſmall one could ſtand an hour againſt ſo great and fine ſhip. Our weight of metal was 24 and 12 pounders, her's from 22 to 42; there was as much difference in the look and ſize of the two, as between a frigate and a ſhip of the

A. D. 1758. the line. The one had 1000 men and 84 guns, the other 470 and 64 guns. The captain of a privateer taken by the Monmouth had boaſted greatly of this ſhip, and inſiſted ſhe was not to be taken: ſhe would fight, he ſaid to-day, and to-morrow, and next-day, but never could be taken. This is as gallant an action as ever was performed by a ſingle ſhip. It is greatly to be lamented, that poor Gardiner did not live to reap the glory of ſo great an action. He told his people before the engagement, "This ſhip, ſays he, muſt be taken[w]; ſhe looks to be above our match; but Engliſhmen

[w] *Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Volunteer privateer, in Gibraltar bay, March* 28.

We arrived here on Sunday. The morning we came in, we had the pleaſure to ſee two of our men of war of 60 guns each (the Monmouth and Revenge) bring in two French men of war, one of 80, the other of 64 guns, the Foudroyant and Orphée.

This, the Foudroyant, is the very ſhip the French Admiral Galiſſioniere was in when he met Byng off Minorca. Captain Gardiner, two days before he left this port (in company with Lord R—— B—— and the merchant our agent, with whom I dined yeſterday) with great anguiſh of ſoul told them, that my Lord A—— had reflected on him, and told him that he was one of the men who had brought diſgrace upon the nation, that it touched him exceſſively, but that it ran ſtrongly in his mind, that he ſhould have an opportunity ſhortly to convince his lordſhip, how much he had the honour of the nation at heart, and that he was not culpable. Before he expired, he ſent for his firſt lieutenant, and told him, the laſt favour he could aſk of him was never to give up the ſhip. The lieutenant told him he never would, and inſtantly went and nailed the flag to the ſtaff, and ſtood at it with a brace of piſtols, declaring

Engliſhmen are not to mind that, nor will I quit her while this ſhip can ſwim, or I have a ſoul left alive." The honeſt tars cheered him, and ſaid they depended on him for victory, and he might depend on them. A. D. 1758.

L'Orpheus ſtood for Carthagena, and the Revenge to prevent her getting in, was obliged to engage her at a great diſadvantage; ſhe was ſo nigh the harbour, that the French ſhips were all manned on the yards and maſt-heads, looking at the action, but dar'd not venture out to her aſſiſtance; but let us block them up, and take a ſhip in ſight of their fleet, equal to the party that blocked them up.

In thirty-ſix minutes after the firſt fire ſhe ſtruck; but had killed near 120 of our people; among which is the captain of marines, and maſter, and a lieutenant. Captain Storr was wounded in the leg with a muſket ball. The Berwick, indeed, got up time enough to have ſomething in the victory; but had ſhe not done ſo, the Orpheus acknowledged, it would have been the ſame thing. The Revenge and Orpheus were not much hurt, that is, the ſhips themſelves; but the other two were greatly damaged, eſpecially the Foudroyant, her fore-maſt, though not carried,

claring he would put any man to death who attempted to come near the colours to ſtrike them, until he was dead: in ſhort, it is the braveſt action, by all accounts, that has been known in the memory of man. I was on board the Foudroyant the day ſhe came in: all that I will ſay of her is, That ſhe will be the pride of England, and the ſhame of France.

A. D. 1758. ried, was ſhot almoſt to pieces, and her hull was like a ſieve on the ſide the Monmouth engaged her.

Thus was this ſcheme of relieving Louiſbourg fruſtrated. For M. de la Clue not being in a condition to force a paſſage, nor to eſcape the vigilant commander of the Engliſh ſquadron, he took the reſolution and the firſt opportunity, to ſail back to Toulon. Where his ſhips were laid up.

And of the Rochefort ſquadron. It was then tried what could be done at Rochefort. Six ſhips of the line and two frigates, with 40 tranſports carrying 3000 troops, had orders to ſail from thence with all expedition to North America. Beſides 15 more tranſports which took in men, proviſions and ſtores, &c. at Bourdeaux, and to be convoyed by certain men of war from the iſle of Aix. Sir Edward Hawke, who was charged with this ſervice, made Baſque road on the third day of April, with ſeven ſhips of the line and three frigates; and at day break diſcovered a numerous convoy a few leagues to windward. He immediately threw out the ſignal to chaſe. Which was obeyed with great cheerfulneſs by the whole fleet. But the wind baffling, the convoy with three frigates that eſcorted them got into St. Martins, on the Iſle of Rhee, except one brig, which was run aſhore and burnt by the Huſſar.

Intercepted by Sir Edward Hawke.

About four in the afternoon, the ſame day, the enemy's grand convoy[x] from Rochefort, eſcorted

[x] Of 40 tranſports, with 3000 men on board.

by

by the Floriſſant of 74 guns, the Sphynx 64, the Hardi 64, the Dragon 64, the Warwick 60, and ſeven frigates, were plainly diſcovered laying off the Iſle of Aix; waiting for the other convoy, which had fled into St. Martin's, and had been ordered to join theſe off the Iſle of Aix[y]. But when they found their miſtake, and that it was an Engliſh ſquadron running down upon them, then with all the ſail they could make, the enemy began to cut and ſlip their cabels, and to run in great confuſion. This was about five o'clock, and at ſix their commodore made off: and many of thoſe ſhips which fled, were by this time on the mud. A. D. 1758.

The darkneſs of the night put an end to the chaſe: and next morning it was a droll ſight to ſee all the enemy's ſhips aground, and almoſt dry, about five miles diſtant from the Engliſh fleet. Beſides, many of them, both King's ſhips and tranſports were on their broad ſides. Admiral Hawke ſelected the beſt pilots for that coaſt, and ſent them on board the Intrepid and Medway, with orders to anchor as near as poſſible to the enemy's ſhips. When theſe two ſhips had got a gun-ſhot further in they anchored, and ſounding a little

[y] The Eſſex of 64 guns, with the Pluto and Proſerpine fire ſhips, ordered to join Admiral Hawke in the Bay, fell in alſo with 12 ſail of tranſports, eſcorted by the Galathee, a 22 gun frigate, from Bourdeaux for Quebec. They took the frigate, a letter of marque of 20 guns, and one tranſport. Two more of which were picked up by the Antelope and the Speedwell ſloop. Captain Hume of the Pluto loſt his life, as he engaged the letter of marque.

a-head

A. D. 1758. a-head at high-water they found but five fathom, of which the tide riſes 18 feet: and every expedient that could be invented on ſhore and on board of the enemy, to lighten and to drag the ſhips through the ſoft mud being tried, ſome of the men of war, that day, by throwing out their ballaſt, guns and ſtores, and with the help of boats and launches, that brought them warps from Rochefort, &c. got as far as the mouth of the Charante, and rendered all the endeavours of our Admiral to follow them ineffectual. But our frigates boats cut away about 80 buoys laid on their anchors, and on what they had thrown over-board: therefore, after deſtroying the new works carrying on at the Iſle Madame, which was done next morning by 140 marines, landed under the command of Captain Ewer, the Admiral returned from Baſque road.

Diſables the French at ſea.

This diſappointment of the enemy's deſign gave the finiſhing ſtroke, and totally defeated their equipments, for the relief of Louiſbourg, and for the reinforcement of their army upon the continent of North America. The loſs of the guns, ſtores, &c. and the damage done to their ſhips, could not be repaired and recovered with any proſpect of arriving at their deſired ports, in the new world, before it would be too late to do any ſervice.—Which is evident from their not venturing out to ſea again.

On the other part, our vigilant and wiſe miniſter, having prevented all oppoſition from Old France to the operations planned againſt her dominions

minions and proceedings in North America; and still poſſeſſed of the chief ſtrength of the nation by ſea and land; he turned our whole force to ſuch objects as, at once, might ſecure the Britiſh Iſles from invaſion, and make a diverſion in favour of our German allies. A. D. 1758.

There were, at this time, ſome perſons of great weight in the adminiſtration, who were for making a puſh in Europe againſt France, on the ſide of Germany; and urged ſtrenuouſly for a reinforcement of Prince Ferdinand's army, ſufficient to enable him to purſue the French, and to take ſome conſiderable advantage of their diſtreſſed condition: becauſe, it was their argument, Prince Ferdinand would thereby be in a capacity to bring matters to a concluſion; as that would enable him to carry the war into France itſelf; eſpecially, if the efforts by land were well ſeconded with a diverſion on the coaſt of France, by our navy. But Mr. PITT was ſo attached to Britiſh meaſures, that he could not be brought, as yet, to acquieſce in this duplicate plan of engaging the French miniſtry, and to diſtract their counſels. His plan was to keep our regular forces in a condition to ſupply the demands of our colonies and ſettlements in the proſecution of the war, and to protect theſe kingdoms from all inſults: and ſo to employ our navy, as to protect our coaſts, to ruin the navigation and commerce of the enemy, and to weaken the ſtrength of France in Germany. Arguments for a German war.

Another ſquadron, conſiſting of the Naſſau of 64 guns, the Harwich of 50 guns, and the Rye of

A D 1758. of 24 guns, attended by the Swan ſloop and two buſſes, were diſpatched to the coaſt of Africa, under the command of Captain Marſh, having on board 200 marines, under Major Maſon, and a detachment of matroſſes, under Captain Walker. By this armament the miniſter had two things in view; to defend that lucrative trade from the encroachments and depredations of the enemy; who had, in the preceeding years, ſhewn a very ſtrong propenſity to wreſt the African coaſt out of our hands; and to try, if a ſcheme laid before him by certain merchants of London, to ſurprize and to drive the French from their ſettlements on the river Senegal, and from the iſland of Goree, by which they monopolized [z] the gum trade, ſo neceſſary and advantageous in our manufactories, was practicable.

Expedition againſt Senegal.

Sails. This little ſquadron ſailed from Plymouth without noiſe, and without ſuſpicion, on the 9th of March; and arrived, without any accident or alteration in its ſtrength or condition, off the mouth of the river of Senegal on the 24th of April: but it was the 29th before they could get over the bar; and then not without the loſs of the two ſmall veſſels, for want of water, which loſs of the ſmall craft obliged the commander to land ſome of the men on the eaſt ſide of the river, in the Domel country. The enemy with ſeven veſſels, three

Arrives.

[z] Before this time the French admitted no nation to trade on this river. They put what price they pleaſed on gum; ſold it all to the Dutch; and the Engliſh were obliged to buy it of thoſe brokers, at what price they were content to ſell it.

of

of which were armed with 10 guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire; but were soon repulsed and obliged to retire. Seven hundred marines and seamen being landed, and the artillery got a-shore; the men laid on their arms all night, and were prepared to attack Fort Lewis, the strongest post on that river, situate on an island about 12 miles within the bar; when a flag of truce was hung out, and deputies arrived in our camp from the superior council of Senegal, with articles upon which they offered to capitulate. A. D. 1758. Attacks.

The capitulation was agreed to without much variation. By which the English were put in possession of all the forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provision, and every thing belonging to the company, upon the river Senegal. All the white people belonging to the Senegal company were allowed to carry away their private effects, and to be sent in six weeks time to Old France. But the merchandize and uncoined treasure were excepted. And the free Mulattoes or Negroes were to enjoy their religion, liberty and effects, and to continue on the spot or remove with their effects, according to their own good liking. Fort capitulates.

Agreeable to this capitulation, the French soldiers laid down their arms on the 1st of May, and our men entered and took possession of the fort, and of all the vessels in the river; got the keys of the stores, papers, &c. and proceeded to receive the submission of all the settlements up the

A. D. 1758. river, which in general accepted the terms of capitulation.

Importance of this conqueſt. The importance of this conqueſt is collected from its produce; its benefit to England and its loſs to the enemy. At this time the Senegal factory, as called by the French, ſupplied the company in Old France with about 500 ſlaves, 4000 hides, 1200 quintals of gum, and 20 quintals of Elephants teeth. To this factory were belonging five more: viz. Galem, which ſupplied about 600 ſlaves, 20 quintals of teeth, and fifty marks of gold: Goree, 400 ſlaves and 2400 hides: Joal 100 ſlaves, 40 hides and 10 quintals of teeth: Gambia 400 ſlaves, 200 quintals of wax and 200 quintals of teeth: Biſſeaux 250 ſlaves, 250 quintals of wax, and 250 quintals of teeth.

Peculiar advantages. The benefit ariſing from this conqueſt to England is manifold. It puts us in poſſeſſion of the gum trade, and makes us the merchants of that drug, at our own price, to all Europe; which we were obliged to purchaſe with ready money, and a great balance againſt us from France and Holland. It alſo opens new branches of commerce, and eſtabliſhes the intereſt and reputation of this kingdom all along the African coaſt, which was declining before, and muſt, in a ſhort time, have yielded to the intrigue and power of France.

Loſs to France. The loſs to France was very great. It deprived her of the means of ſupplying her colonies with ſlaves. It cut off a conſiderable branch of thoſe reſources, ſhe ſtood in need of, to ſupport the war. It deprived her of a lucrative traffic in her own

own manufactures; and obliged her to ſeek with ready money the merchandize, that had been the produce of her own ſettlements. Which muſt both raiſe the price of French manufactures, and turn the balance of trade againſt them, in thoſe goods which can't be made and finiſhed without ivory and gum ſenega [a]. A. D. 1758.

While

[a] The French African trade, under the title of the Senegal company, was incorporated with the Eaſt India company in 1718. The director general for this united company reſided on the iſland Senegal about 12 miles up the river, which is little better than a bank of white ſand, about three Engliſh miles long, and not more than 400 yards broad. The gums are gathered twice a year, in December and March. They begin to trade in February, before the firſt gathering, and continue till May; their ſecond trade begins in April, and holds till June. The Moors that ſell the gum, are called Auladeihagi, in the Arabick tongue, and Darmemos, in the negroes; their chiefs are called Chems, who lay a duty of an eighth, upon all the gums the French buy. They trade at theſe places, for 1200 quintals of gum, weighing 450 lb. each. The other goods ſold at theſe two principal ports, are about 300 oxen, and 400 ſheep, ſome ambergreaſe and oſtrich feathers; 50 packs of feathers are worth a quintal of gum. At the neighbouring places of Senegal, they purchaſe a quantity of millett, with which they feed the negroes, as well thoſe in the company's ſervice, as thoſe they tranſport; and even ſometimes the French were glad of it themſelves. When the waters are out, they trade to the adjacent lakes, at ſome of which they get ebony, at others ivory, peas, hides, and ſometimes ambergreaſe. There are fixed times and ſeaſons for buying ſalt, for ſervice of the company of Senegal, as well as the curing the hides, and ſtated times for buying proviſions. But the laſt obſervation, is the time and ſeaſon for going over the bar of the river, which is between April and July; after which, the bad ſeaſon begins, and the waters are out.

A. D. 1758. While theſe expeditions againſt North America and the coaſt of Africa were fitting out, and every

Care of Germany. circumſpection taken to ſecure ſucceſs, our allies had no room to complain of neglect of their intereſt and defence. As ſoon as the parliament met purſuant to their adjournment after Chriſtmas, Mr PITT preſented the following meſſage to the houſe of commons.

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty's meſſage. "HIS Majeſty having ordered the army, formed laſt year in his electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of November laſt, and to act with the utmoſt

The old company of Senegal had a fort at Galam, built in 1700, but was carried away by the rapidity of the river. The new company afterwards built another, a league lower, where they now traded.

They traded chiefly at Galam, in negroes, gold and ivory.

The iſland of Goree is in the center of the company's ſettlements, and it is there the ſlaves are kept, till they have a ſufficient number, or till they have ſhips ready to tranſport them to their iſles.

The river Senegal empties itſelf into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 16 deg. north. The entrance of it is guarded by ſeveral forts, the principal of which is Fort Lewis, built on an iſland of the ſame name. The Engliſh had formerly ſettlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who had engroſſed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, which is near 500 miles. The Dutch were the firſt who ſettled at Senegal, and built two forts. The French made themſelves maſters of them in 1678. In 1692 the Engliſh ſeized them; but next year the French retook them, and had kept them ever ſince.

vigour

vigour againſt the common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia; and the exhauſted and ruined ſtate of that Electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impoſſible for the ſame to maintain and keep together that army, until the further neceſſary charge thereof, as well as the more particular meaſures now concerting for the effectual ſupport of the King of Pruſſia, can be laid before this houſe; his Majeſty, relying on the conſtant zeal of his faithful Commons, for the ſupport of the Proteſtant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, againſt the dangerous deſigns of France and her confederates, finds himſelf, in the mean time, under the abſolute neceſſity of recommending to this houſe the ſpeedy conſideration of ſuch a preſent ſupply, as may enable his Majeſty, in this critical exigency, to ſubſiſt and keep together the ſaid army." A. D. 1758.

In conſequence of this meſſage 100,000l. was unanimouſly granted, to be taken immediately out of the ſupplies of laſt year unapplied, and to be remitted with all poſſible diſpatch. How received by the parliament.

However unanimous the ſenate was in the reſolution for this grant; it was ſaid, and juſtly ſaid, without doors, that this was engaging the nation in a German war; yet there was not that univerſal diſlike; nay there did rather a general inclination appear in all ranks of people to ſupport a meaſure, which at any other time, and under By the nation.

A. D. 1758. another adminiſtration would have diſguſted the whole nation.

But at this time every one ſaw, that there was no jobb intended by a German connection. The cauſe was real: the neceſſity abſolute. The greateſt powers in Europe were leagued with our natural enemy, to pull down and ruin our allies and our intereſt on the continent. England muſt ſupport Pruſſia, and defend Hanover, or both muſt fall: and ſhould they fall under the dominion or influence of France, her power would grow more terrible and dangerous to Great Britain. So that when Mr. PITT ſaw that theſe would certainly be the fatal effects, except England ſhould interpoſe on the behalf of Pruſſia and Hanover, he was driven to this alternative, either to quit the helm of the adminiſtration, which would have been a deſertion of his country, when ſhe ſtood moſt in need of his wiſdom, vigour and integrity, and muſt have been ruined by falling back into the meaſures of former adminiſtrations; or he muſt ſo far acquieſce with ſuch of his Majeſty's ſervants, as were attached to Germanic meaſures, as to make them ſubſervient to the intereſt of Great Britain, in the courſe of her war with France in America.

Reaſons for Mr. PITT's acquieſcence to German meaſures.

Here was a ſtrong conflict between the duty, which he owed to his Sovereign, enforced by the apparent ruin of his country's intereſt on the continent of Europe, and the principles which he had plighted to the people. Mr. PITT had long oppoſed German meaſures. He had oppoſed till he

ſaw

ſaw oppoſition was vain; and that it was impoſſible for him to ſerve his country in other parts of the world, and to purſue the intereſt of England with advantage, unleſs he would ſacrifice ſome points and ſome opinions to Germany. He further ſaw, that unanimity could never be eſtabliſhed in the King's council, while he adhered to Britiſh meaſures ONLY. He was convinced, that Britain muſt be inevitably connected with Germany, as long as the ſame perſon is King of England and Elector of Hanover. A. D. 1758.

When we excluded the family of Stuarts from the throne, we caſt our eyes round Europe for a Sovereign: but there was no Prince of the Proteſtant religion, who had no foreign dominions: What then muſt we have done?—have ſubmitted to abſolute government, been torn to pieces by a civil war, or choſe a King, who had political intereſts? It was thought beſt to chuſe the latter, however diſtinct thoſe intereſts might be from the good of this nation. If this misfortune was inevitable in its cauſe, it was impoſſible to prevent its being the ſame in its effect. Therefore, the evil of keeping conſiderable armies in Germany is (in ſome meaſure) engrafted in the eſtabliſhment. Without doubt, it is the wiſh of all true Engliſhmen, that the crown had no territory out of this iſland, that our ſtrength might be kept within it. But ſecondary cauſes have diſpoſed of things otherwiſe; and how ſhall we alter them? Nothing but an alienation of Hanover. For ſo long as the ſame perſon is King of Great Britain

A. D. 1758. and Elector of Hanover, the evil will not be removed.

His maxim. This channel being unavoidable, the only thing that a patriot miniſter could do was, what he engaged, to make it ſerviceable to Britain. A ſhort conſideration pointed out the method. It was not to be effected by the puny effort of a parliamentary grant of 100,000l. His maxim was, either do nothing, or to do it heartily and effectually.—The attention and troops of France was to be drawn as much as poſſible that way, to make her employ more troops in Germany, than was conſiſtent with her intereſt in America, and the ſupport of her marine, in order to furniſh fairer opportunities for attacking her ſettlements abroad, and thereby cut off the reſources of her riches and power both by ſea and land.

The difficulty laid in filling up this outline, many ſteps were required before this great end could be accompliſhed. Since it was impoſſible to ſeperate Britain from the continent; thoſe engagements entered into [b] by the former adminiſtration, were to be cemented in a ſtronger manner.

Reaſons for aiding our allies. The confederacy againſt the King of Pruſſia being too powerful for him, he, in all probability, if not ſupported by England, would be cruſhed, as underſtood in his Majeſty's meſſage to the houſe; and if he fell, Hanover would inſtantly fall likewiſe.—The latter was the tender point, and at a peace it muſt be regained, even at the expence of Britiſh conqueſts.

[b] See page 255, 756. Vol. I.

Accord-

According to this ſyſtem, which, every one knows, was the ſyſtem of this time, we are treating of, it was the intereſt of Britain to ſupport the exiſtence of Pruſſia, and to reinforce the allied army with Britiſh troops: therefore, in order to ruin the Gallic ſcheme, which was, to make a conqueſt of Hanover, and with that conqueſt to purchaſe whatever the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy might require, "the ſupport of Pruſſia, and the defence of Ha-"nover, became objects of the ſecond importance." A. D. 1758.

The people of England were unanimous in their deſires of ſupporting the King of Pruſſia: the eclat of his victories had gained their eſteem. They demonſtrated their regard for him on his birth-day with a ſolemnity and rejoicings equal to thoſe of the moſt beloved Sovereign. It was the time, when this vein of zeal was ſwelled with the warmeſt blood, that Mr. PITT adopted German meaſures, conformable to the ſenſe of the nation. He ſaw it was the preſent juncture, that would favour a treaty with Pruſſia: and he was convinced that ſuch a treaty was the only method to diſtreſs the French in Germany. This is not alledged to vindicate that treaty, which afterwards we ſhall ſee made with Pruſſia; becauſe we have, juſt before, explained the political motives, which induced him to ſign it, and the views, which he had of drawing an advantage from it; but to ſhew what a happy concurrence of events there was to warp the people to German meaſures, and to continue the moſt favourable opinion of the miniſter, Unanimous in ſupport of Pruſſia.

A. D. 1758. miniſter, in whoſe known honeſty, vigilance and well-meaning they ſtill repoſed unlimitted confidence.

Countenanced by parliament. This grant and countenance of the Houſe of Commons, may therefore be ſaid to bring on thoſe cloſe connections with which Great Britain and Pruſſia ſoon after were joined by treaty, and the meaſures taken by the Britiſh miniſtry, in conſequence thereof.—This treaty, which was ſigned at London on the 11th of April 1758, ſets forth in the preamble, the intention of that former treaty between their Majeſties, ſigned on the 16th of January 1756, to preſerve the general peace of Europe, and of Germany in particular, the hoſtilities committed in the Empire and againſt their Majeſties and their allies, by the French, and their incitement of other powers, to act in like manner: the burthenſome expence that war had brought upon his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the diminution of his revenues, in ſuch of his dominions as were become the ſeat of war: the mutual reſolution of their Majeſties, to continue their efforts for reciprocal defence and ſecurity, for recovery of their poſſeſſions, for the protection of their allies, and the preſervation of the liberties of the Germanic body, &c. And then ſtipulates

Treaty with Pruſſia. (1.) That his Britannic Majeſty ſhall pay the ſum of 4,000,000 German crowns, which is 670,000 l. of Engliſh money to the King of Pruſſia's agent in London, immediately after the ratifications ſhall be exchanged; (2.) That his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall employ this ſum in augmenting and keeping up his

his forces, which ſhall act as may be moſt for the intereſt of the common cauſe; and (3.) That neither of the contracting powers ſhall conclude any peace, make any truce, or enter into any treaty of neutrality, of what kind ſoever, without the participation of the other [c]. A. D. 1758.

By the parties that ſigned this treaty, it ſhould appear to be carried in the privy council with unanimity. The houſe of parliament approved of this convention, when it was laid before them; on the 20th of the ſame month, they granted the money thereby engaged for the ſupport of the King of Pruſſia; and the people, in general, were ſatisfied with its contents; except a few, who branded this gratuity with the appellation of a *tribute*, "in the payment of which the honour "and the intereſt of the nation, ſaid they, were "ſcandalouſly proſtituted [d]."

Let

[c] The parties empowered to ſign, and did actually ſign this treaty on the part of Great Britain, were Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain; John Earl Granville, Preſident of his Majeſty's Council; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; Robert, Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; Philip, Earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, Eſq; another of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

[d] The ſum ſtipulated, by this convention, to be paid by Great Britain, has been branded with the appellation of *a tribute, in the payment of which the honour and intereſt of the nation were ſcandalouſly proſtituted.* "This is a licentiouſneſs of "diction, which at once arraigns the King, Lords and Com-"mons, of proſtituting their power and authority, and of "com-

A. D. 1758.

How ſupported by Mr. PITT.

Let us ſee the firſt ſtep in conſequence of this convention. A grand expedition, to be executed by

" combining in a meaſure to diſhonour and ruin the nation.
" Let us examine this allegation.—A tribute!—This is a
" token of bondage. Did the Britiſh parliament, when they
" granted an annual ſupply of money to the King of Pruſſia,
" give any reaſon to ſuſpect, that therewith they ſurrendered
" to him their liberty, lives and fortunes? or did they act, as
" if they made that obligation through fear of what might be
" dreaded from the progreſs of his arms; or through that
" magnanimous principle of ſuccouring the diſtreſſed; of main-
" taining a balance of power, for which England has always
" been applauded; and of favouring our national intereſt?
" Did not the King of Pruſſia, in conſideration of that annual
" payment, ſtipulate and agree to enter into no ſecret or ſepe-
" rate treaty of peace detrimental to the intereſt, and without
" the conſent of Great Britain? and to keep the ſword drawn
" againſt our enemies, till his Britannic Majeſty ſhould give
" him leave to ſheath it by an honourable peace;—in all
" which there does not appear any thing like ſlavery or tri-
" bute on the part of Britain.—How ſuch a treaty with the
" King of Pruſſia can be branded with the ſcandalous proſti-
" tution of the honour and intereſt of the nation is as unjuſt,
" as it is inconceivable. Was it beneath the dignity of the
" King of Great Britain to enter into an alliance with a Pro-
" teſtant King, of the firſt rank, for his valour, and for his
" ſtrength and intereſt in Europe? Was it ſcandalous to ſecure
" ſuch an ally by a pecuniary ſettlement, when the union of
" the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, aſſiſted by Ruſſia, Swe-
" den, and other powers, threatened immediate deſtruction to
" our trade and intereſt on the continent of Europe: which
" would naturally have followed the conquering ſword of our
" French rivals in every branch of manufacture and com-
" merce; or was it ſcandalous to facilitate our operations by
" ſea in America, and in other diſtant regions, by a well-timed
" application of ſuch a ſubſidy; which kept France in ſuch a

" ſtate

by two ſquadrons and a reſpectable body of land forces, was immediately ſet a foot, to try what might be done in this method; to divide and weaken the enemy's forces, and to make a diverſion in favour of our German allies, by forcing the French to employ their troops in the defence of their own coaſts; to deſtroy their navigation and trade, and thereby to cut off the ſource of their riches, and the ſinews of the war. A. D. 1758.

One ſquadron conſiſted of four ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, ſix ſloops, two fire-ſhips, two bombs, two cutters, twenty tenders, ten ſtore-ſhips and one hundred tranſports; and the command thereof was given to Commodore Howe, who had ſignalized himſelf for his bravery and conduct, in the late fruitleſs expedition. The other ſquadron of twenty great ſhips, was commanded by Lord Anſon and Sir Edward Hawke. Two ſquadrons, with land forces, ſent againſt the French coaſt.

The land forces [c] deſtined for this expedition were 15 battalions, 400 of the artillery, 540 light horſe:

" ſtate of uncertainty, dependance and expence, that diſabled " her from a vigorous purſuit of her natural and national in- " tereſt, and crowned our expeditions every where with ſuc- " ceſs? This ſubſidy has nothing new in its conſtitution. It " was of no other kind, than what not only Britain, but " other nations, particularly France, has always made uſe of, " to ſecure an intereſt to herſelf, and to deprive her adverſa- " ries of further means of ſtrength. Of this kind have been " ſeveral northern princes, who were always looked upon as " tributaries, or ſubſervient, to the nation which paid them " for their friendſhip and aid, and not as holding their pay- " maſters in a ſtate of tributary ſubjection."

[c] Guards, Firſt, ſecond and third regiments, Commanded by General Drury. Firſt

A. D. 1758. horſe: in all, about 13,000 fighting men, 60 pieces of cannon[f] and 50 pieces of the mortar-kind, under the command of the Duke of Marl-

Firſt brigade, Bentinck, Manners, Talbot and Home's regiment, by General Moſtyn.

Third brigade, Welch fuzileers, Lambton's and Lord Charles Haye's regiments, by General Boſcawen.

Fourth brigade. Effingham, Duke of Richmond and Cornwallis's regiments, by General Elliot,

The Artillery.

Second brigade. Loudon, Wolf, and Kingſley's regiments, by Waldgrave.

Staff Officers.

The Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, Earl of Ancram, lieutenant-generals.

Waldgrave, Moſtyn, Drury, Boſcawen and Elliot, major-generals.

Brigadier Elliot, commanding the light horſe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotham, adjutant-general.

Captain Watſon, quarter-maſter general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Aids de Camp.

To the Duke of Marlborough. Captain Calcraft, of Hodgſon's; Captain Lloyd, of the Welch fuzileers; Captain Paterſon, of the artillery.

To Lord George Sackville. Captain Smith, of the third regiment of guards; Captain Boyer, of Jeffrey's; Captain Broom, of the artillery.

To Lord Ancram. Captain Blacquier, of Lambton's; Enſign Meadows, of the firſt regiment of guards.

To General Drury. Captain Howard, of the firſt regiment of guards.

To General Moſtyn. Captain Veach, of Wolf's.

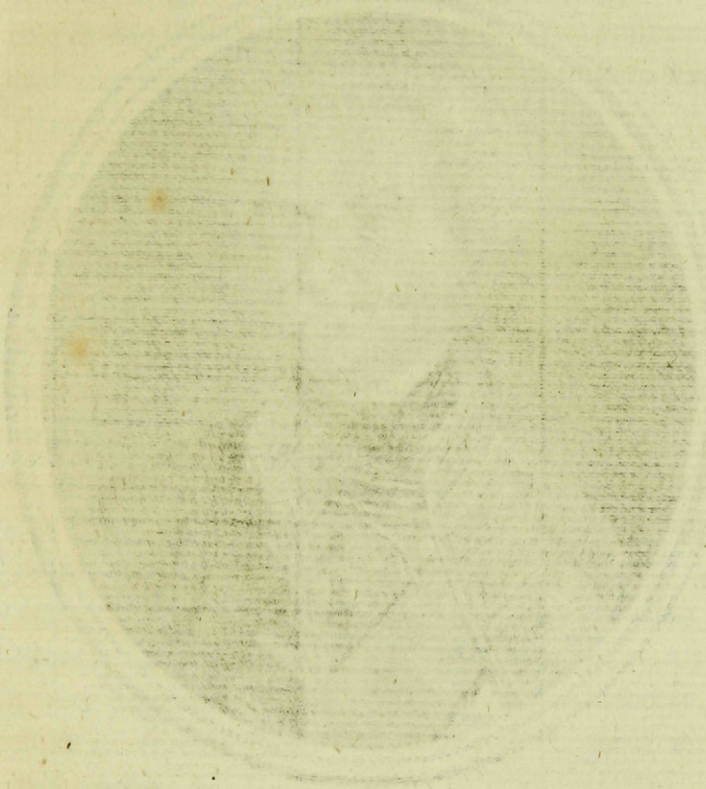
To General Waldgrave. Captain Wilſon, of the King's own.

To General Boſcawen. Enſign Biſhop, of the guards.

To General Elliot. Enſign Faucit, of the ſecond regiment of guards.

[f] Fifteen of which were twenty-four pounders.

borough,





His Grace CHARLES SPENCER
DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

borough, grandſon to the Duke of that title, who, in his days was a real ſcourge to France, and the glory of his own country; but though the grandſon was brave without exception, he can't be complimented with inheriting the martial genius of that Engliſh Cæſar, who never loſt a battle, nor raiſed a ſiege. However, Lord George Sackville, ſon to the Duke of Dorſet, the ſecond in command, did not want either military knowledge or experience in the art of war. A. D. 1758.

The ſhips rendezvouſed at Spithead: the army encamped on the Iſle of Wight. The troops began to embark on the 25th of May, and the whole embarkation was completed on the 27th. On the 28th Mr. Howe ſent about ſailing orders and inſtructions to every ſhip. The wind would not permit them to ſail till the 1ſt of June: but in the mean time the Duke of Marlborough diſtributed his orders concerning the manner, in which the troops were to land, and the meaſures that were to be taken by the troops as they came on ſhore. The deſtination of this prodigious armament was not yet publiſhed; and its ſecreſy, as well as force, filled the enemy with great terror and alarm.

The miſcarriage of his former plans [g] having been attributed to the too early intelligence thereof, received by the enemy; and the detection and apprehending of a ſpy [h] at this juncture, required him

[g] See p. 320, &c. Vol. II.

[h] This ſpy was one Florence Henſey, an Iriſhman by birth, educated at Leyden, where he commenced M. D. and had a compe-

A. D. 1758. him to proceed with the utmoſt precaution and ſecreſy.

On

a competent knowledge of the French, Spaniſh, Portugueze and Italian tongues. He was a Roman Catholic, and his brother was a Jeſuit, chaplain and under ſecretary to the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the Hague, and the author of thoſe letters intitled, the VOICE OF PEACE, managed moſt artfully in favour of France, and publiſhed in the year 1761.

This Florence Henſey appeared in London under the character of a phyſician, and pretended that his correſpondence with the enemies of his king and country, commenced through accidental acquaintance with one formerly his fellow-ſtudent, who was at this time employed in the ſecretary of ſtate's office at Paris, for foreign affairs. To whom Doctor Henſey wrote, amongſt other things, a tender of his ſervice in *any matters* he might want at London. Which his Pariſian correſpondent, in his anſwer, interpreting to be a *political ſervice*, and aſſuring him, that his diligence therein might be advantageous to them both, the doctor, in his ſecond letter, commended his friend's diſcernment, adding, "That if he could "obtain for him a ſuitable recompence, he would endeavour "to make his intelligence of the utmoſt importance." This produced a ſalary of 150 livres, or 25 l. ſterling per quarter for the doctor, with directions to procure and ſend liſts of all his Majeſty's ſhips in and out of commiſſion, number of guns and men, their time of ſailing, from what port, their deſtination, the names of the commanders; the ſtate of the land forces, where quartered and garriſoned; plans of all fortifications in Great Britain and North America; and the earlieſt account of enterprizes or expeditions againſt France.

The courſe of this correſpondence was ſettled by the way of Cologne, Hague and Bern, to be forwarded from thoſe cities to Paris: It was a common letter wrote with ink, containing the ſecret correſpondence written between the lines with lemon-juice. This was incloſed under three different covers, directed to the ſeveral perſons entruſted with the ſecret,

who

On the firſt of June, about break of day, Lord Anſon made a ſignal for the fleet to unmoor, and he A. D. 1758.

who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the firſt incloſed come to the principal, for whom it was deſigned.— But ſuch as he deemed of greateſt importance, he directed to his brother at the Hague, for greater ſafety. The doctor tried every means to gain intelligence, that might recommend him to a larger ſalary. His addreſs and profeſſion gained him admiſſion into polite company, without giving any ſuſpicion; and introduced him into clubs or meetings where ſome gentlemen, about court, were too liberal in retailing their knowledge, or their conjectures on the meaſures of their ſuperiors.

This correſpondence began ſoon after Mr. PITT was firſt called up to the adminiſtration, and continued, without any material interruption, till the 9th of March 1758, and perhaps might have remained a ſecret, had it not been for the deep penetration of the Engliſh reſident at the Hague, who having frequent intelligence of affairs, tranſacting at the court of London, from the Spaniſh ambaſſador's under-ſecretary, before he received any account thereof from his own court, was ſtaggered, and put upon the enquiry, which way the Jeſuit's knowledge could be communicated. He found that the Jeſuit had this brother, and that diſcovery naturally ſuggeſted a ſuſpicion ſufficient to make him narrowly watched. Twenty-nine of his letters were ſtopped by proper authority; and he at length was waylaid on a Sunday, as he came from the Spaniſh ambaſſador's chapel, by two meſſengers, ſeized by them in St. Martin's-Lane, and committed to Newgate.

His lodgings in Arundel-ſtreet were ſearched, where ſeveral copies of his letters were found, as well as the originals he had received from abroad. By thoſe papers it appeared, That he gave the French the firſt account of Admiral Boſcawen's departure for North America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, and of every minute circumſtance relating to it; and from that time, of the ſailing of every fleet, and of its deſtina-

A. D. 1758. he ſailed immediately with twenty-two ſhips of the line. About noon, the frigates under the command

deſtination; and was ſo particular as to mention the launch of a man of war. He gave a particular account of the difficulties the miniſtry met with in raiſing money; and of his connection with a ſociety in the Strand, who were reputed great men in the political world, and particularly in the financial branch. In one of theſe letters, dated the 29th of July 1757, the expedition againſt Rochefort was notified, though it is certain that reſolution of the council had not then been made known either to Admiral Hawke or to Sir John Mordaunt, the commanders in chief; and in another letter, dated at Twickenham, the doctor, after giving an exact account of the ſtate of our affairs, the condition of our fleet and army, their diſpoſition, how many ſhips guarded and how many troops lined the coaſt of England, concludes with aſſerting, "That the only means of preventing the ſucceſs of the expedition againſt Rochefort, would be to make a powerful diverſion upon the coaſt of England; that by thus attacking us in our very vitals, we might be engaged at home, and ſo prevented from ſending any number of troops abroad ſufficient to give them any real annoyance." Which advice he renewed in a ſubſequent letter, alledging, "That it would be the moſt certain method to diſtreſs the government, as it would affect public credit;" and then pointed out both the time and place, when and where it would be moſt proper to carry it into execution.

By what channel this ſpy procured this knowledge, has not yet perſpired; but the early intelligence, and the minute circumſtances of Admiral Holbourne's deſtination for America, communicated to the court of France a few days after that admiral's inſtructions were ſigned, and in which he was ſo exact as to give the number of ſhips and troops on board, the day of their departure, &c. induced a ſhrewd ſuſpicion of his connections with ſome body, beſides what he could gather in public converſation: and the favour he met with after condemnation, afforded much ſpeculation concerning his private con-

mand of Mr. Howe, together with all the tranſports, got under way. Lord Anſon, with his ſquadron, ſtood away to the weſt: but Mr. Howe's ſteered quite athwart the channel, with the wind at ſouth-eaſt, and ſoon loſt ſight of Lord Anſon; whoſe inſtructions were to watch and intercept any ſquadron from the weſt againſt Mr. Howe's. The weather changing to very tempeſtuous, the commodore, a little before midnight, made a ſignal for the fleet to lie too, leaſt it ſhould run too cloſe in with the French ſhore before break of day. But no accident happened, except that one of the tranſports rolled away her foremaſt, and was obliged to be taken in tow by one of the frigates. They made ſail at ſix in the morning, and by eight they could ſee cape La Hogue. The fleet ſtood in between the continent and the Iſle of Alderney, and came to an anchor in the race, in the evening; A. D. 1758.

connections in England: where the time has been, when no matter how much, and by what inſtrument, the nation ſuffers, ſo that ſome men could maintain their own power by diſgracing their rivals in the ſtate.

For this illicit correſpondence with the enemy of our country, in time of open war, Doctor Henſey was tried, convicted and condemned to be hanged and quartered, as in caſes of high treaſon; but after ſeveral reprieves he obtained his Majeſty's pardon, not for any diſcovery, as the world were made to believe; but by an extraordinary foreign interpoſition, which would not have had the ſame weight at a court, that properly reſented the diſappointments the nation met with in the expeditions againſt Louiſbourg and Rochefort. Enough to put the miniſter, who was to direct the affairs of the nation, upon the utmoſt caution to cover his intentions, till he could bring them into action.

A. D. 1758. where many of the ſhips were driven from their anchors by the rapidity of the current, and ſome of them, that rode it out, left a fluke in the rocky ground, when they came to weigh. The fleet was ſtopped next day by a tranſport's running and bulging upon a hidden rock, with part of the guards on board, who notwithſtanding the diligence and expedition, with which they were ſupplied by boats, from the reſt of the ſhips, which on that occaſion came to an anchor, had much to do to ſave themſelves and baggage. It was eight at night before the fleet could proceed, and next day, about five in the afternoon, being be-calmed, it dropt anchor within three leagues from St. Ma-

Arrives in Cancalle bay. loes, on the 4th of June. Next morning they weighed before day, and proceeded to the Bay of Cancalle; where they were to land at a village of the ſame name.

Three frigates were ordered to continue their courſe to a battery, that might impede the diſembarkation. But the reſt of the fleet brought up. Having given orders for the ſhips carrying the grenadiers, to make ſail with the frigates, Mr. Howe quitted the Eſſex, and went on board, with his pendant, one of the frigates, in which he was able to lie cloſer in ſhore than in a large ſhip.

Forces land. The battery, perceiving the grenadiers in the flat-bottomed boats prepared to land, fired upon them: but the frigates advanced, ſilenced the battery, and the grenadiers made good their landing, without much oppoſition. For, though there were ſeven companies of foot, and three troops of dragoons

goons poſted at the landing-place, they fled with precipitation, as ſoon as our ſoldiers began to move towards the ſhore; and nothing then appeared to impede our progreſs, but a few peaſants, that drew up behind a wind-mill at a great diſtance, and diverted themſelves with firing ſhot, that would not reach our men. A. D. 1758.

The grenadiers being drawn up upon the beach, Lord Down, with twenty of Kingſley's, marched through a very narrow paſs, up into the village of Cancalle; where they were met by the Marquis of Landal, intendant of the coaſt and colonel of the militia, with his ſervant. Lord Down called to him and told him, if he would ſurrender, he had nothing to fear: but he and his ſervant fooliſhly refuſed quarter; ſo that both they and their horſes were ſhot dead upon the ſpot. My Lord took poſſeſſion of the village, diſarmed and ſecured the moſt active peaſants, that fell in his way, and kept his men on their arms all night, waiting for the reſt of the army [1].

Three regiments diſembarked that ſame tide as the grenadiers, but they continued all night on the beach; and the whole army was landed the next day, the 6th, and encamped. The grenadiers and light horſe advanced about a mile in the front of the line; and Cancalle was made the head-quarters. Next morning, the 7th, by break Encamp.

[1] The inhabitants of Cancalle fled, and left their village to the mercy of the invaders: and it was plundered by the ſoldiers and ſailors; for which one ſoldier was hanged, and ſeven ſeamen flogged, and ſent on board their ſhips.

A. D. 1758. March for St. Maloes.

of day, the whole army, except the third brigade, ſtruck their tents, and began to march in two columns. The firſt column, conſiſting of the brigade of guards, two battalions of grenadiers, and the firſt brigade, commanded by Lord George Sackville, marching from the left, fell into the great road to St. Maloes. The ſecond column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl of Ancram, and conſiſting of the ſecond and fourth brigade, marched alſo from the left, though a very incloſed country, and moſt narrow road: for, though 200 pioneers marched at the head of the column, and laboured hard to clear the way, the men were frequently obliged to paſs by ſingle files; and the lands on each ſide the road were ſo covered with wood, that they could ſeldom ſee above forty yards clear of their flanks. The villages, through which they paſt, were totally deſerted by man, woman and child: who had carried off every thing valuable.

The third brigade had orders to continue encamped at Cancalle, and to throw up entrenchments to ſecure a retreat, in caſe of need, and to eſcorte the heavy artillery, which was not yet landed. But the guards were ordered to file off about two miles to the left of the firſt encampment, and there to pitch their tents, and cover the army, on that quarter, from whence there was the greateſt reaſon to expect an enemy [k].

The

[k] The following is a tranſlation of a manifeſto, which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough publiſhed in Britanny, on the

The troops in motion, advanced towards St. Maloes without beat of drum, and in as good order as A. D. 1758.

the 7th of June, the ſecond day after the landing of the troops at Cancalle.

> " We the high and mighty Prince, Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Churchill, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, Privy-Counſellor to his Britannic Majeſty, Grand Maſter of the Ordnance, and commander in chief of his forces, &c.

" Make known to all the inhabitants of Britanny, that the deſcent on their coaſt, with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by ſea, is not made with an intention to make war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting thoſe, who ſhall be found in arms, or ſhall otherwiſe oppoſe the juſt war, which we wage againſt his Majeſty the moſt Chriſtian King.

" Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable poſſeſſion of their habitations and effects, that they may ſtay unmoleſted in their reſpective dwellings, and follow their uſual occupations; and that, excepting the cuſtoms and taxes, which they pay to the King, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandizes, but what is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the army; and that for all the proviſions, they ſhall bring in, they ſhall be paid ready money.

" On the contrary, if, notwithſtanding this declaration, which we have been pleaſed to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or proviſions, and abandon their houſes or dwellings, we ſhall treat ſuch delinquents as enemies, and deſtroy by fire and ſword, or ſuch other methods, as ſhall be in our power, their towns, villages, dwellings, or houſes. Given at the head-quarters at Parame.

June 7, 1758. MARLBOROUGH."

By his Grace's command, BRYANT.

A. D. 1758. as the nature of the country would permit; but it was late in the evening before they had marched ſix miles. The commanders in chief proceeded immediately to reconnoitre the ſituation of St. Maloes; ordered the ground for the camp to be marked out, at a little more than a mile from the town. This camp was formed with the village of Parame, made the head-quarters, in front, and the village of Servant upon the right flank. The grenadiers advanced about 100 paces, the light horſe and artillery about as far in the rear, and the reſt of the troops were extended in one direct line.

Camp before St. Maloes.

While the main body was employed in pitching tents, the light horſe, ſuſtained by the piquets of the whole, advanced to the walls of St. Maloes[1]: and

His Grace ſent at the ſame time the following letter to the magiſtrates and echevins of St. Maloes.

GENTLEMEN,

"We being in poſſeſſion of all the country between Dinan, Rennes, and Doll, as far as St. Maloes, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages, in this extent of country, have abandoned their habitations; probably to avoid the payment of the uſual contributions: and as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders, been compelled to go to St. Maloes; we give you notice, that if they do not return peaceably to their houſes, and ſend their magiſtrates to our head-quarters to ſettle the contributions, we ſhall think ourſelves obliged to ſet fire to them without further delay.

MARLBOROUGH."

[1] St. Maloes is one of the chief town and ports of the Upper Bretagne, is ſeated on the northern coaſt of St. Aaron, and joined

and were ſaluted by the enemy's cannon from the ramparts, which killed a horſe or two without any other loſs or damage. But by favour of the night they got under the enemy's cannon, and ſlipt down to the harbour, where they found a conſiderable fleet of privateers and merchantmen [m], to which our troops ſet fire, with combuſtibles provided and carried with them for that purpoſe; and alſo to the magazines of pitch, tar, ropes, &c. which took effect. So that in the ſpace of a few hours there was the moſt dreadful ſcene of conflagration, that imagination can paint, and all the ſhips and ſtores were deſtroyed by the flames, which continued all night, without the leaſt oppoſition from the garriſon, though there was a conſiderable body of troops in the town, that might enable them to make a ſally with a view of ſucceſs.

A. D. 1758.

Ships, &c. burnt.

Meet with no oppoſition.

joined to the continent by means of a long cauſeway, of not above thirty fathoms broad, the entrance whereof is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, flanked with large towers, and the town ſurrounded with walls, deep ditches, and a ſufficient garriſon: beſides which, towards the ſea it is ſecured by a ſhoal of ſand that encompaſſes it, and ſeveral rocks and ſmall iſlands, that make the haven of difficult acceſs, inſomuch that it is reputed one of the keys of France. It is conſiderable for its traffick and ſtrength, and the ſkill of its inhabitants in maritime affairs, by which means great numbers of privateers are in time of war from hence fitted out, and much diſturb the trade of theſe ſeas. See p. 91.

[m] One man of war of 50 guns on the ſtocks, two ditto 36 guns each, twenty-four privateers, from 30 to 40 guns each, Seventy merchantmen, and forty ſmall craft. There was only one ſhip, a privateer of 40 guns ſaved, ſhe being a-float; the reſt were haulled up imprudently to the walls, and were a-ground.

Their

A. D. 1758. Their next care was to ſecure proviſions. So that when this party was returned from the conflagration to the camp, other parties were next morning, on the 8th, ſent to forage, and to bring in the neceſſaries of life; the country people refuſing to ſupply our troops for ready money, and the proviſions brought a-ſhore being expended.

Forage.

Retire. One battalion of guards, and Lord Charles Hay's of the third brigade, marched the ſame day into camp. One mortar and three royals, which had been ordered from the ſhips, were ſtopped on the road and remanded on board: and the advanced piquets and the ſecond brigade, returned to camp about nine in the evening. The night proved a moſt terrible one with thunder, lightning, violent rain and wind, which beat down the tents and ſouſed the men, as if they had been dipt in water. But at ſeven next morning 200 pioneers, ſuſtained by a party of 500 men, were ordered to march towards St. Maloes; and a captain and 80 men were employed to level the ground in the front of the encampment, in order to open a communication between each regiment. Theſe were indications of vigorous reſolutions. Yet, on the 10th, in the morning, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, having advice of a great ſuperiority of forces aſſembling to attack him, and to cut off his retreat, ordered the whole army back to Cancalle. Which was done; though it did not appear that there were at that preſent time above 500 regular forces in that province. They ſtruck their tents about noon, immediately marched off, and en-

camped that night within the entrenchments at that village: giving over all thoughts of a ſiege, which would take up a month, in a regular manner: and for which they were not ſufficiently provided. For the walls of the town were not only of a vaſt thickneſs, but of ſo great an height, that none of the ſcaling ladders ſent from England could reach the top. A. D. 1758.

The ſame night the artillery was put on board; and the two following days were employed in the re-imbarkation of the troops in the midſt of a very heavy rain, which filled the trenches, of thoſe that were left, half full of water. Re-imbark.

Thus ended the attempt againſt St. Maloes, with the loſs of 30 men miſſing. Whilſt the army was employed before St. Maloes, a battalion of guards marched, under the command of Colonel Ceſar, 12 miles up into the country, to a town called Dol, and were politely entertained by the magiſtrates; and their treatment was as politely repaid by this party, whoſe intention was only to reconnoitre the country, and returned after ſtaying in this town one night, without committing one act of hoſtility. A party of light horſe advanced ſtill farther, and fell in with the videts of a French camp, chaced them a long way, and brought two of them into our camp[n].

Having

[n] We may gueſs at the conſternation and confuſion of the enemy from this abſtract of a mandate iſſued by the Biſhop of St. Maloes, for a ſolemn proceſſion by way of thankſgiving, for the retreat of the Engliſh.

Sing

A. D. 1758. Having muſtered the men on board, orders were iſſued on the 14th for the grenadiers and guards to hold themſelves in readineſs to diſembark, to complete their ammunition for that purpoſe, and that the officers ſhould for the future, take more effectual means to prevent morauding. It was intended to proceed againſt Granville, a petty town well ſituated on the top of a high cliff, on the other ſide of the bay, and about ſix leagues diſtant from St. Maloes; defended by a battery of

Weigh anchor.

Sing unto the Lord with timbrels, ſing unto the Lord with cymbals, &c. For God breaketh the battles: for amongſt the camps in the midſt of the people he hath delivered me out of the hands of them that perſecuted me.

—Bethulia, being reduced to the laſt extremity, without reſource, without hopes of any aſſiſtance, and when its *frightned inhabitants deſired nothing but a voluntary ſurrender*, was ſaved by one of thoſe extraordinary miracles, which manifeſt in the moſt obvious manner the operation of the almighty hand of the Moſt High. Your deliverance, on the contrary, has, at firſt ſight, nothing in it but what is natural; but whoever gives but a little attention to the whole ſeries of this event, muſt acknowledge the moſt evident marks of God's ſpecial protection of their city.—You took all the precaution, which courage and conduct could dictate, againſt the attacks, with which you were threatned, and which you looked upon, as inevitable. Theſe precautions were ſuperfluous. There was not ſo much as *one* gun fired againſt your city. You hoped that the troops coming to your aſſiſtance would drive away the enemy: but the enemy did not wait for them. News was brought them, and they retired with precipitation. The winds oppoſed their return: but it was decreed by Providence that they ſhould return by the ſame way that they came; and tney have done it in ſpite of contrary winds. What ſhall we then ſay? *If God be for us, who ſhall be againſt us?*

18 pieces

18 pieces of cannon, upon a neck of land, which commands the town, and a great part of the bay. Pilots were taken on board from Guernſey and Jerſey; and 22 large lug-ſail boats were alſo brought from thence, for greater expedition in the landing of the forces. But having weighed at 6 in the morning, on the 16th, the fleet was obliged by contrary and violent winds to come to an anchor that evening off St. Maloes; and next day to return to Cancalle bay. The winds continued contrary and the weather very bad till the 21ſt, when it growing moderate, they put to ſea, were joined by the Iſis, Captain Wheeler, and four tranſports with reinforcements: but were driven back again by contrary winds. However, on the 23d they ſailed to the eaſtward, paſſed Jerſey, Guernſey, and ſaw the Iſle of Wight, and on the 26th ſteered with a northwind for the French coaſt, and run in with the land near Havre de Grace. But, after laying in ſight of that port all the 27th and 28th; ordering the flat-bottomed boats for landing the forces to be hoiſted out; reconnoitring the coaſt, which the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. How undertook perſonally in a cutter; and four days proviſions got ready for the men to take with them on ſhore, nothing was executed to annoy the enemy. On the 29th the whole fleet bore away before the wind for Cherbourg, and came to an anchor at about two miles from the town; ſix batteries fired on the tranſports to no purpoſe, and a conſiderable number of people, ſome of whom appeared to be regular forces, were

A. D. 1758.

Stopt with bad weather.

Sail to the eaſtward.

Towards Cherbourg.

A. D. 1758. were drawn up along the ſtrand, nevertheleſs it was reſolved to attack the forts Querqueville, l'Hommet and Gallet, in the night; which was prevented by a violent wind, that hindered the troops from landing, and rendered it impoſſible to ſuſtain them in caſe of a repulſe, if the diſembarkation could have been effected. Then it was reſolved to ſtand in with the whole fleet, to cover a general landing. But that reſolution was alſo abortive. The ſtorm increaſed: the tranſports ran foul of one another: and, as the gale blew directly upon the coaſt, all the ſhipping was expoſed to the perils of a lee-ſhore. Beſides there began to be a ſcarcity of proviſions, and the hay for the horſes was almoſt eat up. So that this great and expenſive expedition-fleet returned, next morning, for the coaſt of England, and on the 1ſt of July arrived at St. Helens °.

While

° *Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the light-horſe, on board a tranſport at St. Helens, July* 3.

" We are arrived here after having made one of the grandeſt bonfires, at and near St. Maloes, that ever was ſeen in France; all which was executed in nine hours, without the leaſt moleſtation from the enemy; as if they themſelves would receive ſome pleaſure from ſo ſtriking a flame being ſtruck up among them; or rather, the water-pipes leading to St. Maloes being cut off, and a threaten of immediately ſetting fire to the town, if they made any reſiſtance, rendered them thus inactive, being in the greateſt panic and confuſion. By ſome officers belonging to the navy of France we are informed, that the damage done by our troops to the docks, King's ſtores, and ſhipping, excluſive of private property, would require much more than 12,000,000 of livres to reinſtate, excluſive

of

While the Britiſh arms were carrying terror along the Gallic ſhore, the fate of our enemies and the relief of our allies were determined by the Britiſh parliament. The Commons granted 60,000 men for the ſea ſervice, including 14,845 marines: 53,777 effective men, including officers and 4008 invalids for guards and garriſons in Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, &c. and excluſive of the garriſons and forces in the plantations and Gibraltar: four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America and the Eaſt Indies: a ſupply to ſubſiſt and keep together the army formed laſt year in his Majeſty's Electoral dominions: and for payment of 12,000 and upwards of Heſſian troops: 670,000 l. for the ſupport of the King Pruſſia: 463,084l. 6s. 10d. for maintaining 38,000 hired troops in Germany; and 386,915l. 13s. 2d. for their forage, bread, artillery, &c. 100,090l. for paying and cloathing the militia: 800,000 l. for defraying the extra expences of the war: 20,000 l. for the payment of the troops in Eaſt India: 10,000 l. for the ſupport of the Britiſh forts on the coaſt of Africa. Which grants, with the other proviſions made by parliament for the current year, amounted to 10,486,457l.[P] And in con-

A. D. 1758.

Proceedings in parliament.

Grants for the German war.

of the expence of building, and the time they will take up in being brought to their former condition of ſtrength, &c. The private property deſtroyed is valued at much more than the public, which could not be avoided, the merchant ſhips having thrown themſelves cloſe in with the docks and men of war, and under the cannon of the forts."

[P] Of which the ſum of 1,861,897 l. was granted for the aid of our friends on the continent.

ſequence

A. D. 1758.

ſequence thereof we find that the ſtate of our national ſtrength or forces by ſea and land in Britiſh pay, including artificers in the King's docks and yards, was as follows:

Military and naval force of Great Britain.

Eſtabliſhment for Great Britain, the train of artillery incluſive		55,000
For Ireland		12,000
For N. America, of Regulars	32,000	52,000
of Provincials	30,000	
For the Weſt Indies		2,000
For Gibraltar and the Eaſt Indies		5,000
Allied army in the pay of Great Britain		52,000
Total of land forces		178,000
Naval department, ſeamen	62,000	96,000
Marines	14,000	
Artificers to the docks, about	20,000	
Total		274,000

Ships in commiſſion 310, of which 110 were of the line.

They alſo endeavoured to remove the objections made by the public to the militia act, and to enforce that act for the preſent benefit of the nation.

Militia act improved and rendered more effectual.

A bill was brought in, and paſſed, to amend and explain the militia bill. By which every city or town has the liberty to offer volunteers, if they chuſe it, inſtead of ſtanding the chance of the ballot: and it is further enacted, That

Every

Every ſubſtitute is, equally with the perſon ſerving for himſelf, exempted from being preſſed; and the ſubſtitute is alſo entitled (having been called out into actual ſervice) to ſet up any trade in any place whatever. A. D. 1758.

Every militia man is to have his cloaths at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county ſhall be ordered into actual ſervice, ſhall receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men ſhall, in their abſence, be provided for out of the county ſtock.

If a militia man ſhall fall ſick on a day of march, he is to be provided for.

The militia can never be ſent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever; nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the immediate defence of their country.

The captains have power of making corporals out of the private militia men, which is ſixpence advance each day of exerciſe; and the further vacancies of ſerjeants are to be filled up out of the militia men, which is one ſhilling a day the whole year. Militia men's ſons may alſo be appointed drummers, which is ſixpence a day the whole year.

Another act paſſed for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in the royal navy: to eſtabliſh a regular method for the punctual, frequent and certain payment of their wages; to enable them more readily and eaſily to remit the ſame, for the Seamen's act for better payment of wages.

A. D. 1758. support of their wives and families, and to prevent frauds and abuſes attending ſuch payments. Of which you'll find an abſtract in the margin [q].

The

[q] 1. Every volunteer, entering his name, ſhall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be intitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, incluſive, upon his appearance on board within fourteen days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ſhip; 20, if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and ſhall have the uſual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ſhip proceeds to ſea.

2. Every ſupernumerary man, ſerving ten days in a ſhip, ſhall be intitled to his wages and all other benefits, as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ſhips, ſhall remain intitled to their wages on the books of the ſhip from which they were lent, until they be regularly diſcharged, and in no other.

3. Every inferior officer or ſeaman, turned over to another ſhip, that is then in, or ſhall come into, a Britiſh port, where there is a commiſſioner of the navy, ſhall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ſhip, before the other proceeds to ſea, unleſs the Admiralty order it otherwiſe, in caſes of the greateſt exigency only; and, in this caſe, he ſhall receive his wages, as ſoon as the ſhip ſhall again come into a Britiſh port, where there is a commiſſioner of the navy.

4. No officer or ſeaman, turned over, ſhall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he ſhall have an advance of two months wages, before the preſent ſhip ſails, if not already received.

5. As ſoon as any ſhip, which has been in ſea pay twelve months or more, ſhall arrive in any Britiſh port, all the wages due, except the laſt ſix months, ſhall be immediately paid; and the whole ſhall be paid within two months, at fartheſt, after the arrival of ſuch ſhip in port to be laid up.

6. The month ſhall conſiſt of twenty-eight days.

7. The

The buſineſs of this ſeſſion of parliament being complete, and the ſeaſon for retiring into the country A. D. 1758.

7. The captain, or commander, ſhall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer or ſeaman, and tranſmit it, by the firſt ſafe opportunity, to the commiſſioners of the navy; and payment ſhall be made, within a month after the receipt thereof, *without fee or reward*, to the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch officers or ſeamen, or their attorney.

8. The captain, or commander, ſhall make out a ticket for every inferior officer or ſeaman diſcharged as unſerviceable, and ſend it in the manner mentioned in the preceding article; he ſhall alſo give ſuch officer or ſeaman a certificate of his diſcharge, containing an exact copy of his ticket, and a deſcription of his perſon; and, upon the commiſſioners being ſatisfied, that the ticket was made out for ſuch perſon, they ſhall teſtify the ſame on ſuch certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket aſſigned for payment, which ſhall be made, at the navy office, *without fee or reward*, to him, and to no other perſon. If the ticket ſhall not have been ſent to, or received by the commiſſioners of the navy, the copy of the ticket in the certificate ſhall intitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if ſuch officer or ſeaman produce his certificate to a commiſſioner of the navy reſiding in any Britiſh port, he, being ſatisfied about it, ſhall ſign and tranſmit the ſame to the commiſſioners of the navy; who, within four days after the receipt thereof, are to ſend a ticket, or, if ſuch ticket had not been ſent to or received by them, the ſaid certificate, to the commiſſioner at ſuch port, who ſhall, thereon, cauſe immediate payment to be made, *without fee or reward:* he ſhall alſo ſend ſuch officer or ſeaman to the neareſt hoſpital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his preſenting ſuch certificate, until payment is made. If any ſuch certificate be loſt or deſtroyed, or not preſented by the perſon himſelf, or the money due on it ſhall not be paid before the general payment of the ſhip's company, the ticket ſhall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

A. D. 1758. country far advanced, his Majeſty, not being able to go in perſon to the Houſe, appointed Lords Commiſſioners

9. When a captain, or commander, ſhall ſend any inferior officer or ſeaman into any hoſpital or ſick quarters, he ſhall tranſmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly diſcharged from thence, as unſerviceable, he ſhall have a certificate of his diſcharge, with the ſick ticket annexed thereto; and, if he preſents the ſame to a commiſſioner at any Britiſh port, ſuch commiſſioner, after he has ſigned the certificate, ſhall forthwith ſend it to the commiſſioners of the navy, who, without delay, ſhall tranſmit a proper ticket, or pay-liſt, to the ſaid commiſſioners, who ſhall cauſe immediate payment to be made to ſuch officer or ſeaman, *without fee or reward*; who ſhall be maintained in ſuch hoſpital, or ſick-quarters, from the time of his preſenting the certificate and ſick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

10. The payment of tickets, &c. ſhall not be delayed, though the muſter or pay books be not regularly ſent to and received by the commiſſioners of the navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loſs ſhall be made good out of the wages of the captain or commiſſioner, by whom they were made out.

11. As often as a ſhip, which is not in a port of Great Britain, or on the coaſt thereof, ſhall have twelve months wages due, the captain, or commander, ſhall cauſe the names of all the inferior officers and ſeamen to be called over, and ſhall do the ſame at the end of every ſix months; and, if any of them ſhall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and deſire, that the whole or any part of his wages, then due, except for the laſt ſix months, ſhould be paid to ſuch wife, father, or mother, the captain, or commander, is ſtrictly required to cauſe four liſts to be made out of the perſons deſiring to make ſuch remittances, which he ſhall, without delay, tranſmit to the commiſſioners of the navy; who, on the receipt thereof, ſhall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages

Commiſſioners to deliver his ſenſe of their conduct in parliament, who on the 20th of June, in the King's name, made the following ſpeech: A. D. 1758.

" My

wages ſo allotted by each perſon, one of which ſhall be ſent to the perſons ſpecified in the liſts, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the Cheque; and if the perſon to whom any ſuch bill is ſent ſhall, within ſix months from the date thereof, deliver the ſame to ſuch receiver, &c. with a certificate that the perſon is the wife, father, or mother, of ſuch officer or ſeaman, ſigned by the miniſter and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the miniſter and two elders of the pariſh, where ſuch perſon was married or reſides; ſuch receiver, &c. being ſatisfied about the certificate, ſhall, *without fee or reward*, immediately pay the ſum mentioned in the bill; and ſuch bill, with a duplicate thereof, being produced at the navy-office, ſhall forthwith be aſſigned for payment by the commiſſioners: but, if payment of the ſaid bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within ſix months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the ſum contained therein becomes payable to ſuch inferior officer or ſeaman, when the ſhip ſhall be paid.

12. The proceedings are the ſame, if, when wages ſhall be paid at the pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior officer or ſeaman deſires to remit the whole, or part of his wages to his wife, children, parents, or any other perſon.

13. The wages, pay, and allowances earned by any indentured apprentice ſhall, as hath been uſual, be paid to his maſter, unleſs he was above eighteen years of age when his indentures were executed, or ſhall be rated as a ſervant to any officer, to whom ſuch apprenticeſhip is unknown.

14. Captains, or commanders, ſhall ſend, from time to time, to the commiſſioners of the navy, complete pay-books, liſts, and tickets, and alſo, once in two months, complete muſter-books, under the penalty of forfeiting all their wages to the cheſt of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther

A. D. 1785.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty's speech, by commission.

WE have received the King's commands, upon this occasion, to assure you, that his Majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections

punished by a court-martial, except in cases of necessity, to be made appear to the satisfaction of the Lord High Admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty.

15. The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payment thereon.

16. Captains, or commanders, issuing other tickets than the act directs, shall pay 50l. for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest at Chatham.

17. No letters of attorney, for wages, or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior officer or seaman then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the commander, and one of the other signing officers, or by a clerk of the Cheque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the mayor or chief magistrate of the place, where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

18. No more than 1 s. shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior officers, seamen, or marines dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 20l. nor more than 2 s. unless they are of the value of 40l. nor more than 3 s. unless they are of the value of 60l. under the penalty of 50l. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same, as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

19. Whoever

affections demonſtrated by his parliament, throughout the whole courſe of this ſeſſion. The zeal A. D. 1758.

19. Whoever, willingly and knowingly, ſhall perſonate, or falſely aſſume the name or character of any perſon intitled to wages, &c. for ſervice done in any ſhip of the royal navy, or the executor, &c. of ſuch perſon, or ſhall procure any other ſo to do; or ſhall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a falſe oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of adminiſtration; in order to receive any wages, &c. ſhall be guilty of felony, and ſuffer death.

20. When the pay books are cloſed, tickets ſhall be made out at the navy-office to ſuch ſeamen, as have not received their wages, &c. which ſhall be paid, in courſe, once a month,

21. Britiſh governors, miniſters, or conſuls, reſiding in foreign parts, or, where there are no ſuch perſons, any two Britiſh merchants, are required to provide for ſeafaring men and boys, ſubjects of Great Britain, who, by ſhipwreck, capture, or other unavoidable accident, ſhall be in thoſe parts, or ſhall be diſcharged there as unſerviceable, from the royal navy, at 6d. per diem each, and to ſend them home with all convenient expedition.

22. Maſters of ſhips ſhall have 6d. per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

23. Seamen ſhall not be taken out of the ſervice for any debt under 20l.

24. But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except againſt their bodies.

25. Receivers of ſeamens wages, taking more than 6d. per pound, ſhall for every offence forfeit 50l. and if the offender be a clerk, officer, or ſervant, belonging to the navy, he ſhall loſe his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any ſuch office.

26. Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the navy, taking fees, not allowed by the act, for doing any thing thereby directed, ſhall be liable to the ſame forfeitures.

A. D. 1758. which you have ſhewn for his Majeſty's honour and real intereſt in all parts, your earneſtneſs to ſurmound every difficulty, and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable peace, muſt convince all the world, that the ancient ſpirit of the Britiſh nation is ſtill ſubſiſting in its full force.

His Majeſty has alſo commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all ſuch meaſures, as have appeared to be moſt conducive to anſwer your public ſpirited views and wiſhes. Through your aſſiſtance, and by the bleſſing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his Majeſty has been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppreſſions and devaſtations of the French, but to puſh our advantages on this ſide of the Rhine.

His Majeſty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the King of Pruſſia, by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in ſuch expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the moſt ſenſible manner; to promote the welfare and proſperity of theſe kingdoms; and particularly to preſerve our rights and poſſeſſions in America; and to make France feel our juſt weight and real ſtrength in thoſe parts. His Majeſty truſts in the Divine Providence, that they may be bleſſed with ſuch ſucceſs, as will moſt effectually tend to theſe great and deſirable ends.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, A. D. 1758.

We are particularly commanded by the King, to return you his thanks for thoſe ample ſupplies, which you have ſo freely and unanimouſly given. His Majeſty grieves for the burdens of his people; but your readineſs in ſupporting the war is the moſt probable means the ſooner to deliver you from it. You may be aſſured, that nothing will be wanting, on his Majeſty's part, to ſecure the moſt frugal management,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony and good agreement amongſt his faithful ſubjects; and to make the uprightneſs and purity of his intentions and meaſures rightly underſtood. Exert yourſelves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws and lawful authority: and by making the people ſenſible, how much they hurt their own true intereſt by the contrary practice.

For their ſakes, the King has commanded us to preſs this upon you; for their true intereſt and happineſs are his Majeſty's great and conſtant object."

His Majeſty in a more particular manner takes notice of the *ample ſupplies*, which had been ſo freely and unanimouſly given for the ſupport of the war. On which it will be proper to remark, That though theſe ſupplies were very extraordinary; Remarks thereon.

A. D. 1758. nary; and the war was carried on at an immenſe expence; they were neceſſary. There was no other way to defeat the deſigns of our enemies. France was engaged by her confederacy to pay extraordinary ſubſidies to Auſtria, Ruſſia, Sweden and other German allies, in order to carry her point. Therefore the caſe was nothing more, than oppoſing one great expence to another: whoſe balance muſt always turn in favour of the nation, that ſhall be beſt able to raiſe money by trade, and ſtop the reſources from whence the enemy is uſed to draw his riches and treaſure. This was the real caſe between France and England. France was loaded with a vaſt expence in armies and ſubſidies, and deprived of her trade, from whence riches came into her treaſury. England was daily improving, and acquiring more trade; by which her finances were enabled to carry on the war, at a greater expence than France, and till France ſhould become a bankrupt. Which was the view of Mr. PITT, when he entered into the alliance above mentioned, with Pruſſia: becauſe that was the only way to oblige France to exhauſt her troops and treaſures; while the Britiſh navy cut off all, or moſt of her reſources from America, and entirely ruined her trade; and at the ſame time, to increaſe the riches and revenues of his own country by new and valuable acquiſitions, the better to enable her to ſupport this additional expence.

Factions in the French cabinet.

The factions and diſtractions, which at that juncture divided and weakened the French councils, under the influence of a female favourite,

were

were alſo improved by our vigilant, diſembarraſſed and able miniſter. He was convinced by the cabals at the French court, for the command of the armies in Germany, that their miniſtry were unable to beſtow a proper attention to both elements: there was no ſtrife about the commands at ſea: therefore our miniſter aimed at confounding them more by reiterated blows on all ſides: to ruin their navy, while he drew off their attention from the ocean to the plains of Germany. Without which kind of diverſon, France would ſoon have been in a condition to repair the damages of their marine; as in former times. A. D. 1758. Reaſons for attacking the French in Germany.

The people with pleaſure acquieſced in theſe ſentiments and meaſures, becauſe they were convinced of their ſalutary effects. They were alſo ſpirited up by the daily advices of the ſucceſs of Prince Ferdinand, who by this time had driven the French over the Rhine: while, on the other part, the French miniſtry were trying to accompliſh that by intrigue and miſrepreſentation, which they were not in a capacity to bring about merely by their own ſtrength. Approved of by the Engliſh nation.

The provocation given by M. Richelieu's breach of the convention, for the Hanoverians reſuming their arms, furniſhed the French court with a plauſible invective againſt his Britannic Majeſty, Elector of Hanover. In which, under the name of a manifeſto [r], they pretend that their armies entered Germany to maintain the peace of the French manifeſto againſt the Hanoverians reſuming arms.

[r] Publiſhed by authority at Paris, and dated at Verſailles on the 30th of December 1757.

Empire,

A. D. 1758. Empire, in quality of guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia; and that was ſufficient to warrant their invaſion and ſeizure of Hanover and Heſſe Caſſel. Then they proceed, and inſiſt, That the alliance between Auſtria and France was not unnatural and dangerous to the Germannic liberty; but, on the contrary, that it was quite natural, and neceſſary to defend that liberty from the dangers ariſing from the league between England and Pruſſia. That their King had originally formed a deſign to confine himſelf to his own defence againſt the Engliſh in North America, and thereby, if poſſible, to preſerve the advantages of peace to Europe in general, and to the Empire in particular: and that if it happened otherwiſe, it might be imputed to the ambition and injuſtice of his enemies.

They inveigh with great acrimony againſt the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia for preſuming to keep foreign troops out of Germany, when they themſelves are bringing ruin upon the Germannic conſtitutions: and accuſe them of ſtiring up and carrying on an unjuſt war, ſet on foot in contempt of the faith of treaties, and of the laws of the Empire; and make his Britannic Majeſty the firſt promoter of it.

They further ſet forth, That the ill ſucceſs of the unjuſt and violent enterprizes of the King of England againſt France, both in America and Europe, having changed the brilliant expectations, with which that Prince's miniſters had flattered the Britiſh nation into real loſſes for the preſent, and

and apprehenſions for the future, they have been forced to have recourſe to freſh expedients for allaying the reſentment of that nation, and eſpecially for getting from it ſuch an augmentation of ſubſidies, of which the Elector of Hanover ſhould come in for a part; and that the way, which ſeemed to them the fitteſt for ſettling their affairs, has been to throw thoſe of others into confuſion, and at any rate to kindle a war in Germany. A. D. 1758.

The King of England and his miniſters have done ſo much juſtice to the King, as to conclude, that in caſe of any attack made on the principal ſtates of the Empire, to which he was united, or of any violation of the Germannic laws and conſtitutions, his Majeſty's fidelity towards his allies, his quality of guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, his conſtant zeal for the quiet and ſafety of Germany, would induce him to take part in this war, and that by this diverſion they ſhould weaken the efforts, which France was obliged to make by ſea, for defending itſelf againſt the Engliſh.

The court of Hanover has not forgot its advantages in the plan, which it has formed for itſelf. As the intereſts of the Britiſh nation have for a long time been ſubordinate to the Elector's conveniency, it had two views relative to the latter; the firſt of procuring to his Electoral Highneſs large ſubſidies, by arming the Hanoverians for ſupporting the King of Pruſſia's enterprizes, and thus weaken the King's operations for the defence of the liberty of the Empire, and that of the ſtates of the allies.

A. D. 1758. The ſecond view has been to convert the war of Germany into a religious war, in order to gain to themſelves the ſupport of the proteſtant Princes. Hence a double advantage was to reſult: if theſe Princes by their ſuccours facilitated the execution of the deſigns of their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, an increaſe of authority and power was thus procured to the Elector of Hanover, to the detriment of his neighbours, both catholic and proteſtants; and this is known to have long been the favourite object of his ambition: if, on the other hand, the ſucceſſes ſhould fail, a great part of the damages to be ſuſtained was to be thrown on the allied Princes.

When the war, which had been meditated by the King of England, Elector of Hanover, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, had broke out in Germany; the ideas, which theſe two Princes had formed from the King's fidelity to his engagements, were not miſtaken; the ſtates of the Empire attacked by the King of Pruſſia, together with the Princes, who had moſt at heart the Germannic ſyſtem, applied for aſſiſtance to his Majeſty, both as an ally of the Empire and guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as in virtue of his alliances merely defenſive with ſeveral courts of Germany; and though the King was engaged in a perſonal and onerous war with England, he did not heſitate to form the generous reſolution of employing the greateſt part of his forces in the defence of his allies, and the maintenance of the laws of the Empire, and of the Germannic ſyſtem, threatned

threatned with a total ſubverſion from their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, both as Kings and Electors. A. D. 1758.

The King of England was conſcious, that every kind of reaſon authoriſed his Majeſty not to make the chimerical diſtinction, he was for eſtabliſhing betwixt his quality of King and that of Elector; eſpecially when one raiſes a war and pays the coſts, and the other takes upon him the execution of it.

At length the Hanoverians having provoked his Majeſty's troops by hoſtilities of every kind, the moment came for repelling force by force, and to make them and their allies repent of their outrages; and victory ſeconded the juſtice of the King's arms, by the ſucceſſive advantages which the French troops obtained over them.

They then come to the convention of Cloſter-Seven, as follows:

But the King's generous ſentiments have never ſhone with greater luſtre than in the capitulation of Cloſter-Seven. The Hanoverian army being forced to fly before that of the Marſhal de Richelieu, had been obliged, as its laſt ſhift, to betake itſelf to Stade. In a more dangerous condition it could not be. It was the concern of the Duke of Cumberland, General of the Hanoverians, beſides fearing the juſt diſcontent of his allies, which was near breaking out, to ſave his troops from the total deſtruction, with which they were threatned, to ſecure the treaſure of the King his father, and to hinder the dutchies of Bremen and Verden from becoming the theatre of the war, and to exempt all

A. D. 1758. all the King of England's dominions in Germany from the miſeries conſecutive to a general defeat, and which by a concurrence of circumſtances would have been but too juſtifiable.

It was no favourable conjuncture for ſoftening the victor. The King of England was ſending away a very ſtrong ſquadron, with land forces, for a deſcent, with a deſign of making themſelves maſters of Rochefort, or at leaſt burn the docks, the ſtorehouſes; in a word, to commit all poſſible hoſtilities on the coaſt of France.

Beſides many ſubjects of apprehenſions for the defeated party, there was one of greater weight than all the others; paſt experience ſeemed to have inſpired a grounded miſtruſt of any propoſal from the King of England, Elector of Hanover; of this the Duke of Cumberland had recent proofs. After he had been obliged to retreat into the dutchy of Bremen, he had propoſed a neutrality, and it was refuſed him; he had acquainted the French miniſtry, that he was authoriſed by full powers from the King his father, to treat of a peace, of a neutrality, or of a preliminary accommodation; and the King, faithful to his allies, would hearken to no propoſal but in concert with them.

From all theſe reaſons, the Duke of Cumberland did not believe that he ſhould be able, by himſelf, to obtain the capitulation, which alone could ſecure him from all the ſeveral dangers he had to fear; but being informed of the King's great regard for the King of Denmark, his ally, he

he implored the assistance of that Prince, and got a cessation of arms to be proposed to the Marshal de Richelieu by the negociation of the Count de Lynar, the King of Denmark's minister, and under his Danish Majesty's guarantee. A. D. 1758.

On this proposal the Marshal deliberated which was best for the Empire, to grant or refuse the capitulation. By the latter he answered the King's just vengeance; in the former he considered the advantages of keeping the Hanoverians and their allies inactive during the remainder of the war, and consequently of reserving his troops for marching without delay to Halberstadt, and by the celerity of his operations to hasten the evacuation of Saxony, and the restoration of the peace in Germany. As the King's sentiments were perfectly known to him, he immediately preferred that measure, which he judged might be most beneficial to the Empire and the allies of France, and he granted the capitulation or military convention, which the Duke of Cumberland offered to him through the Count de Lynar.

The King, such was his zeal for his allies and for the Empire, approved of the Marshal de Richelieu's conduct, and to strengthen the capitulation proposed the adding of some explications, which should so clearly fix its meaning, as to obviate any misinterpretations. These explications were of the following tenor.

1. That the cessation of hostilities should last during the whole time of the present war.

A. D. 1758. 2. That the Hanoverian troops, which were to go on the other ſide of the Elbe into the dutchy of Lawenburg, ſhould not come out of it, and, together with the troops remaining on this ſide, ſhould not commit any hoſtility neither againſt the King, nor againſt his allies; and that the French troops likewiſe ſhould not commit any hoſtilities againſt them.

3. That no Engliſh troops ſhould be admitted into the dutchies of Bremen and Verden.

4. That the troops, both the Hanoverians and thoſe of the auxiliaries, ſhould not ſerve during the preſent war, either againſt the King, or againſt his allies, nor join thoſe of the King of England, nor thoſe of his allies.

Had there on the ſide of the court of Hanover been the ſame good faith as on the King's ſide, theſe explications would have met with no difficulty.

The ſenſe they offer had been contained in the conventions of the 8th and 10th of September, either in equivalent terms, or by a natural inference; and ſo juſt were they, that the Count de Lynar, to whom they were delivered, judged them to be the true meaning, in which the convention had been underſtood: and the court of Copenhagen was of the ſame opinion.

They then endeavoured to ſhew, that theſe explications were virtually contained in the convention, that though not agreed to, the convention remained in full force, and that the Daniſh miniſter was of this opinion. After this they go into

a long and tedious account of the behaviour of the Hanoverians, Heſſians, and Wolfenbuttlers, and the methods which the Hanoverian Generals took to deceive the French General, by making him believe, that they were reſolved to obſerve punctually the convention, while at the ſame time they were concerting with the King of Pruſſia, and preparing to recommence hoſtilities, as ſoon as they ſhould find a favourable opportunity, by the French army's being diſperſed into winter quarters; and this ſecond part they conclude as follows. A. D 1758.

" One reflection ſhall put a period to this detail. If the Duke of Cumberland aſked to capitulate, it was becauſe he found himſelf in a critical poſition, and juſtly feared that, ſhould the Marſhal de Richelieu attack him, he would ruin the Hanoverian army irretrievably, and make himſelf maſter of the town of Stade, and of the depoſitum lodged there. Had not his ſituation been ſo dangerous in every reſpect, can it be ſuppoſed that a Prince, whoſe courage all Europe has beheld, would have aſked to capitulate at the head of an army of near 40,000 men, under the cannon of the town, and in a poſt of difficult acceſs and well intrenched? But this Prince, whoſe capacity gave him to perceive, that no retreat remained for him in caſe he ſhould be beaten, preferred the glory of ſaving the King his father's troops, and thoſe of his allies, to the vain honour of fighting the King's army, without any grounded hope of ſucceſs. The more of his ſelf-love he

A. D. 1758. had by this ſtep ſacrificed to the good of mankind, and the intereſt of the King his father, the more ſacred and inviolable did the capitulation, which he had aſked and obtained, become to him. It is unqueſtionable in the rules of honour and war, that a capitulation is never to be aſked of an enemy till at an extremity; but when reduced to it, it is not lawful to employ thoſe arms againſt him, which by promiſe were to be laid down. Honour would look on ſuch a procedure with indignation; and if private perſons deteſt a treachery of this nature, is it not ſtill more unworthy of ſovereigns, who are the protectors of good faith, and who are more concerned than private perſons to preſerve their glory and reputation?

Accordingly the Duke of Cumberland, by laying down his military employments, was for ſaving himſelf the infamy of breaking ſuch ſacred engagements; he has proved by that ſtep, that he is incapable of being ſo far wanting to himſelf; but in ſheltering his own honour, why has he not been afraid of expoſing that of the King his father?

If the King of England, Elector of Hanover, on his receiving advice of the capitulation had diſowned the Duke of Cumberland his general and ſon, ſtill would the King have had cauſe of complaint, military conventions not requiring a ratification; but, at leaſt, there would have been in this proceeding an appearance of good faith. But to temporize during near three months, in ſeeking occaſion for breaking the capitulation with impu-

nity,

nity, let the French army march away for Halberſtadt, wait till it was ſeparated in the bad ſeaſon, lay hold of the circumſtances of a check to come out of the preſcribed limits, under pretence of extending quarters, afterwards taking advantageous poſts, equally contrary to the convention; make every diſpoſition for the ſiege of Harbourg, without any previous declaration of war; and when all theſe preparations are made, and the enemy is thought to be ſufficiently weakened and deceived, to be fought with advantage, to declare to him, that hoſtilities are to be renewed, and that the capitulation is looked on as broken, at the very ſame moment that the troops are marching to him, and his poſts are attacked; to engage one Prince, by ſeducement, to violate this capitulation, and to hinder another by open force from executing it; to impriſon the general of the latter, and detain his troops, and take away his [r] ſon from him; to make him ſerve as an inſtrument to the treachery; this is trampling on the law of nations, on the laws of juſtice, honour, and good faith; the rights of the ſovereignty of the States of the Empire; the ties of nature and of blood; it is to fear neither the judgment of cotemporaries, or of poſterity; it is wilfully branding one's life and memory with an indelible mark of infamy; in a word, it is daring to ſet up and give a ſanction to the pernicious maxim, "That every means is lawful to obtain one's end."

A. D. 1758.

Principles and procedures ſo heinous are to be attributed only to the artifices and evil councils of

[r] This alludes to the Duke of Brunſwick. See p. 123. vol. iii.

 corrupt

A. D. 1758. corrupt miniſters. To ſuſpect Princes themſelves of ſuch principles, would be wanting to the reſpect due to them.

After the preceding faithful repreſentation of the King's conduct, and that of the King of England, Elector of Hanover, all Europe, and eſpecially Germany, may eaſily judge of the difference of the intentions of theſe two Princes, and it is hoped, that they will impute the blame of the conſequences of this war to thoſe only, who, in contempt of all laws and all rules, have again taken up arms to hinder the concluſion of it.

This is the cauſe of all ſovereigns, but eſpecially that of the Empire; it being the bad faith of the Hanoverians, which has retarded the ſucceſs of the King's operations for reſtoring the peace of Germany; and their unjuſt and violent proceedings, both towards the King and the Duke of Brunſwick, are a freſh breach of the public peace, and of the treaties of Weſtphalia.

The King will omit nothing to acquit himſelf of what he owes to his dignity, injured by the outrage done him by the court of Hanover. As to the Germannic body, his Majeſty will redouble his efforts for preſerving it from the new dangers with which it is threatened; and fulfil the engagements he has entered into both with his allies and the Empire. He is perſuaded that the Electors, Princes, and States, will do juſtice to the uprightneſs and generoſity of his ſentiments; and he with the greater confidence hopes they will ſecond his meaſures and operations, as agreeably

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to the wiſh and reſolution of the diet, they tend only to ſuccour the allies of France, to maintain the Germannic ſyſtem, and to reſtore order and peace in Germany." A. D. 1758.

This manifeſto, to blind the eyes of the neutral potentates, and to put the beſt gloſs upon their cauſe, by a new commiſſorial decree to the dyet of the Empire, for aſſiſtance againſt the King of Pruſſia [s], was ſoon followed by a reſolution Its motives.

[s] His Imperial Majeſty, after having capitulated therein the efforts he has jointly made with France, to defend the liberty of the Empire, to deliver the Saxon territories from the yoke they groan under, and reſtore tranquillity to Germany, takes notice of the conſtant oppoſition his Pruſſian Majeſty has perſiſted in, by paying as little reſpect to the citation to appear and anſwer to the ban of the Empire iſſued againſt him, as Elector of Brandenburgh, as to the reſolutions, which his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire took, in conſequence of the meaſures he purſued, till the battle of the 5th of November, near Roſbach: upon which the Emperor obſerves, that though the attempt made on that occaſion did not anſwer the end, for which the army of the Empire, and that of France, marched towards Saxony; yet the loſs they ſuſtained did not hinder them from keeping at hand to protect the ſtates of the Empire, that might have been expoſed to new vexations. The decree concludes with theſe terms:

"We perceive but too plainly the deſign formed by the King of Pruſſia, Elector of Brandenburg, to carry his rebellion to the higheſt pitch. Conſequently, it is neceſſary to oppoſe him by all poſſible means, and for this purpoſe to make uſe of all the forces that can be employed therein. His Imperial Majeſty, by his reſcript of the 31ſt of May laſt, has already apprized the circles of the Upper Rhine and Swabia, of the project, which the King of Pruſſia, Elector of Brandenburgh, ſeemed to have formed for making irruptions into all

A. D. 1758.

tion in the French council to recal the Duke of Richelieu. He was ſuperceded by the Count de Clermont, occaſioned by the diſguſt of the whole army in Lower Saxony, with their marſhal and commander in chief, for his miſbehaviour towards his officers, and neglect of the ſoldiers; who were reduced to a moſt deſpicable condition, for want of neceſſaries, by his rapaciouſneſs.

Count de Clermont ſupercedes the M. Duke de Richelieu.

Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel's treaty with France,

During the winter ceſſation of arms we met with a moſt forbidding inſtance of truſt to the fidelity and firmneſs of a German ally, in the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. A ſubſidiary ally, retained by a large penſion in time of peace, when his friendſhip could not avail; and whoſe enmity can never hurt Great Britain, but in ſuch conjunctures, when foreign and domeſtic quarrels or commotions ſhall require an auxiliary aid: But expecting, from appearances, that the cauſe of Hanover was in a loſing condition, this mercenary ally, though a principal in the diſpute, and connected with Great Britain by the ties of ſolemn

the ſtates of the Empire, one after another, in order to draw from them, by oppreſſive methods, new ſupplies; to conſtrain the ruined ſubjects thereof to enliſt in his troops, and by this means to effect the total deſtruction of the Empire. His Imperial Majeſty therefore expects, that the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire in general, and every one of them in particular, will perſiſt in the zeal they have hitherto ſhewn, and redouble their efforts to give the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen the neceſſary ſupplies for maintaining the troops, and every thing requiſite, in order to oppoſe in the moſt vigorous manner an Elector who menaces the whole Empire, and prevent his penetrating into the moſt diſtant circles, &c."

treaties,

treaties, and of gratitude and honour, ſued to be inliſted into the ſervice of our common enemy. He commiſſioned the miniſter of the Duke de Deuxponts, to preſent and negociate a plan at Verſailles in his name, by which the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel propoſed to enter into no engagement againſt the King of France and his allies: to give no aſſiſtance directly nor indirectly to the enemies of his Majeſty and his allies: never to give his vote in the general or particular aſſemblies of the Empire, againſt his Majeſty's intereſt; but to employ his intereſt, jointly with France, to quiet the troubles of the Empire; and to engage his troops, then in the Hanoverian army, to ſerve France: on condition that they ſhould not act in the preſent war againſt his Britannic Majeſty: that his dominions ſhould be immediately reſtored in the condition they were in, when ſubdued by the French forces; exempt from all future contributions of all kinds; guaranteed, and effectually defended againſt any attack made upon them in reſentment of this convention; and excuſed from furniſhing his contingent in the army of the Empire, and from paying the Roman months. A. D. 1758.

The ſame ſtate-trick was played by the Duke of Brunſwick, whoſe conſanguinity with his Britannic Majeſty might have poſſeſſed him with better ſentiments. The Duke ſubmitted to the following terms of neutrality. That the cities of Brunſwick and Wolfenbuttle ſhould receive a French garriſon, during the war, which might uſe at their pleaſure Treaty of the Duke of Brunſwick with France.

A. D. 1758. ſure the artillery, arms and military ſtores found in them: That the Duke's forces ſhould be recalled from the Hanoverian army, diſbanded, diſarmed and ſworn not to ſerve againſt the King or his allies during the war. That he ſhould be allowed a body-guard of one battalion of foot and two ſquadrons of horſe, ſubject to the regulations made by the M. Duke de Richelieu and the intendant of his army: That the Duke ſhould pay the Roman months, and ſupply his contingent to the Imperial army: and that he ſhould vote in the dyet at Ratiſbon, conformable to the reſolutions approved and confirmed by the Emperor: On condition of his being reſtored to the favour of the French King, that neither his revenues nor treaſure ſhould be touched, nor his adminiſtration of juſtice invaded, and that nothing further ſhould be demanded of him, but winter-quarters for the corps deſtined to paſs the winter in the dukedom of Brunſwick.

This convention with France and Auſtria was ſigned at Vienna, by his miniſter, ſo early as on the 20th day of September 1757, but neither the Landgrave, nor this Duke had it in their power to perform their parts of thoſe covenants. The diſpatch, with which the Brunſwick treaty was negociated at Vienna, hurried its ratification. But the delay which the Heſſian treaty met with, in the confuſed court of Verſailles, protracted the ſigning thereof till a reverſe of their fortune inſpired the Landgrave with ſentiments more to his

ad-

advantage, which, at all times, ſeems to have been his ruling maxim. A. D. 1758.

As for the Duke of Brunſwick, it appears, from his expoſtulatory letter to Prince Ferdinand, his brother, inveſted with the command of the Hanoverian army, and reſuming the operations of war, after the convention of Cloſter-Seven, againſt the French; that he was reſolved to avail himſelf of a neutrality, on the conditions above-recited. In which the Duke complained that the Prince had ſeduced his troops, decoyed his ſon and diſgraced his family; threatening to uſe force for enforcing a compliance to his commands, if his ſon did not, according to his command, quit the army and make the tour of Holland; and if his troops were not ſent home to be diſarmed and diſbanded. However Prince Ferdinand remained firm in his reſolution. He kept both the troops and the Duke's ſon, with their own conſent; and their bravery and ſucceſs, in a little time, inſpired the father with better ſentiments, in regard to his connections with his new allies; reconciled him to his ſon, and made him to approve of meaſures quite contrary to the treaty he had made with the enemies of his Britannic Majeſty, Elector of Hanover. His complaint againſt Prince Ferdinand.

Nevertheleſs, by this defection of the Heſſians and Brunſwickers, the French gained ſome conſiderable advantages. It accounts for the civilities and progreſs their arms met with in the Landgravate of Heſſe; which country, had it been under the dominion of a faſt, uncorrupt, ſteady Remarks thereon.

friend

A. D. 1758. friend to England, might have given the French ſuch a check, as to have prevented many diſaſters both to that Landgravate and to their neighbouring ſtates. And it put the Duke de Richelieu in quiet poſſeſſion of Brunſwick without a ſtroke, or loſs of time.

Operations of the Hanoverians. Under all theſe diſadvantages Prince Ferdinand, by detached parties, kept the French army, even to the gates of Brunſwick, in continual alarm, and cleared the whole territory of Bremen. This progreſs of the Hanoverian army, threatning an entire repulſe of the parties poſted by the French in that part of the country, the Duke de Broglio was detached with a conſiderable body of troops, drawn out of Otterſbourg, Rothenburg, &c. and advanced toward Bremen. He threatned the inhabitants with the utmoſt rigour of military execution, in caſe they dared to make any oppoſition. The deputies ſent by the magiſtrates to know his will, and deſiring time to deliberate, could obtain no other anſwer, than "not a moment can "be allowed,—the Duke de Richelieu's orders "are peremptory, and admit of no delay." However the magiſtrates were not intimidated. But when the inhabitants ſaw the heavy cannon brought up within muſket-ſhot of their city, ſcaling ladders fixed to their walls, and the gates ready to be forced open, they, by earneſt importunity, prevailed with them to comply with the demand of the French general. But not till he had promiſed, upon his honour, that no violence ſhould be offered, nor alteration ſhould be made to the prejudice

Bremen forced to ſurrender to the French.

dice of their rights, privileges and government, nor to the liberty, religion and commerce of the inhabitants. How honourably Broglio would have kept his word is uncertain. For, on the 21ſt of February, Prince Ferdinand being joined by a body of Pruſſian horſe, under the command of Prince George of Holſtein Gottorp, marched with the main body of his army, to drive the French from thence. In his way he diſlodged them from Rattenburg, garriſoned by 150 men, who were made priſoners of war, after ſix hours reſiſtance: and from Otterſberg, which the Prince found deſerted; but they had left all their artillery and ammunition. Verden was alſo evacuated on advice of his approach. His Highneſs then directed his march to Bremen, of which he took quiet poſſeſſion, the French having quitted that city on the 24th of February.

A. D. 1758.

The French fly before Prince Ferdinand's army.

Here Prince Ferdinand received advice that the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu was ſuperceded in his command by the Count de Clermont, and that the new commander only waited the return of a courier to determine the ulterior operations of the French army in Lower Saxony, which was reduced to ſuch a weak ſtate by the accidents of war, the want of neceſſaries, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and by ſickneſs, that it was not in a condition either to take the field, or to maintain their conqueſts. Count de Clermont found his countrymen in ſuch a deplorable condition, that he wrote to his ſovereign, "He found his Majeſty's "army divided into three bodies, one above "ground,

Their miſerable condition.

A. D. 1758. "ground, who were become a parcel of thieves "and vagabonds, and all in rags; another un- "der ground; and the third in the hoſpitals." Therefore he deſired his Majeſty's inſtructions, whether he ſhould endeavour to bring the firſt away, or whether he ſhould ſtay till it had joined the other two.

Difficulties to be ſurmounted by Count de Clermont.

Be that as it will, it is apparent that Clermont had been hurried away to the army with ſuch haſte, for fear of a general mutiny, that he neither carried diſcretionary orders along with him, nor proper inſtructions for withdrawing his army from that country. And his bad circumſtances were ſo perfectly known to Prince Ferdinand, that this vigilant and wiſe general reſolved to give him no time to mend his condition, or to recruit his deplorable remnant.

Reſolves to retire.

From Bremen his Serene Highneſs reſolved to direct his rout by Hoya, to Hanover and Brunſwick; and to drive the enemy before him out of his Majeſty's Electoral dominions. And wherever his advanced parties appeared the enemy retired with ſuch precipitation, that they left all their ſick, great part of their artillery, ammunition and baggage: and many of thoſe, that fled, were either killed or taken priſoners.

Evacuates Hanover.

Hoya ſurrenders.

The only ſtand, this once formidable army ſeemed to make againſt the Hanoverians was at Hoya, a ſtrong fort upon the Weſer. Here the Count de Chabot was poſted with a conſiderable detachment to diſpute the paſſage of that river. Prince Ferdinand being informed of this reſolu-

tion,

tion, in his way to Bremen, gave orders, on the 23d of February, to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, two of the Brunſwick troops, and a conſiderable number of light troops, chaſſeurs and huſſars, and diſlodge the enemy from that poſt.—The hereditary Prince marched accordingly, and after a vigorous defence, and the loſs of many men on the part of the enemy, he forced them, with bayonets fixed, to ſurrender; and made between 14 and 1500 men priſoners of war. But Count de Chabot threw himſelf, with two battalions, into the caſtle; by which means he obtained an honourable capitulation, on the 23d in the evening, to retire with his two battalions, leaving behind them their baggage and magazines. The whole loſs in killed and wounded did not amount to 100 on the part of the hereditary Prince [t]. A. D. 1758.

The

[t] *Extract of a report from a Hanoverian officer to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.*

Hoya, Feb. 24.

In purſuance of your orders, the Prince hereditary of Brunſwick began to march to Doevern, yeſterday the 23d, at ſeven o'clock in the morning: It was eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the huſſars and dragoons. From thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were ſome floats of timber: We found but one, and two or three ſmall boats, which might ſerve to carry about eight men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and beſides, the intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the place, and the diſpoſitions made by the enemy for its ſecurity, gave us ſome proſpect of ſucceſs. We

then

A. D. 1758. The reduction of Hoya cleared the way to Zell, Hanover and Brunſwick, on the north ſide of the

then detached 30 huſſars upon our left to Haſſel, and Lieutenant Engel, with ten men for the van. Lieutenant Luckner paſſed the Weſer with 30 more, in order to cover our right. The battalion of Oberg, and the ſquadron of dragoons, were deſtined to make a feint attack on the left ſide of the Weſer. The three other battalions were to paſs the river, and enter the back part of the town. As we had but one float, the paſſage of the troops over the river took up much time; and the wind roſe ſo high, that after one half of the firſt battalion of Brunſwick guards had paſſed, the other half was ſeparated by it. Upon this, it was reſolved to leave the reſt on the other ſide, viz. one battalion of Oberg's, the ſecond battalion of the Brunſwick guards, the remainder of the firſt battalion of that regiment, and the Heſſian ſquadron. Between four and five o'clock we marched with the regiment of Hauſs, a part of the firſt battalion, and a haubitzer. When we were got upon the cauſeway, about a mile and a half from the town, through ſome miſtake, which might have coſt us very dear, our detachment fired upon four of the enemy's dragoons that were patrolling. This firing was caught from one to another, and at laſt became general. This unlucky accident was more than ſufficient to diſcover us, and bring us into the greateſt diſtreſs. However, a bold countenance upon the occaſion became neceſſary; and we marched on, with the utmoſt diligence, to the town. We met, at firſt, with no oppoſition, and advanced as far as the bridge: There the fire grew exceeding ſmart, yet we never gave ground, though we were ſo hard puſhed. But, as the whole detachment could not equally be brought up, the Prince hereditary formed the deſign of turning the enemy, and accordingly marched with that part of his firſt battalion that croſſed the river with him. It was neceſſary, for that purpoſe, to go round the town, and to paſs through a garden and a houſe, and ſo attack the enemy in the rear. This ſucceeded; and the bayonet fixed was chiefly uſed on this occaſion; ſo that it may be ſaid, humanity

the Weſer, and commanded the country, as far as Minden on the ſouth ſide of that river. A great number A. D. 1758.

nity ſuffered for the ſlaughter that then happened. The enemy abandoned the bridge, and the Prince joined the Hanoverians again. The regiment of Britanny, and ſome parties of dragoons, were upon their march; and as we did not find ourſelves abſolutely ſure of keeping this poſt, the capitulation hereafter-mentioned was granted. The Lorraine guards are demoliſhed. I cannot yet exactly tell their loſs, but it is very great. On our ſide Major Kropf is mortally wounded. Captain Koppelow has a ſlight wound in his thigh. There are two men killed, and ten wounded, among the ſubalterns and private men. The regiment of Hauſs had twelve men killed, and ſixty wounded. The officers, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, were M. de la Motte, who has acted with great prudence and courage. Lieutenant Engel commanded the attack on the left ſide of the river, and did alone, by his well-judged conduct, fix the enemy's whole attention, which cannot be ſufficiently commended. Captain Bourbon, of Hauſs's, behaved extremely well. Meſſ. Richler, Koppelow the captain, and his brother the lieutenant, as well as enſign Vitzhum, have all behaved as men of courage and honour ought to do.

By the capitulation of Hoya, the garriſon went out with all the honours of war, and the officers with their baggage. The Count de Chabot gave his parole of honour, to deliver up all the cannon, ammunition, and proviſions, belonging to the French King. All the priſoners taken during the action, as well officers as private men, to be treated as ſuch; but the chaplains, ſurgeons, and officers ſervants, to be releaſed.

Liſt of the French priſoners of war, taken at the attack of Hoya, Feb. 23.

Of the regiment of Britanny, two captains, three lieutenants, three of them wounded; 56 private, 15 of whom wounded.—Of Gardes Lorraines, five captains, ſix lieutenants, four

A. D. 1758. number of French huſſars of Poleretſky's regiment had taken poſt at Nord Drebber. Againſt whom the

of them wounded; 305 private, 27 of whom wounded.—Of the royal voluntiers, one lieutenant, one private.—Of gens d'armes, one captain.—Of the meſtre de camp general, one aid major, and 28 private.—Harcourt's dragoons, two private.—Dampier's horſe, one ditto, 19 officers, and eight commiſſaries.—Sick made priſoners in the hoſpital at Memſen 250.—In all 670.

An abſtract of a letter from a French officer at Bremen.

" I was going to write to you from Bremen, when, on the 24th paſt in the morning, we were informed that the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick had ſtormed and taken Hoya, which was bravely defended by M. de Chabot, with the regiment of Gardes Lorraines, two companies of grenadiers, ſome piquets of the regiment of Bretagne, and a detachment of Meſtre de Camp dragoons. Finding himſelf ſurrounded on all ſides, and upon the point of being forced, after a conſiderable loſs of men, he retired into the Old Caſtle, where he capitulated, and obtained the liberty to withdraw to the next French poſt, with all the troops he had with him, except ſuch as were intercepted, and which have been made priſoners of war. This happened on the 23d in the evening, and followed the taking of Verden, which M. de St. Chamans found himſelf obliged to abandon on the 20th, and to retire towards Bremen, on account of the great floods. It was then, on the 24th in the morning, that we heard at Bremen of the fate of Hoya; and M. de St. Germain, judging that he could not be of any uſe in this poſt to Count Clermont, immediately reſolved to abandon it, after he had ſent orders to all the regiments, as well foot as horſe and dragoons, to repair, that ſame evening, to Baſſum. He left Bremen, and charged me with the care of evacuating it, as ſoon as the artillery and the baggage of the garriſon ſhould have been ſent away; which I executed about two o'clock in the afternoon. The hoſpital and magazines were

the Pruſſian huſſars of the advanced guard were detached; and they executed their inſtructions ſo effectu- A. D. 1758.

were left at Bremen for want of carriages and time, having no particular charge of them. I happily rejoined M. de St. Germain in the night at Baſſum. We paſſed the night under arms, becauſe we were not far from Hoya, and uninformed of the deſigns of the enemy. On the 25th we paſſed the Hunte, and quartered at Wildhuſen, which place we quitted on the 26th at ten in the morning, in order to proceed to Vecht, and, upon intelligence that a colonel of foot, whoſe force we were ignorant of, had croſſed the Hunte, we came and paſſed the night of the 28th at Forde, and arrived the day before yeſterday at this place, where we found the regiment of Champagne, the regiment of colonel general dragoons, and two regiments of horſe. The remains of the Gardes Lorraines, who are about 200 men (for the broken companies, which capitulated with M. de Chabot at Hoya, were gone with a like number at Nienburg) joined us two days ago by the route by Quakenbrugge, and were ſent yeſterday to eſcorte our heavy baggage to Munſter, becauſe there was not ſufficient forage here for their ſubſiſtence.

As there is a great want of diſcipline, and the ſpirit of marauding is not eaſily rooted out, we have many ſtragglers in our march, that either are already, or will be, made priſoners. At Hoya were taken the baggage of the Prince de Beauveau, Comte de Laval, and Duc de Coigny, and likewiſe thoſe of M. de Lille-Boune, and of the regiment of Harcourt. M. de Lavalette has alſo loſt ſome things; and ſome peaſant-waggons, laden with the effects of M. de St. Germain, fell into the hands of the Hanoverians at Wildhuſen. We have no direct news of the Comte de Clermont; we have only juſt learnt, by an officer, who quitted Hanover on the 26th, that the general was acquainted with the abandoning of Bremen, which he had much approved of. Our corps here [at Oſnaburg] actually conſiſts of 19 battalions, 12 ſquadrons of dragoons, and as many horſe, without including the corps under

A. D. 1758. effectually, that after a great ſlaughter, they brought off 300 horſes, a pair of kettle-drums, ten ſtandards, 130 huſſars, two lieutenants, two captains, and their Colonel Poleretſky dangerouſly wounded.

French evacuate Hanover. While theſe detachments carried all before them, the terror and panic of the enemy increaſed at the motion of the main army, which Prince Ferdinand marched in two diviſions, one on the right and the other on the left of the Weſer. So that nothing was thought of at Zell, Hanover and Brunſwick, but how to retreat with the greateſt ſafety, not only from the victorious troops advancing apace to drive them out, but from the enraged peaſants and inhabitants, whom they had robbed and ruined, with the moſt inhuman acts of rapine and oppreſſion. Indeed, there was no alternative. They could not truſt to their own ſtrength for defence. They muſt retire in the beſt manner they could and quickly. The ſtrength of the Electorate was at their gates. Accordingly Zell was evacuated, on the 26th of February, by the two generals the Marquis Armentieres and the Marquis de Rochepine, and the garriſon under their command. Hanover city, on the 28th of the ſame month, by the Prince de Clermont and the Duke de Randan; in whoſe commendation for the ſingle and only act of humanity done by his countrymen in the progreſs of their arms

M. de Chabot. Yeſterday we fixed upon a poſition here, to wait for and fight the enemy, if they arrive, unleſs we receive orders to the contrary."

hitherto,

hitherto, we read a moſt ſevere reflexion upon the conduct of the French nation, That they are, by far, the moſt unpolite and cruel of all chriſtian nations. This governor of Hanover city did no more [u] than prevent the ſoldiers plundering the poor A. D. 1758.

[u] They reſerved the payment of the arrears of the heavy contributions, and carried off Baron Munchauſen, counſellor of the regency, and Monſ. d'Hardenburg, a privy-counſellor, as hoſtages for the ſame.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Zell to his friend at London, dated March 9.

Since the 14th of Auguſt we have been plagued with the French; from that time we have had forty troopers quartered in our houſe, whom we have been obliged to furniſh with beds, fire, candles and greens. They have ruined our houſe, furniture, gardens, pales, &c. They have taken by force our hay, corn, &c. and left us nothing, ſo that we were obliged to ſell and kill our cows, and ſometimes we have been three days together without bread. This misfortune has happened to every body. We have been robbed beſides of our pewter, copper, and many other things of value. We are a ruined people in this country, and God knows how we ſhall or can maintain ourſelves and get bread for our families. What we have loſt amounts to many thouſand crowns; nay, we cannot yet juſtly tell what our loſſes are. The hoſpital of St. Ann's, the orphan houſe, with the children in it, and the whole Friken Wiefe is burnt by the French.

On the 14th of December the French burnt, juſt behind our houſe, fourteen veſſels from Bremen, laden with victuals; ſo that we expected every moment to ſee our houſes on fire. The loſs of thoſe veſſels amounted to more than 550,000 crowns, and nothing was ſaved out of them; ſo that the merchants at Bremen have been great ſufferers thereby. I am not able to give you a true deſcription of our circumſtances: it would melt the heart of a barbarian to behold our condition;

A. D. 1758. poor citizens, before they themſelves ran away; and ordered the magazines of proviſions, which they could not remove, nor ſell at a low price, to be diſtributed to the neceſſitous poor inhabitants; on whom they had lived ſeveral months, at free quarters. Which implies, That the French ſhewed no bowels of compaſſion towards the inhabitants of other places in their power; but plundered, burnt and diſtreſſed them to the laſt extremity. Of which the neighbouring cities of Zell and Bremen furniſh rigid examples.

Behaviour at Zell, Hanover and Brunſwick.

Retire to Hamelen.

The forces, which evacuated thoſe cities in Hanover paſſed the Weſer, and retired in pretty good order to Hamelen, where the Prince of Clermont aſſembled all the troops he could poſſibly collect, having thrown between 3 and 4000 men into Minden, not with any hopes of preſerving that fortreſs; but only by way of expedient, to

Throw a garriſon into Minden.

for nothing is left us but life, and what is life without ſubſiſtance? though I hope God will be our beſt help; he knows how to find ways and means to ſupport us.

I have been this week in the country, and have found moſt people there, as I may ſay, naked: they creep together like ſheep, to keep one another warm, and they have nothing left to live upon. Moſt of them have loſt their cattle, horſes, waggons, &c. Cocks and hens are a great rarity.

To dwell a little longer on our preſent ſituation; I muſt add, that the French have left here about 380 ſick. To their ſorrow they ſent, laſt year, 119,000 men from France, and now they have not 46,000 left; the reſt died in the hoſpitals, or fell in battles and ſkirmiſhes.

Our ramparts and fortifications here are ruined, and our woods and gardens look ſo much like wilderneſſes, that few know their own property.

gain

gain time by retarding the rapidity of Prince Ferdinand's progreſs, who was marching, in perſon, to attack that city. Such was the wretched ſtate of the French at this time; as to expoſe themſelves to the loſs of ſuch a number of men, merely for the ſake of retarding the march of the enemy at their heels, for a few days only. For, on the 5th of March the hereditary Prince inveſted the place, and ſummoned the town to ſurrender, without effect. Then General Oberg, who commanded a conſiderable corps on the north ſide of the Weſer, of which the hereditary Prince commanded the van, approached the town in order to form the ſiege, while General Sporken advanced with another body towards the town on the ſouth ſide of the river. But the heavy roads and badneſs of the weather, by retarding the carriage of the heavy cannon, prevented the opening of the trenches till the 9th of March. From which day the attack was carried on ſo briſkly, that the garriſon was forced to capitulate, and to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war on the 14th of the ſame month.

A. D. 1758.

Minden beſieged.

Capitulates.

Prince Ferdinand having thus ſecured his rear, puſhed forward with his whole army to Hamelen, where the French had their head-quarters. But, on his arrival at that ſtation, nothing was to be found but a great number of ſick and wounded, and ſuch part of their magazines as the French had not time to deſtroy. From hence he purſued them to Paderborn, where he was informed, the Prince de Clermont had fixed his head-quarters on

Hamelen evacuated.

French retire to Paderborn.

A. D. 1758. To the Rhine.

the 18th. But the Hanoverian army having next day penetrated as far as Melle, the French haſtened their retreat, and fled as faſt as they could to the Rhine, and were joined in their march by the troops, that had been diſtributed in Embden, Caſſel, and the Landgravate of Heſſe, which the French evacuated on the 21ſt of March, making no ſtop till they arrived at Weſel, where the Prince of Clermont eſtabliſhed his head-quarters, and fortified it with all the diligence and ſtrength in his power[w]; having ſent the remains of his army over the Rhine.

Prince Ferdinand's requiſition of Engliſh troops.

Prince Ferdinand, at his firſt entrance upon the command of the Hanoverian army, had ſtrongly urged the neceſſity of a ſupply of Britiſh cavalry, to facilitate his operations. How well inclined the Britiſh councils were to grant his requeſt, may be eaſily collected from the proceedings of the parliament then ſitting; as well as from the diſpoſition of the cabinet. But there was no way to ſend thoſe troops with ſafety. Holland was tied up by a neutrality, from granting a paſſage, and the French army was in poſſeſſion of all the countries along the Elbe and Weſer. Embden was looked upon as the beſt landing-place. But Embden was then in the hands of the French. Yet a ſmall ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips of war might ſurprize it, and wreſt it out of their poſſeſſion, and protect that place from future inſult: and open a

Reaſons for driving the French out of Embden.

[w] The garriſon conſiſted of ſix ſquadrons and twelve battalions.

free

free port for British troops transported to Germany. A. D. 1758.

With this intention Commodore Holmes was dispatched with the Seahorse and Strombulo. With these he came to an anchor between Delfziel and Knock, on the 17th of March, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the enemy to render the navigation of the river hazardous, by not suffering the buoys to be laid this year, for the direction of its navigation: without which assistance it was impossible, as they thought, for that port to be recovered. But the enemy's surprise and confusion greatly increased on the 18th, when the Commodore, with his little squadron cut off all their communication down the river, by stationing his ships between Knock and Embden. Commodore Holmes dispatched with two men of war. Arrives before Embden.

The enemy doubled the number of workmen upon the batteries they had begun, and set about erecting three more towards the sea with the utmost expedition, as the only quarter from whence they now had reason to expect an attack. But the intelligence from the country, and the instructions, which they daily received from the Prince of Clermont, put them [x] upon preparations, at the same time, to evacuate the place upon the first command for them to join the main body of their army, then flying before Prince Ferdinand [y]. Accordingly, at A shew of defence.

[x] The garrison consisted of 1300 French foot, 1200 horse, 1100 Austrian foot, and two companies of artillery, of 60 each, in all 3720.

[y] It was first intended by the French to keep Embden at all events. To make it a place of arms; and to convey all their

A. D. 1758. at ſix in the morning of the 19th, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night; and the Auſtrians followed on the 20th, at nine in the morning.

Retire.

The diligence with which the works of the batteries towards the ſea were continued, prevented all ſuſpicion of this kind, and favoured the tranſportation of their baggage and cannon up the river in ſmall veſſels by night: which otherwiſe might have been obſtructed by the Engliſh from their ſhips, who got no ſcent of their real motions till about noon on the 20th. The commodore, informed of the enemy's flight, and that one of their veſſels, with baggage and artillery, was waiting behind a point of land, at ſome diſtance from his ſhips, to run up the river by the next tide; he, as ſoon as he could ſtem the tide, diſpatched an armed cutter, and two boats well armed, which came up with her and took her: and they, reinforced with another boat, continued the chaſe up the river, under the command of Captain Taylor. In this purſuit our men acted with the greateſt bravery and diligence. They proceeded amidſt the enemy's fire, who lined both ſides of the river; which was briſkly returned from our boats. They ſaw three of the enemy's veſſels, but could come up with only one

Loſe two baggage veſſels.

their magazines to that ſea-port, till this critical moment, that they ſaw it blocked up, unexpectedly, by an Engliſh ſquadron, which ſeemed, in all probability, to be only the van of a more powerful ſquadron. A convincing proof of the importance of this ſervice.

of

of them, which Captain Taylor attacked, run her a-ground, and carried her in ſight of their army, and under their fire, beſides what he received from the veſſel itſelf. But the officers and men on board the ſtore-veſſel left it, to recover the ſhore: in which attempt ſome of them were dropt by the fire from our boats. Night coming on too quick, Captain Taylor was obliged to lie off for awhile, and the other two veſſels, with cannon, got under the cover of their army, before day-light, and eſcaped. A. D. 1758.

Thus the port of Embden was recovered by two ſhips only, and they of ſmall force, without the loſs of a man on our ſide; on board the firſt veſſel that was taken, was found the ſon of Lieutenant-Colonel Scholleens [z], of Prince Charles of Lorrain's regiment, one corporal, one pioneer, ſome baggage, and little implements of war, and ſome money, for the payment of the troops.—On board the ſecond veſſel they took a major, the commiſſary of war, an adjutant, a guard of private men, and three hoſtages, whom the enemy had carried off from Embden, for ſecurity of certain contributions they had impoſed upon that city, and left unpaid. Embden recovered. Loſs of the French.

During this whole retreat the French were cloſely attended by the Pruſſian huſſars and Hanoverian hunters, who killed and made priſoners a conſiderable number of their men, and ſeized many of their baggage-waggons, and ſome of

[z] He, being but a boy, was ſent a-ſhore, with his baggage, and returned to his father.

A. D. 1758. their artillery. They not only deſerted and left great numbers of ſick and wounded to the mercy of a provoked enemy; but they left behind them proviſions and forage, of which they ſtood in great want. They forgot, or neglected, till it was too late, to call in the garriſon [a] ſtationed in the ſmall fortreſs of Vechte, on the north-weſt of Diepholt, who were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war, and to deliver up a compleat train of 100 pieces of French cannon and mortars, to a party of 150 men ſent from Bremen.

Vechte taken.

As ſoon as Prince Ferdinand was rightly informed of the rout and diſpoſition of the enemy, who retreated in three columns, one column conſiſting of the troops which had occupied Heſſe, on the left; another, of the troops that marched from Paderborn, under the immediate command of the Prince of Clermont, which marched in the middle; and the third, of the troops which came from Munſter, under the command of M. de Villemurs, on the right; and that the Duke de Broglio was the leaſt advanced of the whole; his ſerene Highneſs detached the Prince of Holſtein, with a large body of horſe and foot, to purſue the enemy, and to uſe the beſt of his endeavours to break in upon them. Theſe orders were vigorouſly executed. The rear-guard of the French was attacked in the neighbourhood of Saeſt, in the county of Mark: a conſiderable number were taken priſoners, with ten pieces of cannon 24

French cloſely purſued.

[a] Conſiſting of ſeven companies.

pounders,

pounders, five 6 pounders, and a conſiderable magazine. The ſmall party, which the French left in the county of Benthiem, fell a prey alſo to a party of Hanoverian hunters and huſſars, who attacked two Auſtrian regiments near Gelhauſen, cut twenty of them to pieces, made many priſoners, and brought off twelve baggage-waggons. A. D. 1758.

After this long march, and fatiguing ſervice, Prince Ferdinand, duly informed that the French army was not to be purſued at preſent any further with advantage; having alſo delivered the Landgravate of Heſſe and his Britannic Majeſty's German dominions from the French invaders, he thought it the moſt proper time to halt, and for his army to go into winter-quarters of refreſhment in the biſhopric of Munſter; ready to ſnatch the firſt opportunity to drive the Prince de Clermont from Weſel, and to carry his victorious arms beyond the Rhine, as ſoon as he could obtain his requiſition of a body of Engliſh cavalry to ſupport the attack. And even in this ſtate of inactivity, if it can be ſo called, the Hanoverian huſſars, poſted at Dorſtein, made frequent incurſions as far as Weſel [b]. Prince Ferdinand goes into quarters of refreſhment.

The French miniſtry could not look upon this deſtruction of their main army, and the diſgrace of the Gallic arms, fleeing before a handful of Conduct and confuſion of the French miniſtry.

[b] Stragglers were extremely ill treated by the peaſants. But the huſſars only diſarmed and plundered them, deſiring them to tell their officers, "That ſuch ſoldiers, as they, did "not deſerve to be made priſoners."

Ger-

A. D. 1758. Germans; and before thoſe very men, whom they had a few months before treated with contempt and deriſion, penned up in a corner and obliged to diſarm themſelves, or to ſeek their own ſecurity in an eventual ceſſation of arms; without great confuſion and ſerious reflexion for the glory of their nation and the conſequences of a retreat, which might encourage their enemy to croſs the Rhine. The people were ſadly convinced of the fatal effects of cabals and favoritiſm in the cabinet of their Sovereign, and it is ſaid that the old Marſhal Duke de Belliſle took upon him, on this emergency, to deliver the ſentiments of the nation in the preſence of his King in council, with a ſpirit of patriotiſm that does honour to his name.

The ſpeech of M. Belliſle in council.

"I know, ſaid he, the ſtate of our armies. It gives me great grief, and no leſs indignation; for beſides the real evil of the diſorder in itſelf, the diſgrace and infamy, which it reflects on our government, and on the whole nation, are ſtill more to be apprehended. The choice of officers ought to be made with great deliberation. I know but too well to what length the want of diſcipline, pillaging and robbing have been carried on by the officers and common men, after the example ſet them by their generals. It mortifies me to think I am a Frenchman; my principles are known to be very different from thoſe, which are now followed. I had the ſatisfaction to retain the eſteem, the friendſhip, and the conſideration of all the princes, noblemen, and even of all

all the common people in all parts of Germany, where I commanded the King's forces. They lived there in the midſt of abundance; every one was pleaſed; it fills my ſoul with anguiſh to find that, at preſent, the French are held in execration; that every body is diſpirited, and that many officers publickly ſay things that are criminal and highly puniſhable. The evil is ſo great that it demands immediate redreſs. I can eaſily judge, by what paſſes in my own breaſt, of what our generals feel from the ſpeeches they muſt daily hear in Germany, concerning our conduct; which indeed would loſe much, to be compared with that of our allies. I muſt particularly complain of the delays and irregularity of the poſts; a ſervice which is very ill provided for. I am likewiſe diſpleaſed with the negligence of our generals in returning anſwers; which is a manifeſt breach of their duty. Had I commanded the army, a thouſand things, which are done, would not have been done; and others, which are neglected, would have been executed. I would have multiplied my communication; I would have had ſtrong poſts on the right, on the left, in the center, lined with troops. I would have had magazines in every place. The quiet and ſatisfaction of the country ſhould have been equal to their preſent diſaffection, at being harraſſed and plundered; and we ſhould have been as much beloved, as we are at preſent abhorred. The conſequences are too apparent to need being mentioned. I muſt inſiſt on theſe things, becauſe late A. D. 1758.

A. D. 1758.

late redreſs is better than the continuation of the evil."

Vigorous reſolutions.

This plain narrative of facts produced vigorous reſolutions. The army on the Rhine was augmented with all imaginable diligence; troops were put in motion every where, from the interior parts of the kingdom, towards the ſeat of action, and the fortifications, on the frontiers, were put into the beſt poſture of defence, that time and the ſtate of the nation would allow. And to keep up the ſpirits of the people, who were more inclined to peace than war, a report was induſtriouſly ſpread, that a reconciliation would be ſoon effected by the mediation of Spain.

M. Belliſle's letter to the colonels.

The M. Duke de Belliſle, who at this juncture acted as ſecretary of ſtate, did not confine his endeavours to reform the army, by his firmneſs in the cabinet: he wrote a letter to all the colonels of the infantry in the King's name, threatning them with diſmiſſion from, and loſs of their regiments, in caſe they continued any longer to connive at the ſcandalous practice, which had been introduced amongſt them, of the ſale of commiſſions, to the great diſcouragement of merit, the extinction of that neceſſary emulation, which animates an officer in time of battle, and to the relaxation of diſcipline throughout the whole army.

Swedes reſume the war unwillingly.

The Swedes were prevailed with, to quit the iſland of Rugen, in which they had been blocked up by 15,000 Pruſſians, now called upon a diſtant ſervice, to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſians in Pomerania. They reſumed their operations about the

the end of April: but with ſuch a general averſion, both at court and in the field itſelf, that they gave the King of Pruſſia very little concern for the effects of their arms at preſent; their activity not depending upon a national quarrel, or the inclination of their King, but only upon the factious councils of a corrupt ſenate, penſioners to France. A. D. 1758.

The Ruſſians, who had retreated with ſo much precipitation back towards their own country, after the action [c], which they had with M. Lehwald, were put under the command of General Fermer; M. Apraxin being diſgraced and diſmiſſed from the command in chief, on account of that retreat, for which he had no orders from his court, as pretended: for ſince that time the Czarina had been worked upon by various practices of profit, intereſt and intrigue, to ſign her acceſſion to the quadruple-alliance with Auſtria, France and Sweden, and to augment the number of her troops to act againſt Pruſſia; which ſhe now divided into two ſeperate bodies under Generals Fermer and Brown, with expreſs command to return into Pruſſia, notwithſtanding the rigorous ſeaſon. General Fermer executed his orders with ſuch activity, that he marched back, and got poſſeſſion of Konigſberg, the capital of Ducal Pruſſia, on the 22d of January, without oppoſition. Fermer, having ravaged the country, retired again, and joined the main body of his army, which had en- Ruſſians return into Pruſſia. Seized Konigſberg.

[c] See page 409, &c. Vol. II.

A. D. 1758. camped on the Viſtula, not far from Dantzick, with a deſign to ſeize upon that free city: as appeared from the demand of the Ruſſian agent there, that the magiſtrates ſhould admit a Ruſſian garriſon. But they peremptorily refuſed, and ſtood in their own defence ſo reſolutely, that General Fermer did not think proper to carry matters to extremity: ſo that he paſſed the Viſtula, and directed his march towards Pomerania; where Count Dohna had aſſembled an army to oppoſe him, which occaſioned this general once more to retire; and, after plundering all before him, he rejoined his main body, to wait, as it was thought, the final orders of his court.

Army of the Empire aſſembles.

The army of the Empire began to re-aſſemble in March, near Bamberg in Franconia, under the Prince of Deux Ponts. Whoſe proximity attracted the Pruſſian hero's immediate attention; who detached 30,000 men, under the command of Prince Henry of Pruſſia, to watch their motions, and to prevent their junction with the French; who were forming a new army for that purpoſe; and might have completed the ruin of his Pruſſian Majeſty, by that means; had not Prince Ferdinand defeated their intentions, by cutting them out ſufficient work to guard their own frontiers on the Rhine, and our naval armaments found employ for their troops in the defence of their own coaſts. For, it is evident from every ſtep that had been taken between France and her allies, during the winter, that they had combined to act in concert, with one fatal blow

The intention of France and her allies.

to

to cruſh the King of Pruſſia, and then to make an eaſy prey of the Britiſh allies, and to force all the ſtates and potentates on the continent to unite with them in one common league to diſtreſs and ruin the Britiſh trade and intereſt, and thereby to deſtroy her ſtrength and naval power; which can't exiſt without commerce, and commerce can't be carried on with advantage, without an intereſt to circulate its produce amongſt foreign nations. A. D. 1758.

Our intereſt on the continent.

It could avail us nothing had we the manufacturing of all the fleeces in the world, the ſale of all the produce of the Indies; the monopoly of the American fiſheries; and the excluſive trade with North America and the coaſt of Africa, had we no vent, no market to put off, and to diſpoſe of our produce, manufacture and imports for money and the comforts and neceſſaries of life. Foreign trade is the ſupport of our riches and ſtrength: therefore every obſtruction in that channel muſt be watched, prevented, or cleared away in due time, with the utmoſt diligence and vigour.

Auſtrians in motion.

The Auſtrians had aſſembled a grand army near Konigſgratz in Bohemia, under M. Count Daun, ready to ſeize the firſt opportunity to enter Sileſia and Saxony; the center, to which all the armies in motion againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty ſeemed to tend.

King of Pruſſia's operations.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, thus ſurrounded and threatened with ſo many powerful armies, was obliged to have recourſe to ſtratagem, as well as to arms. But firſt he turned the blockade of Schwiednitz into a ſiege. He opened the trenches on the

A. D. 1758. third of April, and in defiance of the grand Auſtrian army, reduced the garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war in thirteen days. By theſe firſt fruits of this year's campaign, the Auſtrians loſt 7000 men, of which number the garriſon originally conſiſted; but 4000 had been cut off during the blockade by ſickneſs, &c. and the Auſtrians were totally driven out of Sileſia. In the mean time General Fouquet marched with a conſiderable detachment into the county of Glatz, and obliged the Auſtrians under General Jahnus to abandon their poſts in that country: and his Majeſty in perſon marched, with a part of his army, towards Graſſan and Friedland, and detached a part of it to Fronteneau in Bohemia; which diſlodged an Auſtrian garriſon, and opened a way into Bohemia, for the Pruſſian light horſe, who raiſed contributions, and harraſſed the out poſts of the enemy, even as far as the main guard of Count Daun's army.

Recovers Schweidnitz.

The county of Glatz.

Detaches a party into Bohemia.

Saxony was put into a poſture of defence with 30,000 men under Prince Henry of Pruſſia. And Sileſia was covered from any ſurprize and incurſions of the Ruſſians, by a conſiderable body poſted between Wolau and Glogau; beſides the army under Count Dohna, in the eaſtern parts of Pomerania.

Provides for the ſecurity of Saxony.

But what ſhewed the generalſhip of his Pruſſian Majeſty; he not only provided theſe forces for thoſe particular ſervices; but he poſted them in ſuch a manner as to preſerve a communication with each other; ſo as to enable them to act

His great abilities.

for

for mutual ſupport: and at the ſame time covered his real deſign or plan of operations. A. D. 1758.

By this poſition of the Pruſſian army, Count Daun was induced to believe, that it was the King's intention to open the campaign by marching into Bohemia: ſo that all their attention was taken up to oppoſe an attempt of that kind. But, all on a ſudden, his Pruſſian Majeſty gave the Auſtrians the ſlip. For with 50,000 men, he had collected near Neiſs in Sileſia, he penetrated into Moravia, by a rapid march, and at Troppau, which he reached in three days from Neiſs, he divided this army into two columns, the firſt under M. Keith, to take the rout of Jagerndorf, who ſet out on the 25th of April: the other under the King in perſon on the 27th, both directing their march to the plain of Olmutz, which they entered by Sternberg and Gibau on the 3d of May.

Deceives Count Daun.

Slips paſt the Auſtrian army.

Joins his parties and directs his march to Olmutz.

General Fouquet had orders to remain in the county of Glatz, and watch the motions of Count Daun. But, as ſoon as he perceived by the enemy's motions, that they alſo were preparing to march into Moravia, this general went to Neiſs, and took under his convoy the artillery and warlike ſtores that were requiſite for beſieging Olmutz. On the 12th he arrived at Gibau without any moleſtation from the enemy, and immediately paſſed the Moraw at Littau, where ſome Auſtrians were made priſoners. On the 12th the King advanced towards Olitſchau, and drove away a body of the enemy's cavalry poſted there, who retired beyond Proſtnitz. Near that town the Prince of Wur-

General Fouquet's march.

A. D. 1758.

temberg fixed his camp, conſiſting of four regiments of dragoons, one of huſſars, and ſome battalions of fuzileers. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before Olmutz, on the ſide of Tobitſchau; and the other ſide of the river, towards Dolein, was inveſted by a regiment of dragoons, two battalions, and 500 huſſars. The King drove the Auſtrian and Saxon cavalry, under General Ville, beyond Wiſchaw, and his army took poſſeſſion of all the poſts proper for covering the body of troops, that were to be employed in the ſiege. The Margrave Charles occupied the poſt of Neuſtadt, the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau that of Littau, and the King took poſt on the eminences between Proſtnitz and Olitſchau.

Siege of Olmutz.

On the 10th of June, General Putkammer, arrived with a convoy from Sileſia, without meeting any moleſtation: but, as this convoy was not ſufficient to finiſh the ſiege, meaſures were taken to bring up another. Mean while the vanguard of the enemy arrived in Moravia; General Harſch, who commanded it, pitched his camp on the riſing grounds of Aller-Heiligen, oppoſite to Littau. Marſhal Daun arrived with his army at Gewicz, and almoſt at the ſame time a body of five or 6,000 of the enemy advanced to Proſnitz; which obliged M. Keith to place Bareuth's dragoons near Wiſternitz, and the independant companies at Biſtrovan and Holian. The enemy's deſign was to throw ſuccours into the town: and in the night of the 8th of June, they attacked a battalion of volunteers, whom they forced to retire. Ba-

M. Daun marches to its relief.

reuth's regiment, who had been on horſeback the whole night, thought that they might return into the camp without waiting for the coming back of their patroles; but ſcarce had the dragoons entered their tents, when the enemy forced their main guard, penetrated into the camp, and ſent the reinforcement into Olmutz; even Bareuth's regiment would have been ruined had not the battalion of Nimchewſky ſeaſonably come to their aſſiſtance. This ſucceſs of the Auſtrians made them fond of nocturnal expeditions: thrice they attacked the regiment of Zeithen at Koſteletz, who always repulſed them with loſs. The independant battalions of le Noble and Rapin were not ſo ſucceſsful. They belonged to the corps under the Margrave Charles, and were poſted at Sternberg. They were to march to Bahrn, to cover the convoy which arrived on the 10th, and were ſo very roughly handled by the Pandours, that they loſt three ſmall pieces of cannon, and near 400 men. Mean while conſidering the ſuccours that had been thrown into the town, and the enemy's poſition at Prerau, it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſtraiten Olmutz ſtill more, on the other ſide of the Morave. The corps under the Margrave Charles marched thither, and took poſt in ſuch manner that its right kept poſſeſſion of Commotau and the bridge there on the Morave, and the left reached to the bridge of Hollitz.

A. D. 1758.

Olmutz reinforced.

Olmutz ſtraitened.

On the 20th Marſhal Daun with his army came down from the hills, and encamped at Predlitz, between Wiſchaw and Proſtnitz. A few days

A. D. 1758. after, this general received advice, that the Pruſſians were bringing a large convoy from Sileſia. The body of forces which eſcorted this convoy conſiſted of eight battalions, and near 4000 recovered ſick, who were regimented for the ſake of order in the march. The whole ſet out from Troppau on the 25th. Marſhal Daun thought it his duty to avail himſelf of this opportunity to compel the Pruſſians, without the hazard of a battle, to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz. For this end, he detached General Jahnus, who was at Muglitz, towards Bahrn, and ordered a detachment to march from Prerau to Stadt-Liebe, that the convoy might be attacked on two ſides; and in order to deceive, he drew near to the Pruſſian army, placing his right towards Kojetein, and his left at a little hill very near to Predlitz. However, this motion deceived nobody; and the ſafety of the convoy being the principal object, the King ſent out General Ziethen, with three battalions, two regiments of horſe, and 900 huſſars, to meet it. The convoy was attacked on the 28th, before General Ziethen came up; but the enemy were repulſed and routed, and loſt three pieces of cannon and ſome hundred men. Marſhal Daun having ſent a conſiderable reinforcement to the troops he had before detached, the convoy was again attacked on the 29th, between Bautſch and Domſtadt. Four hundred waggons, four battalions, and about 1000 troopers, had ſcarce opened the march, and paſſed the defiles of Domſtadt, when the enemy fell upon the convoy with their whole force,

Pruſſian convoy taken.

force, both on the ſide of Bahrn, and on that of Domſtadt. The head of the convoy was cut off from the reſt, and, though General Zeithen did, on this occaſion, all that could be expected from a good officer, he was obliged to abandon his waggons, and retire to Troppau. The head of the convoy arrived at the army on the 29th in the evening. The enemy took near 600 priſoners, among whom was General Putkammer. This unhappy event obliged the King to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz: whereas had the whole convoy arrived ſafe, the place could not have held out above a fortnight, notwithſtanding the gallant defence of General Marſhal, the governor. A. D. 1758. The loſs. Siege raiſed.

On the 1ſt of July the King, with his whole army, took the road to Bohemia. Marſhal Keith brought away all his artillery, excepting four mortars, and one 24 pounder, the carriage of which was broke[d]. This general marched by Littau to Muglitz and Tribau; the King marched by Konitz. The vanguard, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, ſeized, at Leutomiſſel, an Auſtrian magazine of meal and forage. The Generals Buccow and Laudon followed the army in its march, but without approaching too near it. Pruſſians retire. Leutomiſſel taken.

In this tranſaction there appears to have been great generalſhip exerted on both ſides; by Count Daun to defeat the beſiegers, and by the King of Pruſſia in raiſing the ſiege and in his retreat. Count Remarks on this ſiege, &c.

[d] The loſs of men were between ſeven and 800 Pruſſians killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Daun

A. D. 1758. Daun being too weak to force the Pruſſians to battle, and to relieve Olmutz by a pitched battle, encamped his army in the mountains, between Gewitz and Littau, whoſe natural ſtrength ſecured him from a ſurprize, and whoſe ſituation enabled him, in like manner as the ſituation of his camp at Kolin had done before, to receive daily reinforcements; to draw ſupplies of all neceſſaries from Bohemia; to intercept the convoys neceſſary for the effectual ſucceſs of the beſiegers; to relieve the beſieged occaſionally, and to keep up their ſpirits for defence, till opportunity ſhould ſerve to raiſe the ſiege.

In regard to Count Daun.

To the King of Pruſſia. The extenſive works of Olmutz, which the Pruſſians were obliged to inveſt, required a greater number of forces than were employed, to do it completely. This was the reaſon of ſo much ſucceſs in the nocturnal ſkirmiſhes, by which the Auſtrians ſeldom failed to introduce proviſions, ammunition and men into the town. The forage about the city had been previouſly deſtroyed. This obliged the Pruſſian cavalry to ſeek for it, at a great diſtance; which not only fatigued, but expoſed them to ſurprize from detachments out of the mountains. From whence alſo parties were continually alarming the camp of the beſiegers, by night; and fell upon different quarters, while the garriſon ſallied with ſucceſs to retard the operations of their enemy. However this did not diſcourage his Pruſſian Majeſty. Under all theſe difficulties, he finiſhed the firſt parallel; and proceeded with ſuch vigour, that the place ſeemed inevitably

evitably loſt; when all his hopes evaporated in that one accident, the intercepting of the grand convoy near the defiles of Domſtadt. A loſs that was not to be retrieved by the Pruſſians in their ſituation, and without which it was both dangerous and in vain for them to perſiſt in the ſiege. A. D. 1758.

His Pruſſian Majeſty deprived of the means to continue the ſiege, was now to retreat with ſuch precaution, as might preſerve his army from the accidents, which commonly befall an enemy retiring with a powerful enemy at his back. Daun was prepared to ſeize every opportunity of advantage. But that general's vigilance and penetration were fruſtrated: the King maintained the ſiege with more vigour than before the loſs of the convoy till the 1ſt day of July: when he ſuddenly decamped in the night; and inſtead of marching into Sileſia, to protect that country from the inſult of the triumphant enemy, ready to follow him with advantage, he took the rout of Bohemia, whoſe frontiers had been left unguarded by his adverſary: and by this invaſion he transferred the ſeat of war from his own into his enemy's dominions.

Favourable ſkirmiſhes in his retreat.

How this anſwered the end appears by the advantages his Pruſſian Majeſty's arms gained in the execution of this plan. A large body of Auſtrians, under General Laci, which were poſted at Gibau, attacked a party of grenadiers, who occupied the village of Krenau, and made an appearance of their intention to diſpute the paſs: but they were ſoon diſlodged: and there was an attempt

A. D. 1758. attempt to ſeize the proviſions and artillery in their paſſage over the hills of Hollitz. The enemy cannonaded General Rutzow and his party, that conducted them. But M. Keith coming up in due time, attacked the Auſtrians in the rear, obliged them to fly with precipitation, and took ſix officers and 300 men priſoners.

Koningſgratz, &c. ſurrenders. The King proceeded through Leutomyſſel to the important poſt of Koningſgratz. General Buccow had got there before him, with 7000 men well entrenched behind the Elbe all round the city; and had broken down the bridges over that river. His Majeſty determined to attack the Auſtrian trenches, ordered the bridges to be repaired with all expedition: which ſtruck ſuch a panic into the enemy that Buccow retired, and left the King to take poſſeſſion of Koningſgratz without oppoſition. After which he had no more to do for his ſafety in this ſituation, than to diſperſe a body of Auſtrians, which had taken poſt between Koningſgratz and Hollitz to intercept his artillery, &c. and that being effected, his whole army encamped near Koningſgratz. So that notwithſtanding the miſcarriage before Olmutz, his Pruſſian Majeſty found himſelf in a condition to ſtem the force of the Auſtrian army, and to lay Bohemia under heavy contributions, while his brother, Prince Henry, kept the army of the Empire in play, and from executing their deſign upon Dreſden.

But if we change the proſpect and look towards the Rhine, we ſhall ſee greater advantages: Prince Ferdinand,

Ferdinand, having refreſhed his victorious troops, ſpent no time in fruitleſs exerciſe. He only waited till all his troops from diſtant quarters could be aſſembled: their rendezvous was at Notteln. They marched from thence to Dulmen, where the head quarters were fixed, on the 27th in the morning. While a detachment, conſiſting of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, together with Scheiter's light troops, and Lukner's huſſars, aſſembled on the 26th at Dorſten and in its neighbourhood, under the command of Major General Wagenheim, who was charged with the diſpoſitions to be made for the paſſage of the river, and with orders to advance himſelf to the gates of Duſſeldorp, and to cauſe the corps under the command of Colonel Scheiter to paſs the Rhine at Duyſburg. Which paſſage was executed in the night between the 29th and 30th, with ſuch ſucceſs, that Scheiter having attacked, with bayonets fixed, the three battalions of French that oppoſed him, defeated them; and took five pieces of cannon, out of eight which they had. He had but two men wounded in the paſſage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action.

A. D. 1758. Prince Ferdinand triumphs over the French.

The army marched before ſun-riſe on the 20th from Dulmen towards Dorſten, and encamped at Limbeke; from whence, the next day, Lieutenant General Wutgenau was detached towards Weſel, with a body of infantry and cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Raeſveld, and the 31ſt at Ringenbourg. The Prince left the army during its march from Dulmen to Limbeke, and went to Boecktholt,

A. D. 1758. Boecktholt, where he found the advance guards of the body aſſembled at Coeſveld. That advanced guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick; and was followed by the reſt of the corps, which was employed at Vraſſelt. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31ſt, the whole was in motion to croſs the Rhine; the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The Prince's deſign was to paſs the river in the night; but an unforeſeen accident broke all the meaſures, which had been taken for that purpoſe; and His Serene Highneſs was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to Neddlerelte. The 1ſt of June was employed in removing the obſtacles that had occurred; and, in the following night, the paſſage was again attempted, and executed with all poſſible ſucceſs, near Herven.

Croſſes the Rhine.

The huſſars, with a detachment of grenadiers, paſſed, on the 2d of June, at two o'clock in the morning, in flat bottomed boats, which went and returned with ſo much diligence, that, beſides the huſſars, a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were, before noon, on the other ſide of the river. During all this time, workmen were employed about the bridge, which however was not completed till four next morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry paſſed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

Marches towards Cleves.

The huſſars, ſupported by the volunteers, ſurprized at firſt ſome patroles, which were made priſoners of war, and ſtill continuing to advance, defeated the cavalry that ſhewed themſelves, and took

took a pair of kettle drums and a ſtandard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is entirely divided by dykes, ſo that it is as eaſy to diſpute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, ſenſible of this advantage, advanced with ſeven or 800 foot to ſtop the head of our vanguard, and fired ſome pieces of cannon upon them, which however hurt nobody. But a detachment of 20 men, having found means to ſlip along a dyke, and get poſſeſſion of a houſe, which the French had, in part, paſſed, fired upon them; which had ſuch an effect, that they retired immediately. The huſſars with the like ſucceſs penetrated and cleared the road quite up to Cleves; with no other damage, than five rank and file and two officers wounded. What confounded the enemy moſt was the loſs of Keiſerworth, (with the greateſt part of the garriſon killed or taken) which they had engaged with the Elector of Cologn, to defend againſt any force. A. D. 1758.

The retreat of the French, on this occaſion, was again ſo precipitate, that in order to eſcape the huſſars, they ſkulked for many miles in the incloſed grounds, and made a way over hedges and ditches to eſcape their purſuers. But Prince George of Holſtein Gottorp, with a large body of cavalry and dragoons, came up with them near the caſtle of Muyland, and made a conſiderable booty and a good number of priſoners; and at Goch he ſeized a magazine, and 100 priſoners more. Purſues the French.

Yet there was no probability of forcing the ſtrong camp and entrenchments of the Prince of Clermont Endeavours to bring on a general engagement.

A. D. 1758. mont at Rhinefeldt, with an army ſo inferior in numbers. But what could not be done by ſtrength was to be ſupplied by the generalſhip of His Serene Highneſs; who, by his well-judged motions, which he ordered his army to make on the 12th of June, turned the left wing of the French army towards the convent of Campe, and obliged their commander to quit his boaſted camp of Rhinefeldt, or Rhineberg, and to retire towards Meurs, in the night between the 12th and 13th. This point gained by Prince Ferdinand, his Highneſs gave a new poſition to his own army, and occupied the heights of St. Anthony's mountains on the 14th. On the 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, His Serene Highneſs was informed, that the enemy was advancing in four columns upon his right. His Highneſs immediately ordered three guns to be fired as a ſignal, and the whole army was under arms, in order of battle, a quarter of an hour after. He went afterwards himſelf to reconnoitre, and ſaw diſtinctly, that, at about two leagues diſtance from his right flank, a conſiderable body was coming over the plain of Hulſte, and marching towards Crevelt. Not knowing whether this body was followed by the whole army, or whether it was only a detachment of it that was marching that way, His Serene Highneſs halted till towards the evening, when he received certain information, that the French army had marched towards Nuys, and that the Prince de Clermont had only detached this corps, under the command of Lieutenant General

How effected.

neral Count de St. Germain, in order to take poſt at Crevelt. A. D. 1758.

Upon this information his Highneſs ſent his light troops and huſſars to Kempen and Wachtendonck, and ordered the army into their camp again.

On the 16th he changed the poſition of the army.

On the 17th his Highneſs went himſelf to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the poſition of the enemy's detachment at Crevelt, but could not gueſs at their reaſon for fixing this detachment at ſuch a diſtance from their army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to ſee the countenance this corps could hold, he ordered the Prince of Holſtein, with ten Pruſſian ſquadrons, the five ſquadrons of huſſars, and the three battalions of Sporcken guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the morning of the 18th towards Kempen, whilſt the Prince of Holſtein ſhould advance with his corps towards Hulſte: whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his Highneſs the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick ſet forward on the 19th from the camp, with 12 battalions. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no alteration in the poſition of Count de St. Germain.

At ſix o'clock in the morning, his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand in perſon followed the he-

A. D. 1758. reditary Prince to Kempen. He perceived ſome movements in the flying camp, which were of a nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain deſigned to march againſt the Prince of Holſtein, who was encamped near Hulſte. Soon after he was poſitively informed, that the whole of the French army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this ſide Crevelt; on which, having taken his meaſures, and formed a plan, as the caſe required, Major General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next day, with his corps towards Hulſte, and Lieutenant General Sporcken was directed to march after midnight, with the army, and to advance likewiſe to the plain between Hulſte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the troops his Serene Highneſs could diſpoſe of, were, by this means, reunited in this camp, the right of which extended towards Kempen, and the left towards Hulſte. The head quarters were fixed at Kempen, and, in order to prevent any uſeleſs movements, his Highneſs ordered the quarter maſter general not to regard the rank of the different corps, nor the order of battle, but to place the regiments, as a great part of them were actually poſted.

On the 21ſt was obſerved a great movement in the advanced corps of Count St. Germain, and about ten in the morning, after decamping, they filed off to their left, and marched towards Anrath, where they joined their grand army.

In making this motion they abandoned the town of Crevelt, which was on the front of their right wing;

wing; the Hanoverian chaſſeurs poſſeſſed themſelves of it directly, and his Highneſs alſo went himſelf there to reconnoitre the poſition of their camp, which was clearly diſcovered from the ſteeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the ſaid poſt, or to make any change in the poſition of his army; in conſequence of which, he ordered the chaſſeurs and huſſars away from that place, and the enemy repoſſeſſed themſelves of it an hour afterwards. A. D. 1757.

On the 22d his Highneſs went again to reconnoitre the camp of the enemy, particularly on the ſide of St. Anthony, on the heath, which led towards their left. And although he found many difficulties, principally on account of the country's being very woody, and having incloſures ſurrounded with large and deep ditches, he reſolved to march the next day to the enemy, and attack them in their camp.

In conſequence of this reſolution, the army was ordered to be under arms on June 23, at one in the morning, and not to change any thing in the camp, but to leave all their baggage in it, and wait there for further orders.

He aſſigned the command of the whole left wing, conſiſting of 18 battalions and 28 ſquadrons, to Lieutenant General Sporcken, and gave the command of the right wing, compoſed of 16 battalions and 14 ſquadrons, to the hereditary Prince and Major General Wangenheim; which, by the addition of the two regiments of Pruſſian dragoons, Holſtein and Finckenſtein, of five Order of battle.

A. D. 1758. squadrons each, made a corps of 24 squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holstein, as the infantry was by the hereditary Prince.

At four in the morning, the army began to move, the right advanced in two columns as far as St. Anthony, and the left the same distance, on the plain leading to Crevelt, half a league short of it, where they halted to receive fresh orders. His Highness Prince Ferdinand went up the steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two Princes of Holstein and Brunswick. There they observed at leisure the position of the enemy's camp, where all was very quiet. He also sent for several persons thither, who were acquainted with the country, to learn from them by what routs we could advance by, towards the enemy; and being informed of many other points, absolutely necessary to be known, his Highness resolved to march to the right, and endeavour to come up with the enemy by the villages of Vorst and Anrath, on the flank of their left wing. But, in order to raise doubts in the enemy, as to the side, on which the real and principal attack would be made, he gave orders for Lieutenant General Sporcken to send Lieutenant General Oberg, with six battalions of the second line, Hodenberg's and Bremer's regiments of horse, and that of the body guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them six 12 pounders. Besides this, his Highness gave orders, that when the action should begin on the enemy's left, M. de Sporcken, by way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by way of St. Anthony, should do their utmost

to

A. D. 1758.

to advance and penetrate into the enemy's army; but however not to venture too far, unleſs they ſhould be aſſured that his attack ſucceeded to his wiſh. His Highneſs chiefly recommended it to them, to make good uſe of their heavy artillery, in order to oblige the enemy to employ their attention as much upon their right wing and center, as on their left, and to engage and divide their attention equally in three different places, which would prevent them from ſending any reinforcement to the real attack, for fear of weakening themſelves in ſome part or other, where an impreſſion might be made.

His Highneſs's particular directions about the artillery.

The diſpoſitions being made, his Highneſs put himſelf at the head of the grenadiers of the right wing, at eight in the morning, and taking the road that leads to the village of Vorſt, which he left on his right, the army advanced in two columns towards Anrath, where there was a detachment of 400 of the enemy, half horſe and half foot, who, after ſome diſcharges of muſketry on each ſide, fell back towards their camp, which was not above half a mile diſtant from them, and there gave the alarm. His Highneſs then cauſed the troops to advance, and double their ſpeed to get out of the defiles; he ranged them in order of battle in the plain, between the villages of Anrath and Willich, and marched directly towards the wood, which covered their left. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the order for attacking, he lifted up his eyes to heaven for near a minute, and then drawing his ſword, ſaid, "Brethren, we

Advanceth in two columns.

Attacks a party of the enemy.

Forms the line of battle.

A. D. 1758.

"have a good cauſe, put your truſt in Providence, "you ſee God is with us, the wind is changed, "and it is now on our ſide."

His ſpeech to the ſoldiers.

At one o'clock at noon, the enemy began to act. The Duke cauſed his artillery forthwith to advance, which, being greatly ſuperior to that of the enemy, facilitated the means of his infantry's forming themſelves over againſt the wood, and of his cavalry's extending upon his right towards the village of Willich, making a ſhew as if they deſigned to turn the enemy's left flank, to take them in the rear. After a cannonade as violent as it was well ſupported, his Highneſs ſaw plainly, that he muſt come to the point of endeavouring to force the enemy out of the wood by ſmall arms; wherefore the hereditary Prince put himſelf at the head of the firſt line, that is to ſay, of two battalions of the grenadiers of Schulenbourg and Schack, of the regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt and Dreves; and advanced, with the whole front, directly towards the wood. The fire then became there extremely hot on each ſide, and neither diſcontinued, nor, in any degree diminiſhed, for two hours and an half. In the mean while all the other battalions entered, likewiſe, the wood; ſo that there remained but eight ſquadrons, which formed a corps of reſerve, upon the plain, ready to be employed where circumſtances ſhould require.

Engages the enemy,

In a wood.

The other 16 ſquadrons, which were upon our right, never could penetrate on the other ſide of the wood, on account of two batteries, which the

the enemy had placed there, and which were A. D. 1758. ſuſtained by above 40 ſquadrons. In ſhort, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditary Prince, aſſiſted by the Major Generals Kilmanſegge and Wangenheim, gave orders for an attack to be made, by the grenadiers, upon the two ditches that were in the wood, and that were lined with the enemy's infantry: and they were forced one after the other. The other regiments of infantry did the ſame all along their front. By which means part of the enemy's infantry was entirely thrown into confuſion, and retired out of the wood in the utmoſt diſorder, without ever being able to rally. The Hanoverian foot followed them, but without venturing to purſue them, on account of the enemy's cavalry, which, notwithſtanding the terrible fire of our artillery, not only kept the beſt countenance poſſible, but even covered their infantry that was flying, in ſuch a manner as to protect them from our cavalry, that, between five and ſix in the evening, had found means to gain the plain. The Heſſian dragoons, and the regiment of cavalry of the ſame nation, had two ſhocks with the royal carabineers of Provence, and the regiment of Rouſſillon, and broke them. This was all that the cavalry had to do in this day. A ſquadron of the carabineers attempted to penetrate through our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Poſt and Dreves, but with a conſiderable loſs; and though about 40 of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to

Enemy driven out of the wood.

A. D. 1758. rejoin their corps, and were all killed either by ſhot or bayonet.

The flight of the enemy. The enemy then did not think proper, or find themſelves in a condition, to diſpute the ground any longer; but retired towards Viſchell, and from thence took the road, that leads towards Nuys. In the flight they loſt a great number of men and horſes.

During this whole affair, the fire of the artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great execution; but as the diſtance, they were at, made them uncertain, as to the turn affairs had taken on the Prince's ſide, they never ventured to attack the enemy's front, oppoſite to them, ſo that the enemy's right wing and center retired, in the greateſt order, towards Nuys, leaving the allies maſters of the field of battle, after a loſs on their ſide, of between ſeven and 8,000 men killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

Loſs. Such was the end of this action, which coſt our army 10 officers, 17 ſubalterns, 269 common men, and 997 horſes killed: 15 officers, 38 ſubalterns, 701 common men, and 55 horſes dangerouſly wounded: 19 officers, 38 ſubalterns, 372 common men, and five horſes ſlightly wounded: 33 ſoldiers and 27 horſes miſſing. So that the whole killed, wounded and miſſing, amounts to 44 officers, 93 ſubalterns, 1375 common men, and 184 horſes. On the ſide of the French, the chevalier de Muy, Lieutenant General, received three wounds, one on the head and two in the arm; the Count de Giſors was mortally wounded; as

as was alſo the Count de Maille, colonel of the regiment of Conde. The Duke de Montmorenci, colonel of the regiment of Touraine, was alſo dangerouſly wounded, as was likewiſe the Count de Lauraguais, colonel of that of Rouſillon. Colonel Lochman had his arm broke. Lieutenant-colonel Eſcher, with four captains and ſeventeen other officers of the ſame regiment were likewiſe wounded. Six or eight regiments were entirely ruined. A. D. 1758.

There were found on the field of battle two uniforms with the enſigns of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, nine pieces of cannon, eight four pounders, ſeven ſtandards, two pair of kettle-drums, and twenty-two officers of diſtinction were taken in the purſuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next day to view the field of battle, and the principal officers made him their compliments upon the victory, he ſaid, with tears in his eyes, "Gentlemen, I beſeech you ſay nothing more of "that kind; look upon thoſe bloody carcaſes, that "deform the field: this is the tenth that in the "courſe of my life I have ſeen, and I ſincerely "pray God it may be the laſt." Prince Ferdinand's humility.

The light troops were ſent to harraſs the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field, from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there all night under arms.

It was ſaid that the French were 65,000 ſtrong, and the Britiſh army not more than 30,000; that the French were forced againſt their will to fight; Strength of both armies.

and

A. D. 1758. and that they ran away, loſt their tents, baggage, and cannon [e].

Prince

[e] The following is Count de Clermont's relation of the battle on the 23d of June at Crevelt.

"On the 22d his Serene Highneſs the Count de Clermont having received advice that the enemy, who were encamped from Kempen to Hulſt, were preparing to come and attack him, he made the proper diſpoſitions for their reception. On the 23d, at ten in the morning, his Serene Highneſs was informed that ſeveral columns of the enemy were in ſight, marching up to his camp. He immediately put his whole army under arms. The right extended to the wood at Viſchelon, from whence it lined the Landverth as far as the farm of Hokelxmey. A little further, in the ſame line, towards Anrath (in which was the royal legion) he poſted four battalions. He alſo placed oppoſite to the farm of Hermeſdeck, a reſerve conſiſting of carabineers and dragoons. On the right was another ſervice, compoſed of the grenadiers of France, and the royal grenadiers, and the brigade of Navarre. Behind the foot, in the center, were two lines of horſe. Crevelt was occupied by a detachment of 800 foot, horſe, and huſſars.

"Such were our diſpoſitions, when the enemy preſented themſelves, approaching inſenſibly to Crevelt on the right, to Anrath on the left, and to the farm of Hokelxmey in the center. His Serene Highneſs, after ſome ſkirmiſhing, made the detachment at Crevelt, which was poſted there only to watch the motions of the enemy, fall back upon the line. He alſo made the royal legion join the left wing.

"About noon the enemy made their diſpoſitions for attacking us in three different parts. They fell on Anrath firſt, which could not be defended, becauſe it was too far diſtant from the left of our line. From thence the enemy advanced to the plain between the Niers and a ſmall wood that runs parallel to that river. His Serene Highneſs had lined this wood with 15 battalions, compoſed of the brigades de la Marine, de Touraine, and the detached regiments of Brancas and

Lochman,

Prince Ferdinand reſolved now to lay ſiege to Duſſeldorp, a city that belonged to the Prince Palatine; A. D. 1758. The ſiege of Duſſeldorp.

Lochman, and 30 ſquadrons, in order to oppoſe the enemy, if they ſhould attempt to advance that way.

"The enemy began their three attacks at one time. His Serene Highneſs ſoon perceived that their real attack was that in the wood on the left. He ſent for the reſerve, which conſiſted of the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, and the brigade of Navarre. But by an inconceivable fatality, the officers, whom his Serene Highneſs ordered to bring up theſe brigades, miſled them, and this reſerve did not come up ſoon enough. The 15 battalions, after ſuſtaining a fire of three hours, and repulſing the enemy three times, were at laſt obliged to fall back, after ſuffering great loſs, and cauſing the enemy to ſuffer a greater, who finding the fire of our infantry ſlacken, drew up in the plain. His Serene Highneſs ordered the carabineers and the two battalions of horſe of Royal Rouſſillon and Aquitaine to charge them. The enemy were driven back to the wood. But as they had their principal force in that part, and could bring up freſh troops every minute, they again poured into the plain in greater numbers; and it was no longer poſſible for the cavalry to attack them with advantage.

"As the reſerve which his Serene Highneſs ſent for, did not come up, he gave orders for a retreat, which was made in the greateſt order, the enemy not daring to follow us, and our army arrived at Neuſs without being annoyed in the leaſt on its march. We brought off our wounded. His Serene Highneſs judging his poſition at Neuſs to be improper, either for waiting for the enemy, or for marching to them, is come, after halting there one day, to encamp at Woringhen."

The people at Paris received the news of this defeat with the utmoſt concern: a letter written on that occaſion will ſerve, in ſome meaſure, to ſhew their deſpondency. "We know not, ſays the writer, preciſely the amount of our loſs; but it is certain the enemy gained the field of battle.—Mean while, till we are informed of the particulars of this fatal day, and

of

A. D. 1758. Palatine; but lent to the French for a place of arms and magazines; garriſoned with 2,000 men. In this meaſure his Serene Highneſs had two views; either to deſtroy their magazines in this town and make the garriſon priſoners; or to force the army to reſcue its complete ruin, in their relief. Accordingly on the 28th he appeared before Duſſeldorp, and ſummoned it to ſurrender: four batteries were erected, and plyed the town very briſkly with bombs and bullets; ſo that in the ſpace of five days they beat down and reduced 80 houſes to aſhes, and damaged many more, amongſt which were the Elector's palace, ſeveral churches and other public and ſtately buildings: under whoſe heaps of rubbiſh many perſons periſhed. On the 3d of

Bombarded.

of the true cauſes of this new diſgrace to our arms, whilſt we deplore the loſs of ſo many gallant men, we cannot help attributing it to the levity and paſſion for pleaſure that prevails at preſent; and which are attended with diſſipation, incapacity, and continual craving. Inſtead of ſtudying their duty, and qualifying themſelves to diſcharge it; inſtead of attending the welfare and intereſt of their country, and ſtrictly following the King's intentions and commands, we ſee, to the diſgrace of the nation, that moſt of the leading men in our army have minded only the enriching themſelves by the deſolation and ruin of the enemy's country; and whilſt they authorize by their example, and for their own private gain, corruption and frauds in the commiſſaries, they have deſtroyed an army, which, under a Marſhal Saxe, would have given law to all Germany. Hence we ſee the Baſtile fill: three officers of high rank are juſt now ſent thither, and no leſs than twelve were lodged in it before. Theſe acts of juſt ſeverity will, we hope, bring back the ancient ſpirit of honour, diſcipline, and œconomy, by which our generals and officers were diſtinguiſhed in former times."

July

July Prince Ferdinand being applied to by the principal burgers, for leave for the towns people to withdraw with their effects, a ſuſpenſion of arms was granted for a certain time: during which, the governor, having no expectations of relief, capitulated for the garriſon to march out with the honours of war: but an immenſe quantity of ſtores, ammunition, proviſion, and a numerous and fine train of French artillery, were delivered up with the city. A. D. 1758. Capitulates.

The battle of Crevelt and the loſs of Duſſeldorp, finiſhed the command of the Prince of Clermont, for he was ſuperſeded by M. de Contades, who was charged with the command of the French forces on the Rhine, till the arrival of M. de Eſtrees, reſtored. But all this adverſe fortune did not divert the attention of the French miniſtry from their original plan of operations againſt thoſe countries, from which their grand army had been ſo lately driven, with ſuch diſgrace. Prince Soubize was ordered to march with the army under his command, and to penetrate into the Landgravate of Heſſe. But he was not able to execute theſe orders with the ſucceſs his court expected. For, as his vanguard attempted to take poſt at Otterheim, between Jieſſen and Marpurg, the Heſſian militia came ſuddenly upon them, and killed or took them priſoners, though they were a ſelect corps drawn out of two regiments and Fiſcher's troops. Had this defeat been properly improved by the regular troops then aſſembling under

Prince of Clermont gives up the command to M. Contades.

Prince Soubize marches for Heſſe.

His van defeated by the militia.

A. D. 1758. under Prince Yſenberg, Heſſe would have had nothing more to fear from a French invaſion.

Motives for Soubize's march.

This march of the Prince of Soubize was intended to drive Prince Ferdinand back from the Rhine, or at leaſt to divide his forces for the defence of the countries of the Britiſh allies. But his Serene Highneſs had formed a counter plan, either to cut off Soubize's army in Heſſe, or to oblige him to come to the aſſiſtance of M. de Contades. For this purpoſe Prince Yſenberg had orders to oppoſe the progreſs of the French on that ſide, with every art, without riſking a battle, till the laſt puſh, and in the moſt advantageous ſituation. By this means his Serene Highneſs hoped to gain time, till he ſhould be ſtrengthened with the Britiſh troops, conſiſting of 2068 men, and 3000 horſes, which had embarked, and were daily expected in his army, by the way of Embden. In the mean time his Serene Highneſs marched to Ruremond on the Maeſe, with a deſign to transfer the ſeat of war into the enemy's country; which, ſeconded by the naval operations on ſeveral parts of the coaſt of France, was expected to oblige Soubize's army and all their forces to haſten back from Germany, to defend their own country[f]. How this excellent plan failed will be ſeen in the courſe of this hiſtory.

Motives for Prince Ferdinand's conduct on this occaſion.

[f] A plan that ſeems to have been concerted with the Britiſh miniſtry, and by them formed upon the moſt obvious and moſt apparent circumſtances to promiſe ſucceſs, when our army was fluſhed with victory, and had paſſed the Rhine, and the French in no condition to ſtop their progreſs, without manifeſtly weakening every part of their German plan of operations.

As ſoon as our miniſtry received advice of the victory gained by Prince Ferdinand at Crevelt, and of the ſurrender of Duſſeldorp to his arms, he was ordered to maintain his ſtation, with promiſe of an immediate reinforcement of Britiſh troops, which he had long ſolicited; and with them to penetrate into the enemy's country, as ſoon as he ſhould have notice of the execution of a ſecret expedition, then under conſideration to favour his operations. A. D. 1758. Britiſh troops ordered for Germany.

The troops, in number 2068 men and 3000 horſes, were ſhipped off for Germany, and arrived at Embden on the 20th day of July [g], under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville, who preferred this ſervice on the continent, (as more agreeable to their own ſentiments in favour of a continental war) to any connections with naval operations on the coaſt of France: And this diſlike to expeditions againſt the coaſt of France diffuſed itſelf ſo faſhionably amongſt the friends of continental meaſures and the military officers, that the government was at laſt driven to ſuch an alternative, that they muſt Embarked.

[g] *The Generals and regiments of horſe and foot, ſent to Germany, to join the army on the Rhine, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.*

Generals. Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, Marquis of Granby, General Waldegrave, General Sir John Whiteford, Major General Kingſley.

Horſe. Blue's, Bland's, Howar..'s, Scots Grays, General Cholmondeley's, Sir John Mordaunt's.

Foot. Napier's, Kinſley's, Huſke's, Hume's, Stuart's, Brudenell's, from Embden, replaced by 400 invalids.

either

A. D. 1758.

either accept of a general, that had ſcarce ever been remembered amongſt the rewards of merit, who was now ſent for from Ireland, upon a quite different command and ſervice, and almoſt worn out in the ſervice of his country, and with age; or give up the thoughts of a littoral war upon France.

General Bligh, why appointed to the command againſt Cherbourg.

The miniſter, reduced to this dilemma, was too well convinced of the expediency and neceſſity of this kind of attack upon our enemy, either to be diſcouraged by the bad countenance, with which the laſt expedition had been conducted in the enemy's country; or to be compelled, by the reſolution of the military gentlemen, not to reſume the plan of another deſcent upon the ſame coaſt. A miſcarriage under the preſent circumſtances would be more advantageous to the national intereſt, than no attempt. A deſcent muſt be made to cauſe a diverſion in favour of our allies; to engage the enemy to employ in their own defence, a conſiderable part of their forces; and to diſturb and ſhake the credit of their public loans: a Bligh, or a ———, with the character of an honeſt and brave ſoldier, trained up in the art of war, and in the ſervice of his country, was as capable of this command, as any of thoſe great names, that had rejected the offer. Time was precious: the ſervice was neceſſary: the miniſter did not heſitate a moment. Lieutenant General Bligh, who had been ſent for from Ireland to command the troops going to Germany, was greatly ſurprized on his arrival at London, that his deſtination was changed for the command of this expedition,

A deſcent reſolved on by the miniſter.

Why?

The commanders by ſea and land.

tion, which had been refuſed by thoſe concerned in the former: however he was appointed to the command by land. Who thought it his duty to accept thereof; and got ready, in three days after, to carry his inſtructions [h] into execution, though A. D. 1758.

[h] *Secret Inſtructions for our truſty and well beloved Thomas Bligh, Eſq; Lieutenant General of our forces, whom we have appointed General and Commander in Chief of all and ſingular our troops and land forces, appointed or to be appointed, for a ſecret expedition for our ſervice; or for ſuch other officer, on whom the command in chief of our ſaid troops and land forces may devolve. Given at our court at Kenſington the 18th day of July, 1758, in the thirty-ſecond year of our reign.*

Having by our commiſſion, bearing date the 13th day of this inſtant, appointed you to be General and Commander in Chief of all and ſingular our forces appointed, or to be appointed for a ſecret expedition; for your better diſcharge of the great and important truſt thereby repoſed in you, we have judged it proper to give you the following inſtructions.

I. You ſhall, immediately upon the receipt of theſe our inſtructions, repair to the Iſle of Wight, where we have appointed ſhips to convey you, and the forces under your command, to the coaſt of France; and ſo ſoon as the ſaid forces ſhall be embarked, you ſhall accordingly proceed without loſs of time, under convoy of ſuch of our ſhips of war as ſhall be judged proper for that purpoſe. And our truſty and well-beloved Richard Howe, Eſq; whom we have appointed Commander in Chief of our ſaid ſhips, is inſtructed to co-operate with you, and to be aiding and aſſiſting in all ſuch enterprizes, as, by theſe our inſtructions, you ſhall be directed to undertake, for our ſervice.

II. Whereas we have determined, with the bleſſing of God, to proſecute the juſt war, in which we are engaged againſt the French King, with the utmoſt vigour; and it being highly expedient, and of the greateſt utility, to continue ſome expedi-

A. D. 1758. though he foreſaw the uncertainty of the event; for the people at Cherburg, the only place fixed upon in

tion, that may cauſe a diverſion, and engage the enemy to employ, in their own defence, a conſiderable part of their forces, deſtined to invade and oppreſs the liberties of the Empire, and to ſubvert the independency of Europe; and, if poſſible, to make ſome effectual impreſſion on the enemy, which, by diſturbing and ſhaking the credit of their public loans, and at the ſame time ſecuring and protecting the commerce of our own ſubjects, by ſtriking at the principal ſeats of their privateers, as well as by diſconcerting, and in part fruſtrating, their dangerous and extenſive operations of war, may reflect luſtre on our arms, and add life and ſtrength to the common cauſe: our will and pleaſure is, that you do exert your utmoſt endeavours to land, if it ſhall be found practicable, with the troops under your command, at or near Cherburg, on the coaſt of Normandy, and to attack the batteries, forts and town of Cherburg; and in caſe, by the bleſſing of God upon our arms, the ſaid place ſhall be carried, and that our troops ſhall be able to maintain themſelves there, a competent time, for demoliſhing and deſtroying the port and baſon, together with all the ſhips, naval ſtores and works, batteries, fortifications, arſenals, and magazines, thereunto belonging, you are to uſe all poſſible means, effectually to demoliſh and deſtroy the ſame; and you are alſo to exert ſuch other efforts, as you ſhall judge moſt proper, to annoy and diſtreſs the enemy.—When this ſervice ſhall be completed, or in caſe the attack abovementioned on Cherburg ſhall not ſucceed, our will and pleaſure is, that you do proceed to carry a warm alarm along the coaſt of France, and to make deſcents upon any part, or parts thereof; and attack any place, that may be found practicable, from the eaſtermoſt point of Normandy, as far weſtward as Morlaix, incluſive; and you are to carry into execution all, or any of the above operations, in ſuch order of time, as from the circumſtances of the wind and weather, ſhall be moſt adviſeable, and moſt conducive to our ſervice; and

in his inſtructions, having been already alarmed, A. D. 1758.
were prepared to receive him: beſides the number of

and whereas the diverſion hereby propoſed to be made, is of the higheſt importance to the good of the common cauſe, our will and pleaſure is, that you do continue with as much vigour, and give as much duration to the various operations of the preſent expedition, as ſhall be found practicable, and conſiſtent with the good of our ſervice, as well from the ſtrength and tenable nature of any place or poſt, whereof you may become maſter, as from the force, which the enemy ſhall collect in thoſe parts, to oppoſe you, and from the circumſtances and ſituation of our troops and ſhips; during which time, you are to exert all ſuch efforts for annoying the enemy, as you ſhall judge proper; and you are in all caſes, to preſerve, with the utmoſt attention and circumſpection, the communication with our ſhips.

III. Whereas the ſucceſs of this expedition will very much depend upon an intire good underſtanding between our land and ſea officers; we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and require you, on your part, to maintain and cultivate ſuch a good underſtanding and agreement; and to order, that the ſoldiers under your command, ſhould man the ſhips, when there ſhall be occaſion for them, and when they can be ſpared from the land ſervice; as the Commander in Chief of our ſquadron is inſtructed on his part, to entertain and cultivate the ſame good underſtanding and agreement, and to order the ſailors and marines, under his command, to aſſiſt our land forces, and to man the batteries, when there ſhall be occaſion for them, and when they can be ſpared from the ſea ſervice; and in order to eſtabliſh the ſtricteſt union that may be, between you, and the Commander in Chief of our ſhips, you are hereby required to communicate theſe inſtructions to him, and he will be directed to communicate thoſe, he ſhall receive, to you.

IV. You ſhall, from time to time, and as you ſhall have opportunity, ſend conſtant accounts of your proceedings, in the execution of theſe our inſtructions, to one of our principal

A. D. 1758. of troops had been diminiſhed about one third part by ſickneſs; and three of the beſt battalions were ſent to Germany, from the forces employed at St. Maloes. The command by ſea was given to Richard Howe, Eſq; now Lord Howe; whoſe behaviour on former expeditions, and alacrity in this ſervice, had in a particular manner recommended him to the favour of his ſovereign: and in order to wipe off ſome of that diſguſt, which might have diffuſed itſelf, from the averſion propagated by the late commanders, amongſt the army, his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, now Duke of York, attended with many volunteers of noble extraction, and gentlemen of merit and fortune, was pleaſed to countenance this expedition with his preſence.

Cherburg deſcribed. Cherburg, the firſt and chief object deſtined for deſtruction by this armament, is a city and ſea port, which, both by its ſituation and improvement in ſtrength and commodiouſneſs for great ſhips, promiſed in time to become the greateſt ſcourge of the Britiſh coaſt, and the terror of our navigation in the channel. The town is ſituated in a plain, within the diſtrict of La Hogue,

ſecretaries of ſtate; from whom you will receive ſuch further orders and inſtructions as we may think proper to give you,

V. In caſe the circumſtances of our troops under your command, or any urgent neceſſity, ſhould require leaving the coaſts of France, before you can receive our orders for that purpoſe; you are, in caſe of ſuch neceſſity, to return to England, and land the troops at ſuch of our ports, as ſhall be moſt convenient.



His Royal Highneſs EDWARD Duke of York.



on the north ſide of Lower Normandy, and in that part of the province known by the name of the Peninſula Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, formed like a creſcent, by the Capes Barfleur and La Hogue. On the north it is bounded by the ſea: on the eaſt by a large plain, about three miles long: On the weſt by another plain, about a mile and half in length; and on the ſouth by an agreeable proſpect of fruitful ground, and the hill of Roule, on whoſe ſummit is the great foreſt of Brix and Turlaville; about 70 miles from Portſmouth. A. D. 1758.

It was always looked upon as a place of ſome conſequence, both for defence, and for annoying the Britiſh coaſt: for which purpoſe it had been well fortified. But in 1687, Lewis XIV. with the advice of Marſhal Vauban, gave orders to have it fortified in the modern way, and to add a capacious baſon to the harbour, for the reception of a large fleet of men of war. In conſequence of this reſolution the new works were immediately begun, and the wall was carried a great height in the year 1688. But in the following year both the old and new fortifications were demoliſhed; nothing remaining but two towers, part of the old fortifications; one of which was converted into a magazine of gunpowder. A place of conſequence.

The town contains about 6000 inhabitants. Out of which is formed a militia, conſiſting of four companies, commanded by a major, an aid-major, four captains, four lieutenants, and four enſigns or ſecond lieutenants: and a party of this Inhabitants, &c. Strength.

A D. 1758. militia, draughted out of each company, mounts guard daily.

Here are five forts upon the bay; the Turlaville redoubt, the Longlet, the Galette, the Equerdreville and the Cherſeville. In time of war a fourth part, and ſome times one half, or more, of the citizens are obliged to keep conſtant guard in the Galette, the moſt conſiderable fort; becauſe the ſhips ſhelter themſelves under this fort, till they get water enough to carry them into the harbour. The Turlaville is ſituated S. E. of the town, the other forts towards the W. and N. W.

Harbour. The harbour lies on the E. and S. ſides of the town, and the entrance to it is S. and N. The tide here is 13 or 14 feet, at high water: at low water there remains no more than the water of the river: and it is ſecured from the violence of the N. E. winds by the iſland of Pelee, which lies at the mouth of the harbour to the N. E. in extent 400 fathoms from N. W. to S. E. and 300 from E. N. E. to W. S. W. Within was the baſon, which with the piers, had coſt the crown of France upwards of one million ſterling.

Expedition fleet ſails. Againſt this place Commodore Howe, with his fleet and tranſports, Lieutenant-General Bligh, and his troops on board, ſet ſail from St. Helen's on the firſt day of Auguſt. They arrived in Cherburg road at ſeven in the evening, on the ſixth of the ſame month: and in an hour's time the bombs began to play upon the town. At ſeven next morning the fleet got under way, and at nine

came

came to an anchor in the bay of Marais, two leagues weſt of Cherburg, where about 3000 of the enemy, horſe and foot, appeared behind the ſand-banks, as if they intended to diſpute the landing of our troops. But the diſpoſitions being made for a deſcent, the grenadiers and guards landed in flat-bottomed boats, about two in the afternoon, under the covert of a ſmart fire from the frigates, bombs [i], ſloops and armed cutters. His Majeſty's troops, having made the ſhore, formed a ſtand with all the chearfulneſs imaginable, under the command of General Drury, who marched them up to the poſt of the enemy, and received three fires before he began the attack; which was executed with ſuch ſpirit and vigour, that the French quitted their poſt, and were purſued with great ſlaughter, eſpecially amongſt the horſe, ſkulking in hedges and ditches; with the loſs of only twenty men killed and wounded on our ſide. Here alſo were taken two pieces of braſs cannon, drawn down to this beach to oppoſe our troops in their landing. It was not till next morning that the horſe and artillery landed: which was effected without moleſtation. The army immediately formed, and at noon marched forward in two columns to Cherburg; and as they approached the garriſon abandoned the place: ſo that our army entered and took poſſeſſion thereof without oppoſition, there being no fortifications to defend it, next the country.

A. D. 1758.

Land.

Surrenders.

[i] Which were charged with a great quantity of balls, and did great execution amongſt the French cavalry.

A. D 1758.

A promise of good discipline.

A manifesto was published, which contained promises of good discipline and protection to those, who made no resistance. This quieted the apprehensions of the inhabitants, and kept them from deserting their habitations; and contributed much to that civility, with which they received their English guests; and almost exceeded the caresses of the best friends.

Remarks on the conduct of the commander.

But neither the march from the landing-place, nor the behaviour of our army under those fair promises, have escaped censure. As the enemy hovered about, and their numbers were not sufficiently known, it was thought a little inconsistent with that maxim in war, never to occupy any ground, but where you can exert your whole force to the best advantage, for the commander in chief to encamp and hamper his troops in such a confined situation, that the ground on which they laid all night did not exceed 400 paces: So that had the enemy attacked them in the front, or on the left, they would have been obliged to fight with infinite disadvantage; the tents being pitched in a crouded and irregular manner. It was owing to the same inattention that the inhabitants had cause to complain of the outrages committed by our soldiers. It was not sufficient to prevent disorders by a mere prohibition or command. It was necessary also to encamp regularly with the bulk of the army, in order to have the soldiers superintended. For the want of this precaution, discipline grew relax, the soldiers lived at large, and indulged themselves like brutes

in

in riot, licentiouſneſs and plunder. A breach of faith very unbecoming the Engliſh [k]; and which had well nigh proved very fatal to themſelves; for had it not been through the ſtrict diſcipline with which the foot-guards ſet a laudable example of ſobriety, the whole army were in danger of being cut off, in that diſſolute ſcene of drunkenneſs, that enſued a diſcovery of the wine magazines: though there was a body of the enemy's troops, ſuperior to them, under a marſhal of France, and within a few hours march. A. D. 1758.

General Bligh being now in poſſeſſion both of the city of Cherburg, and of the forts of Querqueville, Homet and Galet, proceeded, according to his inſtructions, to deſtroy the baſon [l] and the Baſon, &c. deſtroyed, and artillery, &c. taken.

[k] See the note on p. 85. Vol. III.

[l] The maſonry of the baſon and jettys was ſo ſtrong, that the miners found it extremely difficult to enter it with their tools. But what was the moſt curious of all, was the ſluice. It was conſtructed by the famous M. de Caux, chief engineer to the preſent French King, and was about forty French feet broad, and 162 long, erected upon a bottom of hard ſand, two or three feet deep, under which was a bed of marle, and, ſeven or eight feet deeper, a bank of ſolid rock, of unknown thickneſs. To lay the foundation, ſo as not to be incommoded by the ſea, the whole ſpace was firſt of all encompaſſed by a dam, five feet thick, coated with free-ſtone, and lined with clay, the whole laid upon a bed of heath-broom, eſpecially towards the ſea, to prevent the ſand from waſhing away. On the ſide of the port, there was a ſmall ſluice, made by way of precaution, to let out the water, to be raiſed by machines, when the tide was out; laſtly, to the depth of ſixteen feet, was made an excavation, ſufficiently wide for the workmen to turn with eaſe every way about the

A. D. 1758. the two piers at the entrance of the harbour; alſo to ruin the harbour itſelf, that it might be rendered

the foundation. It was not without many obſtructions that the depth was gained, for innumerable ſprings broke in upon the works, ſo that twelve chain-pumps were conſtantly employed, and thoſe ſcarce ſufficient to clear away the water, though theydelivered at leaſt 180 cubic toiſes per hour. When the dam was ſurrounded by the full tide, they were forced to have recourſe to five other pumps, or mills, with vertical chaplets ſixteen feet high, and ſix or ſeven feet diameter.

The excavation was begun by portions of about three fathom wide, and, when they came to a ſufficient depth, piles were driven down, on which to fix the vertical mills. As the column of water to be raiſed was fourteen or fifteen feet high, winches were applied of a proportionable ſtrength. Thus the whole extent of the ſluice was drained and hollowed out in about ſix months, but the erecting the maſonry, &c. took up ſome years.

The maſſy parts of the maſonry, of about four feet ſquare each, were ſtrengthened and more firmly connected by iron cramps, fixed in with melted lead. Particular care was taken to chuſe the hardeſt of free ſtone, ſcarce any leſs than three feet, or three feet and a half cube, and the ordinary cement was made in the following manner:

Equal parts of the hardeſt tile ſhards, fragments of free-ſtone, and ſcoriæ from iron founderies, were powdered and ſifted, and, when cleared and dried, were mixed together, and a kind of baſon formed, in which they ſlacked about half the quantity of quick lime, and let it lie ſome hours; after which they mixed all well together, and placed it on a ſtone or wooden platform, to be beaten once a day with batts edged with iron, till the cement was reduced to a ſoft paſte.

For filling up the joints of the free-ſtone-facings of the ſluice, they uſed a cement made of equal parts of teſt-powder or pieces of crucibles, ſandever, and ſmith's forge ſcales, all reduced to powder, to which about half the quantity of ſlaked lime

rendered incapable of receiving and covering any of the King's ſhips of war; and to demoliſh all the batteries, forts, magazines and ſtores at that place and along the coaſt. There were ſeven and twenty A. D. 1758.

lime was added. This compoſition was mixed with the ſame precautions as the former, and a quantity of the large red ſnails without ſhells were beat up into a paſte with the powder.

On one of the ſluices were found the following inſcriptions:

On the eaſt ſide.

Hanc juſſit Lodovix, ſuaſit Floræus, et undis
Curavit mediis Asfeldus ſurgere molem:
Non aliis votis almæ præſentior urbis.
Ars frænavit aquas, fluctus domuitque minaces.
Hinc tutela viget, ſtat copia, gloria creſcit,
Hinc rex, hinc ſapiens, heroſque manebit in ævum.

On the weſt ſide.

LUDOVICI XV. Juſſu,
FLORIÆ Conſilio,
ASFELDI Ductu,
In Ævum ſtat hæc Moles.

Ars, naturæ victrix, aquarum impetum refrænat, facilem navibus tempeſtate actis aditum dat, tutelam aſſerit, copiam invehit, gloriam perpetuat, ſimulque principem, ſapientem, heroa, poſteritati commendat.

In Engliſh, thus;

Louis and Fleury truſt to Asfeld's care
Amidſt the waves to raiſe this mighty pier.
Propitious to our pray'rs the fabric ſtood,
Curb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threatning flood:
Hence wealth and ſafety flow, hence juſt renown,
The king, the ſtateſman, and the hero crown.

This

A. D. 1758. twenty ſhips in the harbour, which were burnt. One hundred and ſeventy-three pieces of iron cannon and three iron mortars were deſtroyed, and twenty-two fine braſs cannon and two braſs mortars [m] were ſent to England, with the colours taken

This work,
By the command of Louis XV,
The advice of Cardinal Fleury,
And the direction of Count Asfeld,
Shall endure for ages.

Here art has ſubdued nature, ſet bounds to the raging waves, opened an eaſy paſſage to ſhips in diſtreſs, enſured ſafety, invited wealth, and perpetuated the glory of the monarch, the miniſter, and general.

PARODY. *By an officer in the expedition.*

Louis and Fleury muſt, with Asfeld now,
Reſign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh, and Howe.
One blaſt deſtroy'd the labour of an age,
Let looſe the tides, and bid the billows rage:
Their wealth and ſafety gone, their glory loſt,
The king's, the ſtateſman's, and the hero's boaſt.

[m] A return of the braſs and iron ordnance, &c. At the batteries beyond Querqueville, great and ſmall, 5 iron ordnance; at three batteries on this ſide ditto, 8 twelve and ſix pounders, iron; at Querqueville, 3 twelve pounders ditto; at Homet, 5 ſix pounders ditto; at Querqueville, 6 twelve and fourteen inch iron mortars, 1 braſs ditto; at Fort Galette, twenty-four pounders, 4 of braſs; at ditto, ſixteen ditto, 4 of ditto; at ditto, twelve ditto, 2 of ditto; at ditto, fourteen inch mortars, 2 of ditto; on the road to Cherburg, twelve pounders, 2 of ditto; at Longlette, 3 twelve pounders, iron, and 1 iron fourteen inch mortar; in the town of Cherburg, of different ſizes, 10 braſs, and 52 iron ordnance; at the Sand-hill intrenchment, 15 ſix pounders, iron; at Fort Tournaville, 2 forty-two pounders, iron, and 1 braſs fourteen inch mortar.

—Total

taken in this expedition. In the mean time, that the engineers, assisted by the officers of the fleet and artillery, were employed in the demolition of this harbour, &c. the light horse were detached to scour the country, and to lay it under contribution [n]. But by venturing too near the camp, which the enemy was forming, and every hour reinforced, at Walloign, about four leagues distant from Cherburg, there happened several skirmishes between the out-parties of each army, in one of which the brave Captain Lindsey, one of the most intelligent, active and industrious officers in the service of the light horse, was wounded by a musket-shot; of which he died universally regretted [o].

A. D. 1758.

Several skirmishes.

This

—Total 22 brass ordnance, 99 iron ditto, 3 brass mortars, 2 iron ditto. Destroyed at Fort Galette, thirteen ¾ inch shells 400; at ditto, shot of different kinds 6000; at ditto, flint, casks 1; at ditto, lead shot, casks 2; powder left for the use of the engineers destroying the forts, barrels 17; ditto destroyed, with a great quantity of stores and shot thrown into the sea, at the redoubt at Tournaville, barrels 13; filled cartridges for forty-two pounders 40; one large gun; shells of fourteen inches 211; destroyed at Fort Galette, small arms 113; at Cherburg, ditto and musketoons 300; at Homet, pounds powder 21,000; at Cherburg magazine, ditto 27,000; match, tons 4.

[n] They brought hostages for the payment of 18,000l.

[o] The general, attended by some of the commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers and a party of light horse, some of the French cavalry appeared at a distance. Captain Lindsey, of the light horse, was immediately ordered to attack them, at the request, as it is

A. D. 1758. This first object of General Bligh's instructions being performed, the troops re-embarked on the 16th, and continued two days in the harbour without seeing an enemy to molest or harrass them in their retreat. And notwithstanding any cavils about the conduct, and delays, for which some blamed the commander in chief; it must be allowed, That the importance of this blow was not only considerable by the damage done the enemy; but it gave life and spirit to our people: it made them feel their own legs again, and to look a Frenchman in the face, without any of those apprehensions, that had grown out of past miscarriages. It was now we saw cannon and colours, trophies taken off the walls of our enemies, carried in triumph [P] through the metropolis of the British

Troops re-imbark.

Importance of this blow.

is said, of some young gentlemen, who were desirous to see the horse engage, he advanced with a brisk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and, falling in with a body of infantry posted behind a hedge, received a severe fire, which obliged the light horse to wheel about and retire.

P On Saturday, the 16th of September, the cannon and mortars brought from Cherburg, having been exposed for sometime in Hyde-Park, passed by his Majesty, and set out from Hyde-Park, and came through the city in grand procession, guarded by a company of matrosses, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. There were twenty-three carriages, drawn by two hundred and twenty-nine horses, with a postilion and driver to each carriage, in the following manner; the first, drawn by fifteen grey horses, with the English colours and the French underneath; seven ditto, drawn by thirteen horses each; nine ditto, by nine horses

British empire: a ſpectacle, to which this generation had been a ſtranger; and the firſt enterprize upon the coaſt of France, for ſeveral ages paſt, which had done honour to our country, and brought diſgrace upon the French. A. D. 1758.

After conſidering his inſtructions, the commander in chief found that one principal view, in ſending out this armament, was to make a diverſion of the enemy's forces; to continue a warm alarm along the coaſt of France, and to make deſcents on any part from the eaſtermoſt point of Normandy, as far weſtward as Morlaix, inclusive; Grenville moſt naturally offered to be the next object of his operations. But when he conſidered that the enemy had no longer occaſion Reaſons for Bligh's ulterior operations.

horſes each; three ditto, by ſeven horſes each; one ditto, by five horſes; then the two mortars, by nine horſes each. Theſe pieces were finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphics, ſuch as trophies, &c. finiſhed in a maſterly manner, their names, exact weight, and nearly their bore, are as under, except the mortars:

Cannon	wt.	Inches in bore	Cannon	wt.	Inches in bore
Hecube	4090	6	Antonin	5740	6
Nitocris	4080	ditto	Inſenſible	5660	ditto
Emerillon	5320	ditto	Mailfaiſant	5500	ditto
Temeraire	5680	ditto	Vanquer	5670	ditto
Auguſta	5770	ditto	Juſte	5490	ditto
		In the ſecond line.			
Ulyſſe	2353	4½	Sage	4346	5
Foudroyant	3311	5	Violente	4150	ditto
Renomyne	3367	ditto	Furieuſe	4160	ditto
Laborieux	3302	ditto	Imperiuſe	4130	ditto
Diligence	3960	ditto	Devinereſſe	4009	ditto
Moreſque	3980	ditto			

for

A. D. 1758. for a garriſon or troops, to guard the town and country about Cherburg, and that there were ten thouſand forces already aſſembled for the protection of Normandy, and that they could eaſily fall down towards Grenville, and move over to Caen, and to the other parts of that coaſt, ſo as to render an attempt almoſt impracticable: and being further informed, by advices ſent from our miniſtry, that an attempt upon Morlaix would be attended with great diſadvantages, there being a great number of forces ſtationed at Breſt and in that neighbourhood, ready to oppoſe a deſcent upon that coaſt; General Bligh's future operations were prudently confined within a very narrow compaſs, which, upon the beſt intelligence, were reſolved to be attempted againſt St. Maloes by landing at St. Lunaire, about two leagues weſt of St. Maloes.

Reſolved againſt St. Maloe's.

Driven on the coaſt of England.

They put to ſea on the 18th with this intention: but were driven by contrary winds upon the coaſt of England, and on the 23d came to an anchor in Weymouth road. Next day they weighed, and after ſome contention with the winds, they proceeded and made the French ſhore, on the 25th of Auguſt: But could not reach the place of their deſtination till the 3d of September in the evening, when the fleet came to an anchor in St. Lunaire bay. On the 4th the troops were landed without any oppoſition, but with the loſs of eight men [q] drowned, who were overſet. They

Arrive and land at St. Lunaire, on the coaſt of France.

[q] Some accouts ſay, five men and forty five firelocks. The weather was very doubtful. So that on the firſt day there only ſixty light horſe and two field pieces landed: nor could they bring any more for the ſucceeding days.

marched

marched immediately to an eminence, and encamped there, about half a mile from the water-edge. A piquet guard of fifty men, with officers, was poſted about half a mile above the camp, and kept under arms all night, to prevent a ſurprize. Which ſhot ſeveral of the enemy, and took others priſoners, who were ſent to reconnoitre the ſituation and numbers of our army. Next day the commodore came on ſhore, with Prince Edward: and they accompanied the general to a village, about three miles from St. Maloes, to reconnoitre the ſeat of his intended action. But this act of curioſity had like to have proved fatal to his Royal Highneſs. The enemy, being apprized of their viſit, ply'd them well with cannon balls, one of which dropt not a yard and half ſhort of the Prince. However, Sir William Boothby returned this evening to camp, with his detachment of 300 grenadiers, who, with great bravery, marched within a mile of the outſide of St. Maloe's harbour, and burnt thirteen ſhips: which were all that he found there.

A. D. 1758.

The danger of Prince Edward.

Thirteen ſhipsburnt.

The reaſon that induced the commander in chief to make this attempt upon St. Maloes, excluſive of what is ſaid before, was a ſuppoſition that, as the town was ſituated on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, not above 600 yards long and 400 broad, exceſſive populous, and ſupplied with water by an aqueduct of pipes only; ſuch a place, when once inveſted, would be ſoon obliged to ſurrender, by cutting the pipes and bombarding the town: and moreover he was induced, by

Reaſons for attacking St. Maloes.

A. D. 1758. ſome intelligence, to believe, that in caſe of neceſſity, his troops might be able to open the wall, and to take the place by ſtorm at low water.

Several methods propoſed. The ſhips at St. Briſac being burnt, and the point of St. Dinar, and the whole weſtern coaſt of the Rance, oppoſite St. Maloes, being reconnoitred, and found without any cannon for its defence, a council of war was aſſembled to conſider of the practicability of the attack. In which it was obſerved, that as the body of troops now landed was greatly diminiſhed, from what they were in the late expedition, it was impoſſible to inveſt the town on both ſides of the Rance[r]: they could only inveſt it now on the weſt ſide, by placing ſhips at St. Dinar, which the pilots, who were acquainted with the coaſt, thought very practicable. Three methods were then propoſed of moving from thence to the oppoſite ſide to Parame and St. Servant. The firſt, which the pilots imagined would be practicable alſo, was moving the flat-bottomed boats in the night (a caution requiſite on the coaſt of a fortified iſland) along the ſhore of St. Dinar, up the river, oppoſite to Tour a Chaus, a little above St. Servant, and there to carry the troops over. But there was a French

[r] The mouth of the river, which forms the baſon, is two miles over in its narroweſt part, ſo as to be out of the reach of land batteries. The baſon was alſo ſtrengthened with ſeven frigates, or armed veſſels, whoſe guns could be brought to bear either againſt ſhips entering the channel, or batteries to be erected on the ſhore: and fifty large cannon or batteries defended the entrance.

man

man of war, with ſome other veſſels, near Dinar-point, which would employ one night to deſtroy them, before this method could be put in execution. This circumſtance would occaſion delays; and other great difficulties being ſtarted, independent of this, the firſt method was rejected. The other two methods were, either going round by Dinant, about eighteen miles from the ſhore, and landing the artillery, &c. near Paramé; on embarking all the troops at St. Lunaire, and landing them again near Paramé, together with the artillery. But neither of theſe methods could be effected without the immediate aid of the men of war, anchored in ſuch a ſtation as to cut off the communication with Dinar and the weſtern coaſt. The weather made this meaſure alſo impracticable. The commodore not only aſſured the general that it was impoſſible for him to give him aſſiſtance to bombard the town, without hazarding the loſs of all the men of war, amongſt the chain of rocks, that lie in that harbour: but that the weather would not permit him to lie any longer at the place where the troops diſembarked; and that he muſt ſail for the bay of St. Cas before he could take up the troops, if he intended to reimbark; it being with the utmoſt difficulty that he had landed the proviſions, or ſent a boat off with a meſſage to the fleet.

A. D. 1758.

Dangerous anchorage of the fleet.

Proceeds to St. Cas-bay.

In conſequence of theſe remonſtrances, it was unanimouſly reſolved not to attack St. Maloe [s]. Attack of St. Maloes dropt.

[s] See the note on p. 88. Vol. III. See alſo p. 91. ib.

A. D. 1758.

Army retreats.

The general therefore ordered the army to decamp early next morning, and they began to march towards the bay of St. Cas. The enemy now appeared in ſmall parties, and harraſſed our men by firing out of the woods; by which we loſt ten men, and had two officers wounded. Our army encamped on the 7th in the evening, about half a mile from the village of St. Briſac, intending to ford the river Equernon [t], near that place, in the morning. The enemy's ſmall parties kept our camp under arms all night, by their frequent alarms; but did them no damage. The peaſants and ſome regulars took poſt at St. Guildo, on the other ſide of the river, as if they had reſolved to diſpute the paſſage with our army. However, on the 8th the whole army forded the river, each perſon, without diſtinction, wading up to his middle, and got over, in the midſt of a briſk fire, with the loſs of ten men and one officer killed, and two officers wounded: ſome of the ſoldiers loſt their firelocks in the water, and were almoſt drowned, being hauled out with tent poles. The general ſent a Friar to acquaint the commanding officer, that if they did not deſiſt he would reduce all the villages he paſſed into aſhes. The Friar did not return with an anſwer; and the general gave orders accordingly to burn and deſtroy every place in his march.

Skirmiſhes.

Orders to burn and deſtroy.

[t] This river is paſſable only for about two hours at low water, and the ford is dangerous on account of quick-ſands.

When

When the army had paſſed the river, the ſun was almoſt ſet, by waiting for low water, the only time for them to paſs over. Therefore, it not being adviſable to advance by night, in a country that had not been reconnoitred, eſpecially as he could get no certain information of the ſtrength or ſituation of the enemy's troops, the general encamped that night a little way weſtward from the river in his rear; and without any moleſtation from the enemy. But next day the advanced guards, of three hundred grenadiers, under Colonel Clarke, on their march, were met about eleven o'clock, by five companies of French regulars, dragoons and infantry, who kept at the diſtance of about 150 yards, moving off gradually, as our men advanced, without any firing on either ſide [u]. They drew up in the incloſures round the town of Matignon: but upon Colonel Clarke's forming his grenadiers, and detaching ſome parties to flank them, they immediately retired.

A. D. 1758. March to Matignon.

Skirmiſhes.

The army came up to Matignon about one o'clock, without ſeeing any thing, but ſmall parties, that endeavoured to harraſs our flanks: one of which advancing too far, made ſignal to ſurrender; but that not being readily perceived, one of our flanking parties fired, and killed the officer and ſome of the men.

Arrives at Matignon.

[u] Another account ſays, that they engaged, and that the Frenchmen, after the firſt fire, loſt 200 men killed and wounded; and the reſt fled.

A. D. 1758.

Why encamps there.

Here was the poſt, which the general had deſigned to maintain, as long as he was able, in order to alarm the country, and contribute, as much as poſſible, by this means, to there calling of troops from Germany; his inſtructions directing him to continue with as much vigour, and to give as much duration to the various operations of the preſent expedition, as ſhould be found practicable. For this purpoſe he ordered a camp to be marked out for his army, about half a mile on the left of the town. Upon the muſter it was found that there had been loſt, this day, about thirty men, of whom eleven were made priſoners. One eſcaped back again, and reported that his comrades had been put to death in a moſt barbarous manner.

Cruelty of the French to their priſoners.

Matignon was about a league from St. Cas. All the army encamped on this ſpot, except the grenadier companies, which covered the town on the other ſide; and the ſecond regiment of guards, which the general ſent to St. Cas for proviſions, particularly for bread; and together with this detachment he ordered Colonel Cunningham, chief engineer, to reconnoitre the beach, and ſee what would be proper to be done, in caſe he could not maintain his ground.

Intelligence of the enemy's ſtrength and deſigns.

Several diſerters came to our camp in the evening; and by them, and ſome priſoners, particularly a French dragoon, taken by the piquet guard, the general was very well informed. That the enemy was encamped about two leagues off: that their army conſiſted of ſeveral regiments, collected

lected from different parts of the province, even from Breſt, and that neighbourhood: and that they were to be joined by the garriſons of other towns, eſpecially that of St. Maloes, which were hourly expected in their camp, and that they were determined to give the Engliſh battle next morning. Thus the French army was repreſented vaſtly ſuperior to ours: and it was further remarked, that it was in their power, either to give battle, or to retire, till ſuch time as they could be ſure of over-powering us by numbers [w]; or of making A. D. 1758.

[w] The French forces were very numerous. The following is an authentick liſt of them.

French Generals.

Le Duc d'Aguillon, commander in chief.
Marquis d'Aubigné, lieutenant-general.
Marquis de la Brock, } maj. gen.
Monſ. de la Tour Auvergne, }

Regiments of infantry from Breſt.

	Battalions.	Men.
Bourbon	2	1400
Royal Vaiſſeau	2	1400
Royal Etrangers	2	1400
Briſſau	1	700
Brie	1	700
Penthievre	1	700
	9	6300

Dragoons.

	Squad.	
Mahvert	2	
Militia, guardes de coſte, and armed peaſants		5000
Cannon	8	
Mortars	8	

A. D. 1758. making our retreat extremely difficult and hazardous.

Retreat reſolved upon.

The general officers, for theſe reaſons, were of opinion that it was proper to march next day, and to embark the troops without loſs of time: except Lieutenant-Colonel Clerke, the quarter-maſter-general, who adviſed the diſembarkation of the reſt of the light horſe and field pieces, and advancing to attack the enemy without delay: however the majority prevailed. Orders were accordingly iſſued for the whole army to continue all night under arms: and the general ſent his aid de camp immediately away to Lord Howe, to inform him of his intention to march the next morning, and to embark the troops, as ſoon as the naval preparations could be made for that purpoſe.

This night a party of the enemy alarmed the piquets: but after receiving the fire of one of the advanced poſts, they fired a few ſhot and retired. It was reſolved to march by break of day. But at one o'clock the enemy beat to arms, and ſome deſerters came over, who informed us that the French were contriving to get between our army and the ſhips, and ſo to cut off our retreat. An information greatly ſuſpected, to be contrived by the enemy, to frighten us away, rather than with a view to ſave us from being cut off. Be that as it will; this haſtened our retreat, which, with an

The regiments that joined theſe troops from St. Maloes, the evening before the attack, were upwards of 3000 regulars, foot and dragoons, beſides militia.

enemy

enemy at our heels, ought to have been conducted without noiſe, in the moſt ſecret and ſilent manner poſſible. But a little before day the generale was ordered to be beat; and the army, conſiſting at this time of 6,500 men, marched off the ground at break of day in one column only; and ſaw no appearance of an enemy attempting to break in between them and the water ſide; except that the grenadiers, which formed the rear-guard, were obliged to exchange ſome ſhot with the advanced parties of the enemy. A. D. 1758. The army marches to the water ſide.

It was nine o'clock before the troops began to embark on the beach of St. Cas: when about four battalions were got on board, the advanced parties of the French appeared on the high grounds. The embarkation continued very quiet, till the French had formed themſelves out, by degrees, thro' the incloſures: and when they ſaw themſelves, both as to ſituation and numbers, capable of attacking our remains on the ſhore, with ſucceſs, they brought their field pieces to bear, and a ſhocking carnage enſued of our men; not only on the ſhore, but in the boats, tho' Lord Howe did all in his power to cover them by a ſharp fire from his frigates and bombs; there being none of our artillery on ſhore. An account of the re-imbarkation of the troops.

The account of this affair is a very tender point: and as it has been related with ſeveral marks of prejudice, we will collect the facts from all the narratives of this expedition, and lay them impartially before the reader. Firſt let us hear what

A. D. 1758. By the general.

what has been publiſhed under the name[x] of the commanding officer, who ſays, "After the Ge-
"nerals Moyſon, Boſcawen and Elliot were on
"board the ſhips, with their ſeveral brigades;
"and after the greateſt part of General Drury's
"brigade, which was the laſt brigade, had been
"embarked, I went on board with thoſe whoſe
"duty it was to attend me, there being no other
"troops, then on ſhore, but the rear guard, com-
"poſed of the grenadiers commanded by Colonel
"Griffin. My anxiety for the troops made me
"ſtay perhaps longer than I ought[y], and contrary
"to my duty.

"Some parties of the enemy moved down from
"the high grounds on the right, and General
"Drury went with three companies of the firſt re-
"giment, which was all of his brigade, that was
"at that time a-ſhore, to the aſſiſtance of the
"rear-guard.

"The beach was about three quarters of a mile
"long, with a ſand bank in front, almoſt as ad-
"vantageous for us, in many places, as for the

[x] This letter was publiſhed on the 4th of November, and gave great offence at court, on account of the poſtſcript, &c. where L—d L———r is mentioned. Wherefore, on the 8th an advertiſement ſigned Thomas Bligh appeared, declaring in general, that he diſavowed ſeveral particulars in this letter. However, it was ſtill reputed a genuine apology for his conduct by himſelf or order.

[y] Prince Edward alſo continued on ſhore till Lord Howe commanded him to return to his ſhip, in which his Royal Highneſs acted only as a midſhipman.

"enemy;

" enemy; though they had formerly a bad kind A. D.
" of a parapet made to prevent our landing in 1758.
" that bay, which was but imperfectly deſtroyed.

" Whilſt our troops were covered by this ſand
" bank, the frigates fired with great facility, over
" them, upon the enemy. So that had the artil-
" lery been brought aſhore, in all probability it
" would have been loſt, and could have been of
" no ſervice, but by obſtructing a much greater
" fire.

" Some of our companies of grenadiers moved
" up to the top of this bank, and fired upon ſome
" of the enemy, who were coming down and
" forming from the heights, which killed a great
" many of them, and threw them into confuſion:
" but freſh troops of the enemy advancing, they
" retired to the ſhore.

" The rear-guard, the three companies of the
" firſt regiment included, conſiſted of about
" 1400 men, of whom were miſſing about 700,
" and of thoſe between four and 500 were priſon-
" ers. The number of killed and wounded
" amongſt the enemy, according to their own
" moſt moderate accounts, was more than double
" that number."

Such is the relation of this tranſaction, under the ſuppoſed direction of the General in chief. Let us now collect what was publiſhed under his name and Commodore Howe's, and by other parties concerned in this enterprize. An officer of the marines informs the public, That his ſhip joined Lord Howe on the 3d of September, four

By others.

A. D. 1758. leagues W. of St. Maloes; and that next morning the troops being embarked in the flat bottomed boats, ſtood in for Alborough bay, about two leagues to the W. of St. Maloes, where they landed without oppoſition, under the cover of the Roſe frigate and the Swallow ſloop; except a few guns, which were fired from a battery on an iſland, on one ſide of the bay, whoſe ſhot dropt without doing any damage. There were orders given next morning for two frigates and a bomb to attack a battery on a peninſula, which ſome of our troops endeavoured to force by land; but that ſervice was countermanded, becauſe the Commodore thought it impracticable without hazarding the loſs of the ſhips: yet this very battery was taken by a party of marines on the 9th, without any loſs.

General Bligh, in his letter of the 13th to the ſecretary of ſtate, refers to a former wherein he had mentioned the neceſſity of the fleet's quitting the bay of St. Lunaire, and its proceeding to St. Cas; for fear, he ſays, of being drove on ſhore againſt the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the ſhore: that his army marched on the 9th to St. Guildo, on the 10th to Matignon, to meet the fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get proviſions: that in the evening he did receive intelligence, that there were twelve battalions of foot and two ſquadrons of horſe at Lambale, on march to attack him, which came from Breſt: that with the unanimous advice of the general officers he decamped, having ſent to the Commodore

dore to be prepared to receive his troops, marched on the 11th at 4 o'clock in the morning; and that the troops marched into the boats as fast as they arrived [z]; the flat bottomed boats being ready to receive them. He adds, that the enemy did not appear on the heights above, till about an hour after his troops began to embark: that they soon after began to fire with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almost all the troops were embarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear-guard of the whole, who marched up to oppose their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and resolution; till, overpowered by numbers, they were, at last, obliged to give way, and retired to the water side: till the boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the enemy's fire. A. D. 1758.

Lord Howe's relation of this critical time of embarkation, sent to the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, says, That the former corps were taken off without any *considerable* interruption from the enemy: but in their attack upon the rear-guard several of his officers and men were made prisoners, and some were wounded and killed [a].

Other

[z] Which was not till nine in the morning.

[a] *List of the sea officers and men, killed, wounded, &c. at the re-embarkation of the troops, from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th day of September*, 1758.

Belonging to the Essex, one seaman killed, one wounded.—To the Rochester, Mr. Somerville, second lieutenant, killed; ———, midshipman, wounded; seven seamen killed, eleven wounded.

A. D. 1758. Other accounts are more particular: ſix frigates, four bombs, and two ſloops ſtood into St. Cas Bay, to cover the re-imbarkation of the troops, who were formed near a windmill, on a hill about three quarters of a mile from the beach. At nine in the morning the army began to march down to the boats, which lay ready to embark them. By eleven, two thirds of the army, the wounded men, the light horſe, a great many more, and the artillery were on board, when a body of the enemy's horſe firſt appeared on the top of the hill, and a little afterwards, a much larger number of infantry occupied the ground round the windmill. When the enemy moved to deſcend, the bomb ketches played upon them with great ſucceſs; particularly the Granada threw a thirteen inch ſhell ſo right as to oblige the horſemen to diſmount, their horſes becoming ungovernable; and the mortars being charged with pound ſhots, did great execution amongſt the infantry alſo, and wherever they fell. But at half paſt eleven they opened a battery of ſix pieces of cannon, near the windmill, from which they kept a cloſe fire on our troops while embarking, till they were obliged, by the number of ſhells thrown from the

Attacked by the enemy.

Fire from the ſhipping.

wounded. —To the Portland, Captain Mapleſden, taken; Mr. Lindſey, midſhipman, wounded.—To the Montague, Captain Rowley, ſlightly wounded and taken; two ſeamen wounded.—To the Jaſon, Captain Paſton, taken; one ſeaman wounded.—To the Salamander, Captain Elphinſtone, taken. —To the Speedwell, two ſeamen wounded.——Total of ſeamen killed, eight; wounded ſeventeen.

ketches,

ketches, to file off for a while towards St. Cas, and to deſcend the hill under the cover of a wood, in which the Iriſh brigade took poſt. But the continual ſhower of balls from our ſhips and ketches, ſoon found them out, diſlodged them, and forced them back to their firſt poſt: where at twelve o'clock they opened a battery of cohorns behind a hedge, on the right of the mill; which was but of a ſmall duration: for it was ſo ſeverely handled by a continual fire from the ſhips, that it was ſilenced, after they had thrown no more than two ſhells, which did ſome damage among our troops. They again filed off to the left, and got poſſeſſion of the village of St. Cas, half way down the hill. This obliged General Drury, who had with him the grenadiers of the whole army, to the amount of 1100, and four companies of guards, to draw them up on the beach to cover the battalions while embarking: and the enemy, to be leſs expoſed to the fire from the ſhips, left the village, which was ſet on fire by a carcaſs, and got poſſeſſion of a hollow way, which entirely covered them. They went down on both ſides and in front; but were peppered ſo cloſely not only with ſhells, but with ſmall ſhot, of one pound weight, (of which the Granada only expended about 3000, fired at the rate of two or 300 at a time, out of large mortars, that they made a great ſlaughter, and intimidated the French ſoldiers ſo, that their officers were obliged to drive them down before them, like ſheep to ſlaughter. For ſome hundreds of them were killed in their deſcent to this hollow way, by the ſhipping,

A. D. 1758.

A. D. 1758. Miſconduct of General Drury.

ſhipping, before the armies engaged. It was now, that General Drury, formed his grenadiers in two diviſions, and marched to attack the enemy, as they deſcended. But, by a miſtake, this brave reſolution turned to their deſtruction. For, the peaſants had thrown up a ſort of dyke to keep out the ſea from overflowing the country; which reached from one ſide of the beach to the other, the whole extent of the bay, and ſerved as an excellent breaſt-work to cover our men from the enemy: but inſtead of making this uſe of it, the marching of General Drury's diviſion over this dyke, who advanced to make the attack, within piſtol ſhot, it was rendered uſeleſs to our men, and became of great advantage to the French. He certainly ſhould have ſtood his ground and waited the enemy's approach behind the dyke: but he quitted his breaſt-work, to attack the enemy drawn up in form of battle, with a great ſuperiority on the other ſide. The three front companies of grenadiers gave the firſt fire, killed every Frenchman as he advanced, (the beach being covered with their dead and wounded) and would probably have driven them back, having made them give way twice, had not the continual ſuccours brought them back to the charge: and our three companies having expended all their ammunition, General Drury was at laſt obliged to give way in his turn. Now he perceived his error: for, in this time of need, the ſecond diviſion could not get over the dyke time enough to ſuccour the firſt; which was entirely broke: and but a few got back, with



LORD VISCOUNT HOWE.

with great difficulty. This put the enemy in poſſeſſion of the dyke, from whence they fired with a continuance upon our grenadiers. There was now no alternative. They could not form again, for want of room; being cloſe to the water. They muſt eſcape by the boats or be killed. The general in this dilemma ordered the whole to wheel immediately to the right, and to make to the boats as faſt as poſſible; ſome got on board: but a battery, which the French had erected on the middle of the hill, played ſo furiouſly, that numbers of the boats were beat to pieces. In ſome of the flat-bottomed boats, ten, twelve, and in one ſixteen ſeamen and a lieutenant, out of twenty, employed to row them, were killed: which ſo intimidated the boatmen, that they were afraid to go to the ſhore; till the Commodore, ſuſpecting the cauſe of their backwardneſs, went himſelf [b], and ſtood upright in his boat, amidſt all the fire of the enemy. Such an example animated the whole fleet: from that time no one ſkulked, and many lives were ſaved, that muſt otherwiſe have been loſt. No men in the world could be-

A. D. 1758.

Run to their boats.

Gallant behaviour of Lord Howe.

[b] *On Lord Howe's going into his boat, and ſhowing himſelf to the ſailors, in order to encourage them to advance to take in the troops at St. Cas.*

So when the Grecians to their navy fled,
High o'er the trench, Achilles rear'd his head.
Greece, for one glance of that tremendous eye,
Strait took new courage, and diſdain'd to fly.
Troy ſaw aghaſt the living lightnings play,
And turn'd their eye-balls from the flaſhing ray.

POPE'S HOMER, Book 18.

A. D. 1758. have with more bravery than ours did on this deſperate occaſion. Some of them turned about and diſcharged their pieces, while they ſtood almoſt to their chin in water, and then threw off their acoutrements and cloaths, and choſe rather to ſwim for their lives, than be taken priſoners.

Great loſs. When they ſaw no retreat left for our men on ſhore, they mounted the dyke, and by a vaſt ſuperiority of numbers, drove thoſe that remained into the ſea; moſt of whom were either drowned or killed; the fire from the ſhips not being able to cover them: becauſe had it continued, our men muſt have ſuffered as much, or more thereby than the enemy. A few found ſhelter under a rock, and were taken up by our boats: and as ſoon as the fire ceaſed from the ſhips, the French gave quarter to thoſe, who threw down their arms [c].

However

[c] General Drury is reported to be ſhot in the breaſt, and being helped by a grenadier, pulled off his cloaths and taking to the water, was drowned. Sir William Boothby, who was ſecond in command over the grenadiers, ſaved himſelf by ſwimming two miles, in his cloaths, to the ſhips. Sir John Armitage, a volunteer, was ſhot upon a rock, to which he ſwam for ſhelter.

Liſt of officers taken priſoners.

Guards. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Lieutenant Colonel Pierſon, Captain Dickens, Captain Hyde, W. Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert, Enſign Sir Alexander Gilmour, Captain Pownall.——Lord George Bentinck's. Captain Heathcote, Lieutenant Shearing.—Cornwallis's. Lieutenant Thompſon.—Loudoun's. Lieutenant Price.—Effingham's. Captain Bromhead, Lieutenant Whyly, Lieutenant Denſhire.—Manners's.

Captain

However it muſt be recorded to their eternal infamy, that whatever mercy the French pretended to ſhew to theſe, and compaſſion to the wounded, they were guilty of a moſt inhuman action, that muſt never be forgot.—When our boats were all out of their reach, the cowardly villains, ſays an eye witneſs, kept firing whole platoons on ſome of our naked men, that could not ſwim, and ſtood with their heads juſt above water, to be accidentally taken up by the boats of ſuch veſſels, as laid neareſt the ſhore; which the ſeamen attempted with the riſk of their own lives. A. D. 1758. French inhumanity.

The conduct of thoſe concerned in this expedition, was arraigned before the bar of the public with great freedom. The impropriety of landing the troops at a place, in unſettled weather, on a beach, from whence, except the wind blew directly from ſhore, and that but ſlightly, it was impoſſible to reimbark them in time of neceſſity; and where they could not even effect the landing of the artillery, nor communicate with the fleet, Remarks on this expedition.

Captain Napier.—Wolfe's. Lieutenant Roſe.—Lambton's. Captain Revel, Lieutenant Grant.—Richmond's. Lieutenant Price, Lieutenant Lambourn, doubtful.—Crenadier Guards. Captain Bridgman, Captain Matthews, Captain Caſwell wounded.

Liſt of officers killed.

Major-General Drury.—Guards. Captain Walker, Enſign Cooks.—Loudoun's. Lieutenant Williamſon.—Hay's. Captain Edmondſtone.—Effingham's. Lieutenant Sandys.—Manners's. Lieutenant Moore. Lieutenant Wells.—Richmond's. Lieutenant Drummond.—Grenadier Guards. Captain Rolt.—Manners's. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinſon.

A. D. 1758. but under the moſt hazardous circumſtances; was ſaid to be departing from that wiſdom and ability, which had, on all former occaſions, recommended the commander at ſea to the favour of his King and country. The commander by land was alſo impeached for expoſing his army to the manifeſt hazard of being diſtreſſed for proviſions, and of having his retreat cut off by the enemy; and for want of more caution in his retreat, before an army, of whoſe great ſuperiority he had certain intelligence. Matignon was a full march out of his way from St. Lunaire to the bay of St. Cas: and the beating of the generale in the morning of his retreat, was publiſhing his intentions to the enemy, who, he was informed, was providing to give him battle that very morning. And if it be true that a propoſal was made to the general to embark the force from a fair open beach on the left, between St. Guildo and St. Cas; his rejecting that advice and adhering to thoſe raſh meaſures, that followed, will do no honour to his memory. The marching with drums beating, and in one column, which expoſed our army to a variety of accidents, that ſhould have been particularly guarded againſt in their circumſtances; and eſpecially that delay, with which their march, of three miles from the town of Matignon, was protracted from three in the morning till nine, before they arrived on the beach of St. Cas, are moſt unaccountable facts. The diſpoſitions for their embarkation has not eſcaped public cenſure. It is allowed, by way of alleviation in favour of the noble commander, that

he

he had received no proper notice for the re-imbarkation: but it was certainly a great overſight in ſuch an urgent caſe, where expedition was the greateſt means of ſafety for the army, that the boats did not puſh the men, they took up, on board the ſhips neareſt in ſhore; but on the contrary, they through a punctilio of diſpoſition, conſumed much time in carrying the men to their reſpective tranſports, riding at the greateſt diſtance; and ſome boats were moſt idly employed in carrying off horſes and cows inſtead of men, in defiance of the ſea officers. Beſides, much blood had been ſaved, if the cutters and ſmall craft, which laid idle, had been ordered in ſhore to the aſſiſtance of the troops. It is a pity that General Drury's memory ſhould ſuffer for the intrepidity and bravery, by which he ventured and loſt his life in the cauſe of his country. But he is blamed for ſuffering the French to diſengage themſelves from the hollow-way, without diſputing the paſſage with them, with bayonets fixt, which was adviſed. Then, for quitting the dyke or breaſt-work with a handful of men to attack them, drawn up in a formidable front, without hopes of his being able to ſtand againſt ſuperior numbers; inſtead of retreating, as he was adviſed alſo, along the beach to a rock on the left: in which retreat the right flank would have been covered by the entrenchment; and the fire from the ſhipping might eaſily have prevented the enemy's purſuit along ſhore. A. D. 1758.

In reply to theſe imputations there appeared an apologetical letter, wherein the commander in

A. D. 1758. chief is made to say, "Every operation in war "must appear to different men in very different "views, even to men of capacity, abilities and "experience. The greatest part of mankind, "the military not excepted, judge without re- "flection, and from trifling little views and cir- "cumstances, which either are of no consequence, "or which must often happen, in every operation, "by the very nature of war.—However, I am "convinced in the present case, that the real cause, "and first spring of many peoples reflections on "my conduct, is my success at Cherbourg: *such* "*is the present melancholy situation* of our country. "If I had acted the part of an ignorant coward, "and dishonest man, I should have found friends "and protection, where I found none.—I am very "far from imagining, that I have not committed "faults and errors. The greatest general in all "ages, to whom I have not the smallest preten- "sions to be compared, have confessed that they "have committed the greatest mistakes every "campaign.—For my part, when I considered "the difficulties of acting with vigour upon the "coast of France, with the number of troops "under my command, greatly diminished from "what they were upon the late expedition; I was "very sorry that his Majesty was obliged to have "recourse to me, and to desire me to accept of a "command, which had been refused by so many "general officers [d]."

[d] See the letter from the Honourable L———t G——l B—gh, to the Right Honourable W——m P—t, Esq;

The

A. D. 1758.

The ſevere treatment of our forces, on this retreat, had ſo greatly weakened them, and the hazard foreſeen by Lord Howe for the anchorage of the fleet on that part of the French coaſt, at this ſeaſon of the year, till the further ſupplies provided, could be taken on board, if ſent for, and the troops put again into a proper ſtate of ſervice, determined him, with the General's conſent, to return for that purpoſe to any port he ſhould be moſt able conveniently to gain in England [e]. Therefore, having by a meſſage, obtained leave of the Duke d'Aguillon [f], who commanded the French, to bury our dead. Which was done the next day: they ſailed the day after for England, and arrived at Portſmouth on the 18th.

Return to England.

The French account of this affair gaſconades pretty much, in regard to their own bravery and conduct, and to the loſs on both ſides: but they that read it will find enough in the enemy's own relation to confirm the good opinion of the bravery of our men, who, though but an handful, maintained an engagement an hour and a half with the whole force of the enemy [g].

French account of this affair.

Various

[e] See Lord Howe's letter, dated the 12th of September, to Mr. PITT.

[f] He alſo ſent a liſt of his priſoners, which is given on p. 210.

[g] The following relation of the affair at St. Cas, was publiſhed at Paris, September 22, by authority.

The Duke d'Aguillon having received information, the 5th inſtant in the evening, at St. Matthew, near Breſt, that the Engliſh fleet, after having ſhewn itſelf the 3d, about a league to the north of St. Malo, where it caſt anchor on the

A. D. 1758.

Effects of this miſcarriage.

Various were the effects of this miſcarriage. The reception this news met with at home, will remain

3d, had, on the 4th, landed at St. Briac a body of 12 or 13,000 men, he diſpatched couriers to the ſeveral commanders in that province, to march towards St. Briac with the troops under their ſeveral commands, except the garriſons of Belle Iſle, L'Orient, Port Louis, and the Garda Coſtas of Nantz.

Thoſe troops, which were cantoned near Breſt, began to move the ſame evening, and proceeded directly to Lamballe: where, on the Duke's arrival on the 6th, he learnt, that the enemy had pitched their camp between St. Briac and Dinant, and had poſted detachments at Ploubaly and Pleurtin, two leagues from Dinant. On this intelligence, he ordered the troops, which M. d'Aubigny had brought from Treguier, and which had reached Lamballe by two forced marches, to proceed the ſame evening to Dinant. On the 7th it was occupied before noon.

The 8th, in the evening, the Duke learnt that the enemy, who had left their camp at Briac that morning, were marching to the right in order to reach the Guildo, and paſs it next day at a ford about a league from Plancouet. Upon this he determined to harraſs them upon their march.

The 9th, the enemy paſſed the Guildo, and encamped between St. Jeguhel and the wood of Val.

The 10th, at break of day, the enemy arrived at Matignon, and encamped. The regiments of Bourbon, Briſſac, Breſſe, and Quercy, who arrived the night before at Lamballe, advanced from thence to Henan, a league from Matignon. The Count de Balleroy joined them there with two ſquadrons of dragoons, and took the command of this column. The ſecond battalion of the regiment of Penthievre advanced from Jugen to Plancouet, and Meſſieurs d'Aubigny and de la Chaſtre had orders to join them and paſs the Guildo. About noon the Duke de Aguillon came from Henan, with a large detachment, to Matignon, to reconnoitre the poſition of the enemy, whom he found very advantageouſly ſituated, and inexpugnable on that ſide.

On

remain a lasting monument, and a most admirable picture of the times. Almost every man of consideration A. D. 1758.

On the 11th, the enemy, who during the night had made their dispositions for a retreat, began at day-break to fall back to St. Cas. M. de Broc followed close at their heels, and sent advice of it to M. de Balleroy, who marched directly to support him. The Duke d'Aguillon rode up at full gallop with Marheuff's dragoons, and joined M. de Broc's detachment, the van of which had got the eminences of St. Cas. He immediately ordered the dragoons to dismount, the ground being unfit for their service on horseback. It was now about nine in the morning. The enemy's fleet was drawn up in a line, and the boats had begun to embark the troops, which were drawn up in a line of battle upon the shore, in the bottom of the Bay of St. Cas, behind the Downs, and trenches which they had made to cover their embarkation. Our troops arrived with incredible speed, and placed themselves upon the eminences of St. Cas. As soon as the enemy perceived them, they began to fire upon them with cannon and bombs from four or five frigates and as many bomb-ketches that were very near the shore. Our cannon came up, and began to fire about ten. The Duke d'Aguillon settled the plan of his attack in an instant. He posted upon the right of the shore the Count de Belleroy, with the regiments des Vaisseux, Bourbon, Brissac, and Quercy, to go along the side of the hedges and a bank of sand, which led to the left of the enemy's entrenchments. M. d'Aubigny, with the regiments of Boulonnois and Brie, the battalions of Fontenay le Comte and Marmande, and the first battalion of Voluntaires Etrangers, was posted on the left, to come down upon the right below the hamlet of Isle; and M. de Broc had orders to march with his detachment straight up to the enemy's center. The second battalion of Penthievre, with the third battalion of Voluntaires Etrangers, under the command of the Chevalier de St. Pern, were posted in reserve. The Chevalier de Remond, quarter-master-general, led the column of the left. The Chevalier de Fontette,

A. D. 1758. ſideration thought it his own private intereſt, from various views and motives, to co-operate more or

Fontette, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter-general, was placed in the center, and M. de Bouquet, major of the regiment of Royal de Vaiſſeaux, acting as major-general, commanded the right.

During theſe diſpoſitions, which were executed with uncommon ardour and diligence by the troops, the fire of the enemy's frigates and ketches continued with great vivacity. The column of the left fell down upon them firſt, about half paſt 11 o'clock, with great ſpeed, and was ſoon followed by thoſe of the centre and right. The troops marched up to the enemy's trenches with uncommon ſpirit, notwithſtanding the prodigious fire from the fleet, both of cannon and bombs; and alſo of ſmall arms from the rigging, and of ſeveral armed boats which covered their flanks. The enemy at firſt advanced, to form a column from their center: but the fire of ſome pieces of cannon, which M. de Villepatour, who commanded our artillery, carried to the right, ſoon put them in confuſion, and made them retire. The engagement then became general, and laſted an hour and a half. The enemy were forced to give way, and our artillery killed a great number of their men, as they were endeavouring to re-imbark. Three of their boats full of ſoldiers were ſunk, many more were killed in boats that reached the fleet. The firing ceaſed about two in the afternoon, when the enemy's frigates and ketches began to ſtand off from the land. About 1900 of them were left on the ſhore, among whom were ſeveral officers of diſtinction, and, in particular, a colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Engliſh guards, beſides thoſe that were killed in the boats or drowned. General Drury is among the number of the latter. We have taken upwards of 600 men, and 39 officers, ſome of whom are of the firſt families in England, three or four colonels, as many lieutenant-colonels, and four captains of ſhips, that remained on ſhore to direct the embarkation. This body of troops is totally deſtroyed. We are informed by the enemy themſelves, that of 12 companies of grenadiers, ſome conſiſting

or leſs with our enemies, in ſinking and depreſſing the ſpirit of the ſtate: as might be eaſily explained to the meaneſt capacity. General Bligh was not preſented to his Majeſty for ſome time. The advocates for a continental war made their uſe of it: and the oppoſition to the patriot miniſter raiſed the moſt invidious arguments againſt a littoral war with our natural enemy. In a word, it gave pleaſure to many baſe, envious, jealous, little minds. But no argument can weigh ſo much in the balance of reaſon, as that which we are to draw from the behaviour of the French after their deliverance from thoſe brave invaders of their coaſt. The more expreſſive their joy on ſuch an occaſion, the greater muſt be their ſenſe of the importance of their deliverance. Their churches reſounded with *Te Deums*, and their prieſts became the trumpeters of the court to encourage and prevail with them A. D. 1758.

ing of 100 men, others of 70, beſides volunteers by ſea, not one got back to their ſhips. Their whole loſs may amount to about 4000 men. Ours amounts to about 400 killed or wounded; but that of the officers is much greater in proportion than of the ſoldiers. The regiment of Brie and Boulonnois have ſuffered greatly, having been obliged to croſs over very difficult ground, under the fire of the enemy's frigates, to get to their trenches. Notwithſtanding this obſtacle, theſe regiments marched with the moſt undaunted intrepidity, as did alſo all the companies of grenadiers and pickets, which have alſo loſt a great many men. Never did troops diſcover more valour and alacrity; they advanced with incredible diligence, notwithſtanding the fatigue of double marches which they had made to get up, the greateſt part having marched near fifty leagues in four days.

A. D. 1758. to be always ready to defend their coaſt againſt the like attempt, by explaining to them the certain ruin of their trade, their navigation, their religion, and the diſgrace of their King and country, ſhould the Engliſh ever be able to carry the plan of theſe operations againſt their coaſts into execution with ſucceſs. For the beſt judgment of the importance of a meaſure is not to be formed upon its ſucceſs in the execution; but upon the annoyance, and degree of danger, it is capable of bringing upon an enemy in their own opinion. And whatever might be the errors of conduct in the commanders of this expedition, the propriety of the meaſure is confirmed by the attention it drew from the French miniſtry: nor can the defeat be exaggerated beyond a ſkirmiſh with a rear guard: in which Colonel (Griffin) deſerves much greater praiſe than the Duke d'Aguillon.

Spirits of the Engliſh kept up.

How ſtrong ſoever the attempt of ſome was, to put the people out of humour with the miniſter, that had adviſed this expedition; their ſpirits were kept up, and they were ſo elated by the ſucceſs of that glorious national plan, for ruining the French power and intereſt in North America, which began to operate powerfully in the advices received from thence, during theſe littoral operations; that, in general, this check, at St. Cas, was looked upon no more, than an accidental rub in the way of arms; to which the beſt concerted meaſures, and the moſt able and brave, are liable in the courſe of a war.

A. D. 1758.

The expedition against Louisbourg.

You have read that North America was the principal object of the minister's care, after providing for domestic security; and that he not only meditated the conquest of Cape Breton and its dependencies, and formed a plan to drive the French out of North America, but had taken such precaution, as to insure success to the naval and military forces appointed for these services [b].

The fleet employed.

The Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of his Majesty's blue squadron, sailed the 19th of February, from England, as commander in chief of all his Majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed, in North America, and had under him Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Rear Admiral of the white; and Philip Durell, Esq; commodore: and the fleet consisted of,

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
The Namure	90	Hon. Edw. Boscawen Captain Buckle
Royal William	80	Sir Charles Hardy, Kt. Captain Evans
Princess Amelia	80	Philip Durell, Esq; Captain Bray
Dublin	74	Capt. Rodney
Terrible	74	—— Collins
Northumberland	70	Rt. Hon. Lord Colvil
Vanguard	70	Capt. Swanton
Oxford	70	—— Spry
Burford	70	—— Gambier
Somerset	70	—— Hughes
Lancaster	70	Hon. G. Edgecumbe

[b] See page 52, 53. Vol. III.

Devonshire

A. D.	Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
1758.	Devonſhire	66	Capt. Gordon
	Bedford	64	—— Fowke
	Captain	64	—— Amherſt
	Prince Frederic	64	—— Man
	Pembroke	60	—— Simcoe
	Kingſton	60	—— Parry
	York	60	—— Pigot
	Prince of Orange	60	—— Ferguſſonne
	Defiance	60	—— Baird
	Nottingham	60	—— Marſhall
	Centurion	54	—— Mantell
	Sutherland	50	—— Rous.

FRIGATES, &c.

Juno, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Gramont, Shannon, Hind, Portmohon, Nightingale, Kennington, Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke, Ætna, Lightning, and Tyloe armed ſhip.

The army. And the army conſiſted of 11,936 men, officers included, together with 324 men of the train; under the command of Major-General Jeffery Amherſt, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces to be employed in the iſland of Cape Breton, &c. —Brigadier-General Edward Whitmore —Brigadier-General Charles Laurence —Brigadier-General James Wolfe —Colonel Baſtide, chief engineer—Colonel George Williamſon, commander of the train of artillery.

Arrive at Hallifax. This armament arrived ſafe, without any material accident, in the harbour of Hallifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, on the 9th day of May.

The

The Admiral immediately prepared for action: and being joined by all his forces and ſhips; and they well provided with water and ſtores of all ſorts, and the ſick men recovered fit for ſervice, he proceeded with 157 ſail, tranſports included, from Hallifax[i], and ſteered to the ſeat of action. A. D. 1758.

Gabarus Bay, about ſeven miles W. of Louiſbourg, was the place deſigned for the landing of the army: where the fleet, with about a third of the troops, came to anchor about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of June; and at ſix the admiral made a ſignal for all barges and pinnaces manned and armed, to attend the General and the Brigadier-Generals Laurence and Wolfe, who went that ſame evening to reconnoitre the ſhore as near as poſſible, and made a diſpoſition for landing in three places, next morning, in caſe the troops arrived; who made this obſervation, that every place, where it was probable, or practicable, for our troops to land, was defended by works or batteries, and that the enemy had a chain of poſts along ſhore from Cape Noir to Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay. But the troops did not come in till next day. At Gabarus Bay.

Several hints were thrown out to the admiral about the impracticability of landing on a ſhore ſo ſtrongly fortified and guarded, and concerning the danger of his Majeſty's ſhips riding in a bay, where the pilots had no knowledge of the anchorage. Theſe ſpeeches alarmed the admiral, and put him upon the prudential method of coming at Prudent conduct of the Admiral.

[i] On the 28th of May, and was joined by General Amherſt and Bragg's regiment from the Bay of Fundy, the ſame day.

the

A. D. 1758. the real ſentiments of his officers, by inviting them on board, one after another, and diſcourſing with them, ſeparately, upon the ſubject of their immediate ſervice. The general opinion leaned towards the impracticability, in ſo rough a ſea, and ſo well fortified a ſhore; and for a council of war of both ſea and land officers, to come to a final reſolution: when it coming to the turn of Captain Ferguſſonne, an old, brave, and experienced officer, whom Mr. Boſcawen had requeſted from the Lords of the Admiralty, to attend him in this ſervice, and in whoſe opinion and conduct, on the moſt trying occaſions, he could place great confidence; this captain, having delivered himſelf in the moſt reſpectful terms, in regard to the opinions of his brethren, whoſe reaſons the admiral ingenuouſly related to him, and deſpiſing the arguments, drawn from the danger of the ſervice, for proving an impracticability, without an actual attempt to land, and to force the enemy's poſts with all the art and ſtrength in their power, he adviſed the admiral, for his own honour, and the glory of his country, to exert that power, with which he was inveſted; and not to leave it to the uncertain reſolutions of a council of war, which had been ſo fatal at Minorca, at Rochefort, and even at Hallifax, to the diſgrace of all concerned, and to the extreme loſs of the nation. Upon this remonſtrance of one brave officer in private converſation, we ſhall ſee the turn this grand expedition took, for the intereſt of Great Britain. The admiral acquieſced in the juſtneſs of the captain's obſervation on councils of war: thanked him for his

Adviſed not to call a council of war.

open

open and honeſt advice: reſolved to call no council of war, but ſtrictly to adhere to his inſtructions, which was to land the troops on the iſland of Cape Breton. Here, ſaid he, I will abide, and put them all aſhore, and cover their retreat, if they think proper to reimbark. A. D. 1758.

This reſolution diſperſed the cloud of difficulties, that ſeemed to be gathering from every quarter. The admiral notified his determination not to depart out of that bay, till every way was tried to carry his inſtructions into execution. A ſignal was made for all lieutenants: to whom he gave ſtrict charges to be diligent in the execution of thoſe orders, they then received, for landing of the troops, and for aſſiſting the military in every thing in their power, towards completing the ſervice, in which they were jointly engaged: and about eleven that ſame (3d) day at noon, the Kennington was brought to an anchor cloſe in ſhore of a cove at the North Eaſt end of Gabarus bay, which ſeemed to promiſe a convenient coaſt, for the intended deſcent; but was well guarded by ſeveral encampments, and a battery. The Kennington had orders to ſilence this battery, and to clear the coaſt of the enemy. Preparations for landing.

It was intended to attempt a landing that evening: but the weather growing hazy, and freſh gales, blowing into ſhore, creating a great ſurf every day, there could be nothing done effectually till the 8th; though the Hallifax ſnow was likewiſe ordered in ſhore againſt another battery on the 4th; and both ſhe and the Kennington performed Prevented by the weather.

A. D. 1758. effectual ſervice. Theſe two were ſtationed on the left at the little bay in the N. E. to which was given the name of Kennington cove: the Sutherland and Squirrel on the right, near White Point, and the Gramont, Diana and Shannon frigates in the center. A diſpoſition made by the admiral's direction to terrify and annoy the enemy's fortified camps, and to cover the boats employed to land the ſoldiers.

On the 6th, the wind down and a thick fogg, the admiral made the ſignal for landing: but, before the boats were manned, the wind riſing and a great ſea tumbling, the deſcent was put off till the 8th, when the wind being favourable and the weather clear, (and Commodore Durell having reported, that it was his opinion, the troops might land on the left, without any great interruption from that morning's ſurff) the troops were debarked in the boats belonging to the men of war, and tranſports: the former under the direction of a lieutenant, mate or midſhipman; and the latter under the direction of the officers of the troops in each boat; the general having given proper orders to each for landing them in three diviſions. The ſignal for this debarkation was made about two o'clock: and as ſoon as the boats were prepared to ſet off from the ſhips, a moſt furious cannonading was continued, from about ſun riſe, from the Kennington and Hallifax and all the other ſhips, in their reſpective ſtations, along the ſhore, until about eight o'clock, with only

How effected.

only ſome neceſſary intermiſſions in favour of the attempt. A. D. 1758.

The diſpoſition for landing was made in three diviſions in order to divide the forces, and to diſtract the enemy's attention. One diviſion, under the command of Brigadier-General Wolfe, which was intended to attempt a landing on the left of Kennington cove, conſiſted of 550 light infantry [k], commanded by Major Scott, and four of the oldeſt companies of grenadiers, the companies of Rangers [k], ſupported by the Highland regiment, and thoſe by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The boats with theſe ſoldiers on board rendezvouſed near White Point, under cover of the ſhip guns, about four o'clock. A feint was made by the ſecond diviſion, conſiſting of the Royal, Laſcelles, Monckton, Forbes, Anſtruther and Webb, at the ſame time, to the right, to-

[k] Our light infantry, Highlanders, and Rangers, the French termed the *Engliſh ſavages*, perhaps in contradiſtinction to their own native Indians, Canadians, &c. the true French ſavages. Theſe light infantry were a corps of 550 volunteers choſen as markſmen out of the moſt active reſolute men from all the battalions of regulars, dreſſed ſome in blue, ſome in green jackets, and drawers, for the eaſier bruſhing through the woods, with ruffs of black bear's ſkin round their necks, the beard of their upper lips, ſome grown into whiſkers, others not ſo, but all well ſmutted on that part, with little round hats like ſeveral of our ſeamen.—Their arms were a fuſil, cartouch-box of balls and flints, and a powder horn ſlung over their ſhoulders. The Rangers are a body of irregulars, who have a more cut-throat, ſavage appearance; which carries in it ſomething of natural ſavages: the appearance of the light infantry has in it more of artificial ſavages.

A. D. 1758. wards White Point, under the conduct of Brigadier-General Whitmore: and the third diviſion commanded by Brigadier-General Laurence, in the center, was formed of Amherſt's, Hopſon's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Laurence's, and Warburton's, and at the ſame time, made a ſhew of landing at the freſh water cove.

The ſtrength of the enemy, and their fortified coaſt.

The enemy had expected this viſit, for ſome years. Which put them upon many devices to prevent, or to make a deſcent upon the coaſt of this iſland very difficult and hazardous to them, that would attempt an invaſion. For this purpoſe they had finiſhed a very ſtrong breaſt-work, which was defended by 3000 regulars, irregulars and native Indians, poſted along the ſhore, in all the probable places of landing, fortified at proper diſtances with heavy cannon and ſwivels of an extraordinary calibre, mounted on very ſtrong perpendicular wooden ſtocks, driven deep into the ground; beſides other cannon mounted on redans erected in the moſt advantageous ſituations for flanking an invading army.

Of an extraordinary nature.

Theſe fortifications were the moſt complete of their kind. Yet they had an extraordinary addition by an artful diſpoſal of trees; which, being laid very thick together at the diſtance of 20 yards in ſome places, and of 30 in other places, between the lines and the waters edge, with their branches towards the ſea quite round the cove, rendered the approaches to the front lines extremely difficult, even if there had been no fire to defend them. For the bare attempt of poſſeſſing theſe

theſe lines, ſays one that was preſent, would have been like penetrating, with incredible fatigue and endleſs labour, through a wild foreſt, where the branches of one tree are interwoven with thoſe of another. What ſtill contributed to the ſtrength of this kind of fortification, was the manner of diſpoſing the foreſt work in front; ſo that it only appeared at a diſtance one continued green of little ſcattered branches of fir. Very few guns on their lines were diſtinguiſhable out of the reach of their metal: and the reſt were concealed with ſpruce branches, until the boats advanced towards the ſhore, with a reſolution of forcing the works. A. D. 1758.

Our boats rowed up to thoſe places of deſtruction with the moſt undaunted courage. But, as they approached, in line of battle, the brave adventurers were preſently convinced of their miſtake, in regard to the appearance of the enemy's ſtrength: and the enemy, too preſuming of their own ſtrong entrenchments and fortifications, unmaſked the latent deſtruction ſomewhat before the proper time for its due exertion. Before our boats came near the water's edge, the batteries began to play, and to fire red hot balls, grape and round ſhot, with great activity; and a continual diſcharge of ſmall arms ſhowered upon them from the lines, which were about 15 feet above the level of the boats. Reſolution of our men.

This obliged the left wing to deſiſt, and to withdraw from the impregnable ſhore of Kennington cove: and the conſequence had been much more fatal to our people, few or any of whom Left wing retreats.

A. D. 1758. could have eſcaped, had the enemy ſuffered our men to land quietly upon that narrow ſhoal beach; for, then they muſt all have laid down their arms, or have been ſlaughtered upon the ſhore. But

Exaſperated. our troops were rather exaſperated, than diſcouraged, by this unforeſeen and maſked way of fireing, and making all the expedition they were able towards their center, it was determined with united force to defy all oppoſition and ſtratagem, and to land wherever there appeared a probability of any degree of ſucceſs. Fortune favoured the

Land. attempt of the brave. Lieutenants Hopkins and Browne, with Enſign Grant and about 100 light infantry, opened an entrance to the ſhore on the right of the cove, over rocks and ſteeps, which had been deemed inacceſſible and impracticable.

Brigadier Wolf ſeized the advantage; gave orders for the remainder to improve the preſent opportunity and to ſupport their comrades on ſhore. Their impatience was ſuch, that they caſt off all reſtraint, and with impetuous emulation, the grenadiers, light infantry, Rangers, and Highlanders, ſtrove who ſhould get firſt on ſhore, though expoſed, the whole time, to the furious fire of a battery of three guns, which ſometimes raked, and ſometimes flanked them; and to the continual diſcharge of ſmall arms within 20 yards of them. But what was able to ſtop their fury? One boat was ſtove in the hurry, and ſome grenadiers were thereby drowned; and ſeveral overſet and broke to pieces. The loſs by the fire was ſo trifling as not to be mentioned; and chiefly

amongſt the ſeamen, that had the care of the boats. The landing was effected at this place. A. D. 1758.

Amongſt the foremoſt in this hot ſervice we find Brigadier Wolfe himſelf, who jumped out of his boat into the ſurff, which kept them dancing on the water, and expoſed to the enemy's fire. His example was followed by all the troops. Brigadier Laurence with the reſt of the brigades, did the ſame, a little to the left, ſoon after: and they were ſupported with all convenient expedition by the remainder of the center from the ſhips, and by the diviſion of the right wing, which alſo gained the ſhore amidſt a continual diſcharge of ſhot and ſhells from the enemy's lines. The rear was brought up by Major-General Amherſt, bearing teſtimony to the reſolution and bravery, with which thoſe troops, he had to depend upon in his future arduous undertakings, had ſurmounted difficulties and deſpiſed dangers. General Wolfe leaps into the ſea and is followed by the men.

It was not the ſtrength and ſtratagem of the enemy they had ſolely to combate: the boiſterous ſurff, which drove on moſt parts of the ſhore at that time, ſtove a great number of the boats; by which ſeveral of the men were ſo much hurt and bruiſed, as to be very incapable of helping and taking care of themſelves, and ſome were cruſhed to pieces between the boats and the rocks. Moſt, that did land, were obliged to do it without order and in much confuſion, wading through the great ſwell, and their arms much wetted: then to ſcramble up ſuch rugged rocks, and almoſt upright precipices, as had been deemed inacceſſible and Boats ſtove.

A. D. 1758.

in no need of fortifications for their defence, by the enemy's ſkilful and wary engineers; their own ſteep, rough aſſent having been judged beyond the attempt of men under arms, before this glorious day. Theſe were not the only diſcouragements. They were in a ſituation that would not allow them to make a proper uſe of their arms, and were themſelves, the whole time, expoſed to the utmoſt fury of the enemy's fire, in landing and climbing the rocks.—A ſpirit, that will always exert itſelf, where Engliſhmen are allowed to act againſt an enemy.—A danger, which a council of war would never encounter. Which makes good the obſervation, That national virtue is to be ſought for in the ſpirit of the ſoldiery, and not ſolely in the councils of their officers, where a majority has frequently deprived the nation of the advantages, that might have ſucceeded by the vigorous and brave minority. For, this national ſpirit of our ſoldiery was never known to flag, under the conduct of ſuch commanders, as ſignalized themſelves on this occaſion.

Dangers ſurmounted.

Such an unexpected gaining what had, till now, been thought an inacceſſible ſhore, and landing in the moſt incredible places, terrified the aſtoniſhed foe: and our men acquired ſuch an increaſe of ſpirit and fortitude, by every difficulty they ſurmounted, that being arrived at a convenient place to unite, they inſtantly attacked the next battery to them, in flank, with ſo much vigour, as drove the enemy from that ſtrong poſt, with great precipitation: and with one continued exertion of the

Draw up and attack the batteries.

the greateſt bravery, in ſurrounding and attacking the enemy's extenſive lines, they ſaw themſelves maſters of the whole ſhore and all its works, before they had hardly time to give one regular ſtroke of true Engliſh bravery. A. D. 1758.

The ſlackening of their fire, when the enemy ſaw our men land pretty near them; and the faint reſiſtance they made, when our troops attacked their lines and batteries, ſhew that the French placed their whole confidence in the ſtrength of their coaſt: that they never had dreamt of being driven to the neceſſity of defending their poſts ſword in hand: that they had formed no plan of retreat, nor a place of rendezvous, for them to rally and give us battle, before our troops could be ſuccoured and ſupplied with artillery from the ſhips: in a word, they were diſciplined to fight under cover, and where the maſk was pulled off by force and dint of courage, their cowardice appeared, and they ran away, with the utmoſt conſternation and confuſion, into the woods; leaving ſome of them killed [l] in the flight, and about 70 priſoners: amongſt whom were two captains and two lieutenants of grenadiers [m]. The enemy flies.

The

[l] Amongſt the ſlain was one officer and a native Indian chief, a very ſtout, well made and a very active intrepid man. He had a medal of diſtinction about his neck, which was taken and preſented to Admiral Boſcawen.

[m] The loſs of his Majeſty's troops in landing was Captain Baillie and Lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment, Lieutenant Nicholſon, of Amherſt's, four ſerjeants, one corporal and thirty-eight men killed; twenty-one of whom were grenadiers,

A. D. 1758.

Conduct of the Engliſh on ſhore.

The next and immediate care of the commander on ſhore, was ſo to diſpoſe of his troops, as at once to poſſeſs the ſhore, to purſue the enemy, and to prevent a ſurprize. Which was done by detached parties: one of which ſecured the poſſeſſion of the ſhore for ſeveral miles, as far as Louiſbourg; and found, in different places, abandoned by the enemy, ſeventeen pieces of cannon [n], fourteen large ſwivels, two mortars, one of braſs eight inches, and another of iron ten inches diameter, with a ſhell in it ready to be fired; a furnace for red-hot balls, ſeveral ſmall arms, and a good quantity of proviſions and ammunition, tools and ſtores. The other party employed in the purſuit of the diſperſed enemy was commanded by Wolfe and Laurence, who drove them over rocky hills and boggy moraſſes, till they got under the protection of the guns of Louiſbourg; from whoſe ramparts, about ten in the morning, our purſuing party was ſaluted with a diſcharge of ſeveral pieces of cannon. By which we gained an exact diſtance, for encamping with ſecurity from the town, to inveſt it; and it did not damage our troops: and the general of-

nadiers, and of theſe eight were ſhot, the reſt drowned in trying to get aſhore: five lieutenants, two ſerjeants, one corporal, and fifty-one men were wounded. And of the five companies of rangers one enſign and three private men killed, one miſſing and one wounded; and above 100 boats were loſt.

[n] Viz. 3 twenty-four pounders, 7 nine pounders, and 7 ſix pounders.

ficers

ficers did, that very afternoon, mark out a camp on the very ſpot, which they afterwards occupied during the whole ſiege. The enemy no ſooner ſaw the preparations for a camp ſo near them, than the governor of Louiſbourg ordered the barrack at the grand battery, already diſmantled and ruined, to be burnt. He gave the like orders relative to all the out-buildings; and left nothing ſtanding within two miles of the town walls, but the tower at the grand battery, and ſome chimneys and gable-ends of wretched hovels. A. D. 1758. Encamp.

Such was the incredible ſervice and extraordinary atchievements of *a day*; that muſt be ever glorious in the annals of this nation; and convince poſterity, that no difficulties nor dangers are ſufficient to withſtand the impetuoſity of an Engliſh army; and that every thing ought to be tried, before a council of war ſhall venture to pronounce an attempt impracticable. How that might have been, had Admiral Boſcawen left the practicability of this ſervice to the reſolutions of a council of war, from which he was diſſuaded by the advice above-related, is uncertain: but, if we may be allowed to judge from events, there would be very little hopes in trying ſo deſperate an experiment in tactics, had theſe hazards been foreſeen, and cooly weighed with the balance of perſonal ſafety. Remarks.

Being in poſſeſſion of the ſhore, the next attention devolved upon the meaſures to be purſued againſt the famous fortification, that terror of North America, Louiſbourg, the principal ob- Siege of Louiſbourg.

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A. D. 1758. ject of this expedition, whoſe garriſon conſiſted of 2500 regular troops, 300 militia, formed out of the burghers, and 350 Canadians, who during the ſiege found an opportunity to get into the town: and in the harbour there lay ſix ſhips of the line and five frigates. Which, with the difficulties, they foreſaw in the communication with the fleet, through the badneſs of the weather, and the continual ſurf on the coaſt, that greatly endangered the navigation of the ſmall craft, and in the length of their approaches over very bad marſhy ground, prognoſticated a long, tedious and hazardous ſiege. However, the commander in chief took every precaution, by ſecuring his camp with redoubts and epaulements, from any attempt by the Canadians, who might be expected to make a powerful effort to relieve the town, and from the fire of the French ſhips in the harbour, to ſecure his communication with the fleet: and with a reſolution and conduct, becoming one in his circumſtances, he was determined and prepared to meet the greateſt dangers.

The ſurf continued ſo extremely bad, that he could get only ſome tents aſhore. Nor could any thing more be landed for the army, till the 11th, when the remainder of the troops, the light ſix pounders, and ſome artillery ſtores were carried aſhore. Had the enemy, with their ſuperiority of numbers, and other conſiderable advantages, attacked our little army, in want almoſt of every thing, and their communication with the fleet precarious, during this interval, they might have

greatly

greatly perplexed our ſituation. But a fatal timidity confined their attention to their town's defence; till it was too late to think of attacking our trenches. On the contrary, General Amherſt, on the 12th, detached Brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of rangers, and ſome light infantry, round the north-eaſt harbour, with orders to proceed to the light-houſe point, with an intention to ſilence the Iſland battery, and to attempt the deſtruction of the ſhips in the harbour; and, at the ſame time, ſent by ſea the artillery, tools, &c. which had been ordered for that ſervice. As Brigadier Wolfe approached, the enemy abandoned every poſt in his rout, leaving their artillery, &c. and a great quantity of fiſh, at a place called Lorembec; all which were deſtroyed or rendered uſeleſs: and our troops took poſſeſſion of Light-houſe point, and all the poſts on that ſide the harbour. A. D. 1758.

At laſt, on the 13th, the French thought of ſallying out of their ſtrong fortifications. Our men were employed in making a communication from the right to the left in the front of the camp, and in erecting three redoubts on the moſt advantageous ground in the front alſo. A French party put on a vigorous countenance, and marched towards our works: but they were ſoon driven back, with the loſs of five killed and forty wounded, by the light infantry. On the 14th the cannonade from the town continued almoſt all day: and their Iſland battery and ſhips gave our men

ſome

A. D. 1758. ſome trouble till the 25th, when the Iſland battery was ſilenced by the batteries we had made at the light-houſe.

The perpetual duty either in working on the roads, in draining of bogs, in erecting of redoubts, batteries, block-houſe, &c. and in watching the motions, and reſiſting the efforts of the enemy, fell very heavy upon ſo ſmall an army, that was obliged to have ſeveral parties out: Beſides, Colonel Meſſervey, and moſt of his carpenters were taken ill of the ſmall-pox; of which the colonel, his ſon and 96 of his carpenters died before the 27th of this month: therefore Admiral Boſcawen ordered 200 marines to guard the coaſt at Kennington Cove, which proved a great eaſe to the army.

On the other ſide, the beſieged endeavoured to throw further obſtacles in the way to retard our operations °; not doubting, if they could prevent an attack by ſea, that they would be able to hold out againſt the land forces, till the ſeaſon would ſo far advance, as to oblige the Engliſh to re-imbark. With this view the governor of Louiſbourg, on the 29th, at night, ordered the Apollo, a two-decked ſhip; la Fidelle, a 36 gun frigate; la Chevre, and la Biche, of 16 guns each, to be

° On the 19th the Echo, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought into Gabareuſe bay. She had got out of the harbour on the 13th, and was bound for Quebec. By which prize it was known that the Bizarre had got out on the day our troops landed, and that the Commette had ſailed from thence ſome days after.

ſunk,

ſunk, in the harbour's mouth, with moſt of their maſts cut off; to obſtruct the paſſage for our great ſhips. And as our works advanced, the cannonading from the town and the ſhipping [p] increaſed alſo: and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened daily between parties from the town and our light infantry; but with no ſucceſs, nor with much advantage on our ſide. But on the 9th of July the enemy made a ſortie [q], where Brigadier Laurence commanded. They came from Cape Noir, and ſurpriſed a company of Forbes's grenadiers, commanded by Lord Dundonald, poſted in a ſlecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back, with the aſſiſtance of Whitmore's and Brag's, who behaved very well.—In this ſkirmiſh Lord Dundonald was killed, Lieutenant Tew was wounded and made priſoner: Captain Bontein of the engineers was taken priſoner; one corporal and three men killed; ſeventeen men wounded, and one ſerjeant and eleven men were miſſing. On the part of the ſortie Chevalier de Chauvelin, a captain, was killed: one lieutenant was wounded and taken priſoner: ſeventeen men were killed, four wounded and made priſoners, beſides others wounded and carried into the town, amongſt whom was a captain that died immediately. A. D. 1758.

[p] Five line of battle and a frigate of 36 guns, in the harbour.

[q] Of five piquets, ſupported by 600 men.

A. D. 1758. The works being advanced within 650 yards from the covered way, under the direction of Brigadier Wolfe, on the 13th four batteries were traced out, with an intention to place twenty-four pounders, to deſtroy the defences, and a battery of ſeven mortars, with ſome twelve pounders, to ricochet the works and the town. And on the 16th, towards night, the ſame brigadier puſhed on a corps, and took poſſeſſion of the hills in the front of the Baraſoy, where a lodgment was made in the midſt of a very briſk fire from the town and the ſhipping; yet there appeared no great hopes of ſpeedy ſucceſs againſt the town; till on the 21ſt, when it was greatly alarmed with an exploſion of gun-powder on board a ſhip in the harbour, that blew up, and ſet fire to the ſails of two more. They burnt very furiouſly; being deprived of all aſſiſtance from the town, by the continual fire from our batteries, to prevent boats going on board. By which accident the enemy loſt the Entrepenant, the Capricieux and Superb men of war; ſo that there remained no more than the Prudent and Bienfaiſant in the harbour, to guard againſt any ſurpriſe or aſſault by ſea.

Two of the batteries, with 13 twenty-four pounders, and that of ſeven mortars on the right were opened on the 22d, and played with great ſucceſs; and at laſt our ſhells put the citadel in flames; though the enemy fired well from the town, threw their ſhells into our works, and fired all ſorts of old iron, and any ſtuff they could pick up. For which reaſon the French mortars

W

we had taken, were ſent to throw ſtones into the town from the trenches. A. D. 1758.

On the 23d the cohorns were uſed at night; and the batteries ſucceeded ſo well that they ſet fire to the enemy's barracks, which burnt with great violence. But the Admiral, dubious of the time the ſiege might take, with the preſent ſtrength on ſhore, on the 24th, ordered four hundred ſeamen to aſſiſt in working the batteries, &c. and 200 miners were added to a corps of 100 already eſtabliſhed: which had the deſired effect. From this time the fate of the beſieged ſeemed to be determined. For, on the 25th they had brought all their batteries to bear: and the admiral concerted meaſures with the general to deſtroy the Prudent and Bienfaiſant in the harbour. Six hundred ſailors were detached from the fleet, in boats, to perform this ſervice, to take or to deſtroy thoſe two men of war; whoſe intention and proceedings were covered by an extraordinary cannonading from our batteries, to keep the enemy's attention fixed altogether to the land-ſervice. The fire never ceaſed: and the ſailors boarded the two ſhips; burnt the Prudent, which was a-ground; and towed off the Bienfaiſant to the north-eaſt harbour [q]. In the mean time, the miners

[q] Of which gallant action Admiral Boſcawen ſent the following account to Mr. PITT, dated 28th of July 1758.

"I cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action in the night between the 25th and 26th inſt. the boats of the ſquadron were, in two diviſions, detached under the command of Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take

A. D. 1758. miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, under a continued

or burn the Prudent of 74 guns, and Bienfaiſant of 64, the only remaining French ſhips in the harbour; in which they ſucceeded ſo well, as to burn the former, ſhe being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the north-eaſt harbour, notwithſtanding they were expoſed to the fire of the cannon, and muſquetry of the iſland battery, Point Rochford, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loſs was inconſiderable, ſeven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the Bienfaiſant to Captain Balfour, and the Echo, a frigate, to Captain Laforey."

About noon, by the admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace or cutter from every ſhip of the fleet, except the Northumberland, an invalid, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with muſquets and bayonets, cutlaſſes, piſtols and pole-axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate or midſhipman, rendezvouſed at the admiral's ſhip: From thence they were detached, by two's and three's at a time, to join thoſe of Sir Charles Hardy's ſquadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were, in the evening, ranged in two diviſions, under the command of the two ſenior maſters and commanders in the fleet, the Captains Laforey and Balfour.

In this order they put off from Sir Charles's ſquadron about twelve o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkneſs of the night, and the inviolable ſilence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louiſbourg, unperceived either by the iſland battery, they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at no great diſtance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of the garriſon, not only on account of their greater diſtance, but alſo of the preconcerted briſk diverſion made upon them, from all our batteries, about that time. Beſides, the beſieged themſelves left nobody an opportunity to hear any noiſe: For, from having in the daytime obſerved the numerous ſcaling ladders that were brought into

tinued and very ſmart fire from it, with grape-ſhot, and all ſorts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts. A. D. 1758.

Every

into our trenches, they were under ſome apprehenſions of an eſcalade, intended as this night, and kept a conſtant fire with their muſquetry from the ramparts, during the whole time, with the deſign, if poſſible, to deter the beſiegers from that attempt, by ſhewing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this ſeeming ſecurity and prudent precaution on both ſides, the bold ſtratagem of the boats, for ſurpriſing the two remaining ſhips in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After puſhing in as far almoſt as the grand battery, leſt the ſhips ſhould be too ſoon alarmed by their oars, they took a ſweep from thence towards the part of the harbour, where the gentlemen knew the ſhips were, who had before very well reconnoitred it—and preſently diſcovered them. Each diviſion of the boats was no ſooner within ſight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, Captain Laforey's of Le Prudent, and Captain Balfour's of Le Bienfaiſant, than while the centinels on board having hailed them in vain, began to fire on them, each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way along ſide their reſpective ſhips, and to board them immediately, with all the expedition and good order they could obſerve.

The boats crews, no longer able to contain themſelves in ſilence, after their manner, gave loud cheers as they were pulling up along ſide, and with the moſt intrepid activity, armed ſome with muſkets, bayonets and cutlaſſes, others with piſtols, cutlaſſes and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ſhips in an inſtant, with great ſpirit, on each bow, quarter and gang-way—and after very little reſiſtance from the terrified crews, ſoon found themſelves in poſſeſſion of two fine ſhips of the enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 guns, with the loſs of very few of the ſeamen, and but one mate.

A. D. 1758. Every thing concurring to diſcourage any longer reſiſtance or defence; there being no hopes of relief

The beſieged were now ſufficiently alarmed on all ſides, by the noiſe of the ſeamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from Engliſh ſeamen, and the direction of the confuſed ſound of voices, and firing afterwards, ſoon leading them to ſuſpect the real fact, an attempt upon their ſhips. The heroic, ſucceſsful adventurers were employed in ſecuring their priſoners in the ſhips holds, and concerting the moſt effectual methods for ſecuring their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ſhips and boats received a moſt furious fire of cannon, mortars and muſkets, from all parts that it could be directed to them, from the iſland battery at no great diſtance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garriſon that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off Le Prudent, they found ſhe was on ground, with ſeveral feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to ſet her on fire—which they did with all poſſible expedition; leaving along ſide her a large ſchooner, and her own boats, for her people to eſcape in to the ſhore, which was at no great diſtance from her. On board of this ſhip they found a deſerter from our camp, who was killed in the little buſtle at our people's taking poſſeſſion of her, and by that means reſcued from the ignominious execution of military juſtice.

The boats from Le Prudent now joined the others about Le Bienfaiſant, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midſt of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great ſpeed, by the aſſiſtance of a little breeze, and what ragged ſails, yards and rigging ſhe had left of any ſervice after the conſtant fire ſhe had ſo long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the diſtance and direction of the enemy's guns, they ſecured her till the next

lief from Europe, nor any further aid from Canada; their ſhips entirely deſtroyed; their harbour untenable; their fortifications ruined in many places; divers practicable breaches made; the garriſon in no condition to repulſe an aſſault in breach, nor even an eſcalade; and ſenſible that every advantage gained by the beſiegers was a nearer approach to their ruin, diſpoſed the governor to the humane conſideration of putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of chriſtian blood. For which purpoſe he wrote to General Amherſt, requeſting a capitulation upon the ſame conditions as had been granted to the Engliſh at Port Mahon. But the general having been previouſly informed by Admiral Boſcawen, of his intention to ſend ſix ſhips into the harbour next day, to accelerate the operations by land, as the moſt effectual way to

A D. 1758.

next day, by an hawſer, in the north-eaſt harbour, and enjoyed on board her the firſt joyful moment's leaſure of ſecurely congratulating each other on their ſucceſs and ſafety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of theſe two ſhips by our fleet's boats, on this memorable occaſion, as it muſt be a laſting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of thoſe who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of thoſe who executed, the bold deſign; will alſo be a new, and perhaps a ſeaſonable conviction to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purpoſed naval attempt may be, the Engliſh ſeamen are not to be deterred from it by any proſpect of difficulty or danger, but will exert themſelves as far as men can do, and at leaſt deſerve ſucceſs, when led on to it by ſuch as are worthy to command them.

And the bold and ſucceſsful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general aſſault, ſo terrified the garriſon, that next day they ſurrendered.

A. D. 1758. oblige the garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war, he rejected the French governor's propoſal; inſiſted upon his ſurrender at diſcretion, and threatened him with a general aſſault by Admiral Boſcawen, next morning, in caſe he did not chuſe to ſubmit on thoſe terms. M. Drucour could not reliſh the thoughts of yielding to thoſe arbitrary impoſitions: and as an officer that had behaved well in his preſent capacity, thought himſelf and the brave fellows under his command, intitled to ſome ſort of diſtinction and favour, and to the honours of war: ſo that he ſeemed reſolved, and did declare, that he would riſk a general aſſault, before he would comply with ſuch ſevere terms. However, his ſtomach was brought down by the petitions and repreſentations of the traders and inhabitants of the place, and of the commiſſary and intendant of the colony; who foreſaw immediate and univerſal ruin, ſhould the enemy be provoked to make a general aſſault by ſea and land. Accordingly the French governor accepted and ſigned the following capitulation:

Capitulation. *Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boſcawen, and Major-General Amherſt, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the Iſland of Cape-Breton, of Louiſbourg, the Iſland of St. John, and their appurtenances.*

I. THE garriſon of Louiſbourg ſhall be priſoners of war, and ſhall be carried to England in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty.

II. All

II. All the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, as well as the arms of any kind whatſoever, which are at preſent in the town of Louiſbourg, the iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, ſhall be delivered, without the leaſt damage, to ſuch commiſſaries as ſhall be appointed to receive them, for the uſe of his Britannic Majeſty. A. D 1758.

III. The governor ſhall give his orders that the troops, which are in the Iſland of St. John, and its appurtenances, ſhall go on board ſuch ſhip of war, as the admiral ſhall ſend to receive them.

IV. The gate, called Porte Dauphine, ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garriſon, including all thoſe that carried arms, drawn up at noon, on the eſplanade, where they ſhall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garriſon ſhall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The ſame care ſhall be taken of the ſick and wounded that are in the hoſpitals, as of thoſe belonging to his Britannic Majeſty.

VI. The merchants and their clerks that have not carried arms, ſhall be ſent to France, in ſuch manner as the admiral ſhall think proper.

Louiſbourg, 26 July, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de DRUCOUR.

A. D. 1758.

In conſequence of this capitulation, Major Farquhar, with three companies of grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of the weſt gate, on the 27th in the morning, and Brigadier General Whitmore was charged with the diſarming of the garriſon upon the eſplanade. He alſo received the ſurrender of their colours; and placed proper guards in the ſeveral poſts, and over the ſtores, magazines, &c. The conquerors behaved with great humanity towards the priſoners: but to remove from them all temptation of breaking their capitulation, the general ordered all their arms to be carried out of the town.

Engliſh take poſſeſſion.

Thus we may obſerve with ſurprize, that Louiſbourgh, and therewith the whole iſland of Cape Breton, which had been repreſented ſo formidable and almoſt impregnable and impracticable, on former occaſions, fell to the arms of a much leſs force than had been ſhipped in the foregoing year for the ſame ſervice, with the inſignificant loſs of 21 commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, 146 private men, one gunner, and three matroſſes killed; and 30 commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, two drummers, 315 private men, one corporal, one gunner, and three matroſſes wounded.

Loſs of the Engliſh.

The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded was much more conſiderable; and beſides 5637 men, which the garriſon conſiſted of at the ſurrender, there was a great quantity of artillery,

Of the enemy.

llery, ſtores, &c.[s] Nor was this their whole A. D. 1758.
ſs: for the iſland of St. John, in the Gulph of

An account of the guns, mortars, ſhot, ſhells, &c. found in the town of Louiſbourg.

	Pounders.	
Iron ordnance, mounted on ſtanding carriages with beds and coins.	36	38
	24	97
	18	23
	12	16
	8	10
	6	28
	4	6
Mortars, braſs with beds.	12½ Inch	3
	9	1
	6½	3
Mortars, iron with beds.	12½	6
	11	4
	9½	1
Muſquets with accoutrements		7500
Powder, whole barrels —		600
Muſquet cartridges —		80,000
Ditto balls		Tons 13
Round ſhot	36 Pdrs	1607
	24	1658
	12	4000
	6	2336
Grape ſhot	13 *lb.*	139
	24	134
	12	336
	6	130
Caſe ſhot —	24	53
Double headed	24	245
	12	153
Shells —	13 Inc.	850
	10	38
	8	138
	6	27
Lead, pig		Tons 12
Do. ſheet		
Iron of ſorts		Tons 6
Wheel-barrows		600
Shovels, wood		760
Ditto, iron		900
Pick axes		822
Iron crows, large		22
Ditto, ſmall		12
Iron wedges		42
Hand mauls		18
Pin mauls		12
Maſons trowels		36
Hammers		36
Axes		18

State of the garriſon of Louiſbourg, July 16, 1758, when it capitulated.

Names of regiments,	Officers.	Soldiers fit for duty.	Sick and wounded.	Total.
Twenty-four companies of the uſual garriſon, and two of the artillery — —	76	746	195	1017
Second battalion of Volantaires Etrangers — —	38	402	86	526
Second battalion of Cambiſe —	38	466	104	608
Second battalion of Artois —	31	407	27	466
Second battalion of Bourgogne —	30	353	31	414
Total of the garriſon	214	2374	443	3031
Sea officers, private men and marines fit for duty, with the ſick and wounded, belonging to the ſhips	135	1124	1347	2606
			Total priſoners	5637

St.

A. D. 1758. St. Laurence, and which in ſome meaſure ſupplied Quebec with corn and black cattle [t], with which produce, this iſland abounded, followed the fate of Cape Breton. Lord Rollo was immediately detached to take poſſeſſion of it: and the inhabi-

St. John's ſurrenders. tants, amounting to 4100, ſubmitted to his ſummons, and brought in their arms. This had been a place of great annoyance to our ſettlement in Nova Scotia. For, the French neutrals, when driven to diſtreſs by the Engliſh, found ſhelter upon this iſland: and from hence the Indians were encouraged to make ſudden irruptions into that colony, and to perpetrate the moſt inhuman barbarities upon the Engliſh ſubjects: of which Lord Rollo found a moſt execrable proof in the very palace, or governor's ſeat, decorated with the ſcalps of Engliſh men, murdered by the ſavages, hired for that purpoſe by the French, their patrons and allies.

Expedition under General Abercrombie, againſt Crown Point. This important conqueſt was made, and the ſtrength of the continent of North America was not weakened, nor the provinces expoſed to the ſurprize and ravagements of the French and their ſavage allies; as we have ſeen the caſe in the reduction of the land army and the tranſportation thereof to Hallifax, laſt year; when an attempt upon Louiſbourg was reſolved by a council of war to be impracticable, without ſo much as making

[t] Some farms raiſed 1200 buſhels of corn annually for Quebec market: and Lord Rollo found above 10,000 head of black cattle on this iſland.

one trial to land upon the coaſt of Cape Breton. A. D. 1758.
While this expedition was ordered to proceed upon its own bottom, the forces on the continent were commanded to perform their diſtinct operations againſt the enemy by land, to drive them from their encroachments at Crown Point, to open a way for an invaſion of Canada, in caſe they could not be brought to equitable terms of peace, and to recover our loſſes on the Ohio.

For theſe purpoſes we find that Major-General Abercrombie was charged with the chief command and direction of the ſeveral operations, and that he himſelf undertook the expedition againſt Crown Point [u] with the main body of the army, conſiſting of 7,000 regulars, and 10,000 provin- His forces.
cials; with which he embarked on Lake George, in order to reduce the French forts on that lake and on Lake Champlain, which he expected would ſecure the frontier of the Britiſh colonies on that ſide, and open a paſſage for any future attempts upon the French ſettlements.

Thus intentioned and enabled to face any army, Marches againſt Ticonderoga.
that could be aſſembled by the French and their allies, Major-General Abercrombie embarked with his whole force on board 900 batteaus, and 135 whale boats, with proviſion, ammunition, and artillery; beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon mounted on rafts to cover their landing, in caſe of oppoſition.

They ſailed on the 5th of July in the morning; in the evening they halted at Sabbath Day Point,

[u] See page 53, Vol. III.

about

A. D. 1758. about 12 miles from the enemy's advanced guard; landed, and made a great number of fires on the ſhore, to divide the enemy's attention and forces; and early next morning they arrived at the place, where it was propoſed to land; and from whence there was a good way leading to, and about one mile off, the French advanced guard. Colonel Bradſtreet, with 1500 batteau-men, Major Rogers, with 800 rangers, and Colonel Gage's light infantry, all in whale boats, formed our advanced guard; which was immediately ordered aſhore, to reconnoitre the country; which returning with a report, that there was no appearance of an enemy to oppoſe them, the troops landed with great eaſe, leiſure and ſafety. The general formed them in four columns, regulars in the centre, and provincials on the flanks: in which order they marched towards the enemy's advanced guard;

A ſkirmiſh. compoſed of three battalions of the regiment of Guienne, poſted in a logged camp; who fled with ſuch precipitation on the approach of our army, that they had time only to ſet fire to their tents, and to their baggage, ammunition and proviſions: part of which was ſaved by the quick advance of the Engliſh.

The army, in the foregoing order, continued their march through the wood on the weſt ſide, with a deſign to inveſt Ticonderoga; a fort built, about two years before, on the narrow paſſage or communication between Lake George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that nature and art could give it, being defended on three ſides by water,

ater, which is ſurrounded by rocks, and on the A. D. 1758.
alf of the fourth ſide by a ſwamp, and where
at fails, there the French had erected an en-
enchment and breaſt-work about nine feet high.
was in the way to Crown Point, and muſt be
ken by our forces before they could march thi-
ner. It was in this march, that we had the miſ- Lord Howe killed.
ortune to loſe Lord Howe, of whom General
bercrombie writes to the ſecretary of ſtate,
That he was deſervedly univerſally beloved
and reſpected throughout the whole army: that
his untimely fall occaſioned much grief and
conſternation; and, That he himſelf felt it
moſt heavily, and lamented him moſt ſincerely."
His lordſhip, at the head of the right center co-
umn, ſupported by the light infantry, being ad-
anced about two miles, fell in with a French
arty, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 500 regulars
nd Indians, who laid in ambuſh, or rather thought
o hide themſelves in that thick and almoſt im-
aſſable wood, and had loſt themſelves in their
etreat from the advanced guard. The ſkirmiſh Loſs of the enemy.
as maintained with great reſolution, and the
nemy did not give way till our flankers had killed
oo, and taken 148 priſoners, amongſt whom
ere five officers and three cadets. But, though
e loſt only two officers, and not above 18 men
illed and wounded, our ſucceſs coſt us very dear,
n the death of Lord Howe, who fell the firſt
an in this ſkirmiſh, by a muſket ball through
is breaſt: of which he died inſtantly. Had our
rmy been ſufficiently provided with guides, this
action

A. D. 1758. action might have become fatal to the enemy, by cutting off their retreat: but they being entirely without guides, our forces were deprived of the advantage of taking poſt on ſuch grounds, as required for that purpoſe. The ignorance of the ground was alſo a great misfortune in the time of action: for, it threw all into confuſion: wherever any firing was heard, thither all thoſe, not engaged, immediately hurried, and thereby brought the whole into diſorder. So that they could do no more, than keep poſſeſſion of the ground all that night.

Our army retires. The impreſſion received throughout the army at the loſs of Lord Howe; the great fatigue the ſoldiers had undergone from the time of their embarkation; the want of proviſions, which had been dropt in order to lighten themſelves in their march; and the want of guides to conduct them through the labyrinth of that wilderneſs; determined the General to return, on the 7th, to the Landing Place; and they accordingly got thither by eight o'clock in the morning. But at eleven the ſame day, at noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradſtreet was detached with the 44th regiment, ſix companies of the firſt battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau-men, and a body of Rangers and Provincials, to the amount of about 7000 in all, to take poſſeſſion of the ſaw-mills, a poſt occupied by the enemy, within two miles of Ticonderoga. Bradſtreet found that poſt deſerted by the enemy, who had retired, and deſtroyed the mill and broke down the bridge: but

A detachment to ſecure the ſaw-mills.

but he laid a bridge over the river, and was joined that night by the main body of the army, under General Abercrombie, who took up his quarters there that night. A. D. 1758. The army advanceth.

Several prisoners were brought into the camp; who agreed in their accounts, that the enemy had eight battalions, some Canadians and colony troops, to the amount of 6000 in all, encamped before their fort: that they were fortifying their camp with strong entrenchments and breast-works; and that they expected hourly to be reinforced by 3000 Canadians, under M. de Levy, recalled from an expedition, he had the command of, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river. This intelligence served to accelerate the motions of our army; and the report of M. Clerk the engineer, who was sent to reconnoitre the strength and situation of the enemy, being in favour of an immediate attack, before the enemy's works could be finished, it was agreed to storm them, that very day. The situation and strength of the enemy.

The Rangers, light infantry and Provincials, were ordered to march without delay, and to take post in a line, out of cannon shot of the French entrenchments, so as to extend their right to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, that the regular troops, destined to storm the entrenchments, might form on their rear. The piquets were appointed to begin the attack: they to be sustained by the grenadiers; and these by the battalions. The whole were instructed not to throw away their fire, but to march up briskly, rush Resolution to attack them.

A. D. 1758. rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, till they were within the enemy's breast-work. A brave and well designed disposition. All the forces, except a guard left at the Landing Place to cover and guard the batteaus and whale boats, and a provincial regiment left at the saw-mill, was put in motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga. But, instead of imperfect works, they found the entrenchments much stronger than represented; a breast-work six feet thick and between eight and nine feet high, and the ground before it covered with felled trees, with their branches pointed outwards: and the ground was filled, for upwards of 100 yards beyond the breast-work, with large logs, stumps, brushwood, &c. over which it was impossible to advance without great deliberation and difficulty. And the enemy, who were entirely under cover of the breast-work, kept an incessant fire from their swivels and small arms, mowing down our officers and brave men by hundreds. Our men, regardless of every disadvantage and danger, like those, that would conquer or die, were not insensible of the embarrassment of the trees, that retarded their advancing with intrepidity and bravery; but the General, convinced by the loss sustained, and the impracticability of forcing the entrenchments, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it, judged it necessary, for the preservation of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, to make the best retreat possible. Thus after several repeated attacks, which lasted above four hours, under the most disadvantageous

March up to the enemy.

English defeated, and retreat.

tageous circumſtances, and with the loſs of 461 regulars killed, 29 miſſing and 1117 wounded; 87 Provincials killed, eight miſſing, and 239 wounded, including the officers of both corps; he drew his men off[w], and retired to the camp he had occupied the night before, with thoſe that were capable of duty: ſending off the wounded to the batteaus, which laid about three miles farther; and next morning followed with the whole army to the ſame place, and embarked for the camp at Lake George. A. D. 1758.

This defeat and retreat ſet the buſy and obſervant world to work; who, according to their connections and apprehenſions, were very liberal in their cenſures and apologies. He certainly is to be commended for drawing off his men from an attack, in which they were expoſed entirely to the fire of a covered enemy: and he might be deceived, and yet not culpable, in regard to the report of the enemy's ſtrength, and ſituation of their camp; which certainly was the caſe: both in regard to the ſtrength of the works, and to their extent. But who can exculpate a general for Remarks on the retreat.

[w] About three o'clock, as the regulars were retreating, one regiment in the center and the troops on the left threw in a very heavy fire, intending to retreat likewiſe: but the enemy hoiſted Engliſh colours, and clubbed their arms, ſhewing themſelves on their breaſt-work, and beckoning to our men; on which the whole advanced briſkly: but when they were come within 15 or 20 yards of the enemy, they ſtruck the Engliſh colours, and threw in upon them a moſt terrible fire, ſuch as they had not yet experienced, which killed multitudes, and obliged them to retire.

A. D. 1758. commanding his men to attack ſuch a fortified camp without cannon, when he had a ſufficient train with him for the ſervice? Who can commend his care of himſelf on ſuch a deſperate ſervice; not advancing the whole time farther than the mills, two miles from the ſeat of action; when his preſence was neceſſary with his army? Who can give a ſolid reaſon for his flying, when there was no enemy in a condition to purſue: and re-embarking an army of 14,000 effective men, well provided with all neceſſaries for ſupport, defence, and to return to the attack of Ticonderoga, with a view of ſucceſs, by a proper uſe of the force under his command, againſt an enemy, that was not above 3000 ſtrong, and from whom both a retreat and ſuccours might have been eaſily cut off? An officer employed in this expedition writes, "Having ſecured the advanced poſts, after the retreat, the remainder of the army might have kept poſſeſſion of the mills; a poſt which is, perhaps, as advantageouſly ſituated, and as ſtrongly fortified by nature, as any in the univerſe. But what was moſt ſurprizing, the whole army was ordered to embark, 30 men in each batteau, and to retire to Fort William Henry, after having gained and given up as many advantages in four days, as, perhaps, ever happened, ſince war has been known. The retreat was ſo precipitate, that great quantities of intrenching tools, ſeveral batteau loads of proviſions and other things were left behind. All ſtrong indications of an unaccountable panic. Yet the Provincial troops were ſtill

in

in good ſpirits, and the enemy not a match for us in a regular ſiege." The regulars had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs: but that loſs was not equal to what had been expected on landing, if the enemy had oppoſed them there. But continues that officer, "The whole conduct, after Lord Howe's death, was equally madmen like: we were ignorant of the enemy having any breaſt-works, but that of logs and ſtumps: we were ordered to ſtorm the trenches, when our field was covered with cannon and ſtores; and we left the moſt advantageous ground without being purſued, or having any reaſon to expect it; and after all, retreated with an army of near 14,000 men from an enemy not above 3000 ſtrong." The fright at the head quarters appears fully from the general's order to the commanding officer at this place, to ſend to New York, all the cannon, wounded men, &c. What our enemies thought of this affair, may be collected from their account in the Paris gazette [x].

A. D. 1758.

Colonel

[x] Paris, Sept. 23, Publiſhed by authority.

The Marquis of Montcalm being informed that the Engliſh had aſſembled, at the bottom of Lake Sacrament, an army of 20,000 militia, and 6000 regular forces, under the command of General Abercrombie, with a deſign to make themſelves maſters of Fort Carillon, [Ticonderoga] and to invade Canada, his firſt ſtep was to take poſſeſſion of the falls, on the ſide of that lake, in order to baffle the efforts of the enemy. He remained in this poſition till the 6th of July, when a body of the Engliſh appeared upon the lake. He then croſſed over the river from the falls, with all his troops, and came to encamp under Fort Carillon, where he had already marked out his

A. D. 1758. Colonel Bradſtreet, by a happy turn of thought, propoſed a plan to his commander in chief, after this

Colonel Bradſtreet's expedition againſt Frontenac.

entrenchments, and ſent out different detachments to harraſs the enemy in their landing.

The Marquis, when he arrived at his camp before Carillon, had only 2,800 French, with 450 of the colony troops,

On the 7th, in the morning, the whole army was employed in throwing up entrenchments, and making barricades of ſtumps of trees before them. The ſame day, in the evening, to our great joy, there arrived 400 choſen men, under the command of the chevalier de Levi. The Marquis committed the defence of the right wing to the Chevalier, that of the left to M. de Bourlamaque, and reſerved to himſelf the command of the center, that he might be the better able to give his orders. The army lay all night upon their arms.

On the 8th, at break of day, the generale was beat, that the troops might know their poſts. After this motion, the army returned to work upon the entrenchments. About ten in the morning the enemy's light troops appeared on the other ſide of the river, and made a great fire, but at ſuch a diſtance that we continued our work without returning it. About half an hour after twelve their army came down upon us, and all our troops were inſtantly at their poſts with their arms. Our left was firſt attacked by two columns; the center was at the ſame time attacked by a third column, and a fourth attacked our right. As the colony troops and the Canadians were not attacked, they came out of their trenches, and took the column in flank that attacked our right, falling upon them with great courage and fury. About five o'clock the column which attacked the center, and that which attacked the right, fell upon the ſaliant angle of the trenches, where our danger became very great; but it was timely aſſiſted, and the enemy met with a reſiſtance that damped their ardour.

About ſix o'clock, the two columns of the right abandoned their attack, and came to make another attempt towards the ſaliant angle and the center, and afterwards on the left, but

they

this retreat, to employ part of the troops immediately againſt Cadaraque or Fort Frontenac; and was allowed to carry that expedition into execution with a detachment of 3103 men, conſiſting of 154 regulars, 2491 provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteaumen, and 70 Indians. The ſituation of this fort on the north of the river St. Laurence, juſt where it takes its origin from Lake Ontario, was very advantageous and of great importance to our enemies. It commanded the mouth of the river of St. Laurence, in a great meaſure, and it was employed as a magazine to ſupply the forts to the ſouthward. For this reaſon the government in Old France had ſtocked this fort with 60 pieces of cannon, and ſixteen ſmall mortars: but the A. D. 1758.

they were every where repulſed. Between ſix and ſeven their army made their retreat, favoured by the fire of their light troops, which laſted till night. The darkneſs of the night, the fatigue of our troops, and the ſmallneſs of our number, the ſtrength of the enemy, who were ſtill greatly ſuperior to us, and the nature of the ground, would not permit us to purſue them. We expected them to return to the attack next day, but they had abandoned the Falls and the Carrying-Place; and the Chevalier de Levi, who was ſent out to reconnoitre, ſaw no body.

We reckon the loſs of the enemy, according to the report of the priſoners, to be about 4000 killed and wounded, among whom are ſeveral officers of diſtinction. Lord Howe and Major General Spittall, are among the ſlain. Five hundred Indians, who were in the Engliſh army, remained behind the whole time, and would not engage in the action. On our ſide there were 12 officers, and 92 ſoldiers, killed in the field of battle; and 25 officers, with 248 ſoldiers, wounded.

A. D. 1758. fortifications were both inconſiderable and badly contrived. At this juncture it was ſtored with an immenſe quantity of proviſions and ammunition[y] for the uſe of the French forces detached againſt Brigadier Forbes; for their weſtern garriſons, and the army ſent under M. de Levi to the Mohawk river, and with merchandize for their Indian allies.

Colonel Bradſtreet having penetrated to the ſide of Lake Onterio, he embarked his men in ſloops and batteaus provided for that purpoſe, and landed without oppoſition within a mile of Fort Fron-

His ſucceſs. tenac, on the 25th of Auguſt. This viſit was ſo little expected, that the garriſon, conſiſting of 110 men, beſides a few women, children and Indians, between ſeven and eight in the morning, of the 27th, ſurrendered priſoners of war. By which we became maſters of all the contents above-mentioned, and of nine ſhips, from eight to 18 guns, which were all the French had upon the lake. Colonel Bradſtreet brought two of the ſhips to Oſwego, one richly laden: but he burnt and deſtroyed the others, together with all the fort, artillery, ſtores, &c. agreeable to his inſtructions. Upon which the priſoners did not ſcruple to ſay, That their troops to the ſouthward, and their weſtward garriſons would ſuffer greatly, if not be entirely ſtarved, for want of the proviſions, and veſſels, to bring them home from Niagara.

Brigadier Forbes's expedition againſt du Queſne.

The expedition againſt Fort du Queſne, and the reduction of the Ohio was committed to Bri-

[y] Valued at 800,000 livres.

gadier

gadier Forbes. His rendezvous was at Philadelphia [z], from whence he marched with the laſt diviſion of his forces on the 30th day of June, for the river Ohio. A march pregnant with the greateſt difficulties and diſcouragements; if we conſider the length of the way only; but if we take the want of military roads, the howling wildernefſes, that were almoſt impenetrable, the dangerous moraſſes and the rugged mountains, into the account, nothing but love, a love for our country, which ſurmounts and deſpiſes all obſtacles and oppoſition, could have animated this army to proceed with an alacrity and courage, that was not to be ſatisfied with any thing leſs than victory and conqueſt. A. D. 1758. His difficult march.

[z] By a letter from New York, dated July 20, it appears, that when Brigadier-General Forbes came to Philadelphia, about the middle of April laſt, he found himſelf a general without forces, for a conſiderable time. The greateſt part of the provincials, that were to compoſe his army, were not raiſed. The Highlanders from South-Carolina, did not arrive till about the 7th of June, nor his ſtores and artillery from England till the 14th of the ſame month. Beſides this, the procuring the large number of waggons neceſſary for this expedition, where there is no water carriage, occaſioned great delays. Yet all theſe difficulties are at laſt ſurmounted, and the general now finds himſelf at the head of a fine army, in high ſpirits, the rear of which is by this time advanced upwards of 100 miles on their march. He has likewiſe a very conſiderable body of Indians with him, and we have reaſon to expect all poſſible ſucceſs from his known valour, vigilance, and experience. No general was ever more beloved by the men under his command.

A. D. 1758.

His prudent conduct.

The brigadier had a ſpacious field to diſplay his military talents. In which there had been ſo many miſcariages: and where the enemy had faſtened themſelves by every means to improve the natural ſtrength of the country. But the failings of others made him more cautious, more circumſpect. He left nothing, or as little as poſſible, to chance. He, with amazing diligence, ſecured proviſions and carriages; in whoſe deficience had been laid the root of Braddock's unfortunate march. He, with a becoming jealouſy of his own ſtrength, ſhould he expoſe it to the lurking inviſible enemy, ſecreted in thick woods, or poſted at narrow defiles, extended his ſcouting parties, who beat the buſhes and ferreted the ſavage enemy; and he formed new roads, and fortified his camps: without which precautions he muſt have ſuffered greatly or rather have been forced to return with diſgrace, by the frequent ſkirmiſhes and ambuſcades of the enemy's Indian allies, who attempted to cut them off, and did harraſs them under this moſt judicious diſpoſition and cautious march of our army, thro' a prodigious tract of an unknown deſert.

In this manner Brigadier Forbes arrived at Ray's town, 90 miles eaſt of Fort du Queſne; where he halted with the main body of the army, and detached 2000 men, under Colonel Fouquet, to Lyal-Henning, with orders to ſecure that poſt, and to reconnoitre the fort and outworks of Fort du Queſne. Fouquet obeyed his orders: ſecured the poſt, and detached Major Grant, with 800 men only, to reconnoitre the object of their operations,

rations, which was at the distance of 40 miles farther. A. D. 1758.

As soon as the enemy saw this party within their power, being informed by their scouts, that it advanced without any support, and that their nearest retreat was to Lyal-Henning, a tract of 40 miles back; a body of troops sufficient to surround them marched out to give them battle, or to cut off their retreat. The English stood their ground with a firmness and bravery worthy of their country. They received the fire of the enemy, and with bayonets fixed, closed and did great execution. But after three hours severe action against great odds, and the number of the enemy encreasing, by reinforcements from the garrison, having lost their commander, Major Grant, who was carried prisoner to Fort du Quesne, and about 300 men, including nineteen officers, killed or taken, these brave fellows were thrown into disorder, and obliged to fly back to Lyal-Henning. Reconnoitring party surprized.

Thus one indiscreet motion had well nigh disconcerted all the prudential steps, by which Brigadier Forbes had surmounted the hazards and dangers of a long and almost impracticable march. If Fort du Quesne, and the territory under its dependance, was judged to require the whole force under Brigadier Forbes to reduce it; what could induce Fouquet to detach only 800 men to the distance of forty miles, without any provision to sustain them in case of an attack; in a country, of which they were entirely ignorant, and in possession of, and garrisoned by, the enemy? Remarks.

A. D. 1758. my? In which circumſtances it was morally impoſſible for that detachment ever to return with any report, ſhould they advance within the power of the enemy; and without a cloſe inſpection, their orders could not be executed. But, when the brigadier was informed of this loſs, it ſerved rather to ſharpen his reſentment and vigour. He ſuffered no more detachments to be cut off. He marched with his whole army with ſuch expedition, that his ſudden and powerful appearance ſtruck the French garriſon of Fort du Queſne with a panic: ſo that they never truſted their ſafety to the event of a ſiege, but diſmantled the fort, and withdrew, ſome by boats, others by land, to their forts and ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi, on the 24th day of November: and, next day, Brigadier Forbes entered and took poſſeſſion; and having repaired the fort, the contention for which, and the circumjacent lands, had kindled up the preſent war, and placed in it a garriſon of provincials; the troops and officers, emulated by their ſucceſs, and glorying in the miniſter, who planned their operations in ſo wiſe and effectual a manner, unanimouſly changed the name of the fort, and with a propriety and compliment, which may eaſily occur to the reader, gave it the name of PITT'S-BURG. And Brigadier-General Forbes having, by his advantages in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, convinced the native Indians, that all their attempts upon his advanced poſts, in order to cut off his communication, were vain, and to no purpoſe, and that it was their intereſt to accept of

Fort Du Queſne deſerted.

Changed to PITTSBURG.

a neutrality; he found it no very difficult matter to draw them from the French, and even to reconcile them, in a manner, to his Majesty's government. Which was the best security of that fine, rich country, against any future attempts to be made by France for its recovery. A. D. 1758.

Having settled every thing to his desire, and, for the interest of his country, he left a garrison in PITT'S-BURG, well appointed and provided against any force of the enemy in those quarters: and, for their better content, and for the defence of Pensilvania, he erected a block-house at Lyal-Henning. His intention was to add some other works to Pittsburg; but his health was so much impaired, by the fatigues of this campaign, that he was obliged to hasten back to Philadelphia, where he died soon after in the 49th year of his age, greatly lamented by all ranks of men, and may justly be acknowledged a public loss to his country. Brigadier Forbes returns.

Thus ended the first campaign in North America, under the direction of Mr. PITT; which struck so effectually at the root of the French power and interest in the new world, that they never after were able to make any considerable effort to maintain their encroachments, and must have been entirely driven to seek for safety within their provinces of Canada and Louisiana, had General Abercrombie executed his part of the grand operations agreeable to his instructions, and to the strength of the army under his immediate command. How the nation received the Remarks.

news

A. D. 1758. news of these advantages, gained by the vigorous measures under the new minister, will be best described by that universal rejoycing throughout this kingdom, and by those voluntary and unanimous addresses to his Majesty on the joyful occasion, from every incorporate and respectable body, led up to the throne by the most dutiful address of the city of London, whose sentiments of the importance of their acquisitions, the wisdom of the ministry and bravery of the fleets and armies, as they were adopted and confirmed by the rest of their fellow-subjects, will be best conveyed to posterity in their own words, which were thus expressed upon the taking of Louisbourg, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms, in the conquest of the important fortress of Louisbourg, the reduction of the island of Cape Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the French navy.

An event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the colonies, trade and navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial views and naval power of France, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in America, so unjustly invaded,

and

and in a great meaſure anſwers the hopes we formed, when we beheld the French power weakened on the coaſt of Africa, their ſhips deſtroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby ſpread over all their coaſts. A. D. 1758.

May theſe valuable acquiſitions, ſo gloriouſly obtained, ever continue a part of the Britiſh Empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whoſe repeated inſults and uſurpations obliged your Majeſty to enter into this juſt and neceſſary war: and may theſe inſtances of the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, of the conduct and reſolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate ſtrength and reſources of your kingdoms, and diſpoſe your Majeſty's enemies to yield to a ſafe and honourable peace.

In all events, we ſhall moſt chearfully contribute, to the utmoſt of our power, towards ſupporting your Majeſty, in the vigorous proſecution of meaſures *ſo nobly deſigned*, and *ſo wiſely directed*.

Expedition againſt Goree.

The attempt upon Goree, on the coaſt of Africa, had miſcarried, as it was apprehended, for want of ſufficient ſtrength, after the taking of Senegal. But the neceſſity there was to reduce that fortreſs, in order to complete the ruin of the French trade on the coaſt of Africa, and therewith to put the laſt and finiſhing hand to the deſtruction of thoſe colonies, which our enemies could not cultivate without black ſlaves; to deprive them of every

poſt,

A. D. 1758. poſt, from whence they might either carry on a clandeſtine commerce with the Africans, or iſſue out to diſturb our navigation on that coaſt in general, or to Senegal in particular; which could never be ſafe and undiſturbed, while Goree continued in the hands of the French; ſuggeſted an immediate effort, this ſame ſummer, to drive the enemy from that ſtrong-hold.

Goree iſland deſcribed.

Goree [a] is a ſmall narrow iſland [b] near Cape Verd in Africa, W. long. 17. 40. lat. 15. ſurrounded by rocks, and inacceſſible, except at a little creek, a natural and moſt ſafe harbour, about 20 fathoms broad and 60 long, ſituate E. N. E. and incloſed with two points of ſand, one pretty high, called the Burial-ground-point; the other much lower, with a ſand-bank in front, over which the ſea beats with ſuch violence, as to be ſeen at a great diſtance. Here is good anchorage for ſhips; as alſo round the whole iſland: and between it and the main land ſhips may ride ſafe from the greateſt ſurges.—This iſland has changed maſters ſeveral times. The firſt account of it was in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who, in the year 1617, obtained a grant of it from Biram, King of Cape Verd, and fortified it with a caſtle on a high land, very ſteep on all ſides, which they named Naſſau-hill, on the north ſide; and with another fort, called Fort Orange, built in the creek above-mentioned, to protect their warehouſes. In 1663 it was conquered by the Eng-

[a] Or *Goereé* Dutch, a good road for ſhipping.

[b] The ſixth part of a league in length.

liſh,

liſh, under the command of Commodore Holmes: A. D.
but was ſoon after retaken by De Ruyter, the 1758.
Dutch admiral. In 1677 it fell into the hands of the French, under the command of Count d'Etrees, who demoliſhed the forts. But the French Eaſt India company, being made ſenſible of its advantageous ſituation for the purpoſes of their trade, obtained a grant thereof from the French King, rebuilt the forts and continued in poſſeſſion till this year. It is but ſmall, and till very lately, that M. de St. Jean, director of the iſland, diſcovered freſh ſprings, it was without either wood or water, but what was preſerved in ciſterns. However, its ſituation, harbour and good anchoring, like that of St. Helena, render it very conſiderable for thoſe nations, who have ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or any navigation and trade in thoſe ſeas. Though it is in the torrid zone the air is cool and temperate, almoſt the whole year; owing to the equality of days and nights, and alternate breezes from the ſea and land. And it is ſo near the continent, that Cape Verd, and the neighbouring promontaries, may be ſeen from the north ſide.

The ſquadron ordered for this ſervice conſiſted of the Prince Edward, the Naſſau, the Dunkirk, the Torbay, the Fougueux, and the Firedrake and Furnace bombs.—There were alſo 600 ſoldiers. Commodore Keppel had the command in chief.

It was the 24th of December before this armament reached the place of their deſtination. The commodore came to an anchor, with all his ſhips,

in

A. D. 1758. in the road of Goree, about three o'clock, the iſland bearing S. W. by S. about four miles, and in eighteen fathom water. The Saltaſh was ordered to bear down to a bay between point Goree and point Barnabas, in order to the more ſpeedy and convenient landing of the troops, ſhould there be any occaſion for them. But it was the 28th before it was thought convenient to attack the iſland. When, at four in the morning, all the flat-bottomed boats were ſent on board the tranſports, for diſembarking the troops, and all of them were in thoſe boats by nine o'clock. During which time the ſhips of war alſo finiſhed their preparations; the ſignal for weighing anchor having been given at eight o'clock.

The weſt ſide was the ſtrongeſt; but that being the lee-ſide, it was reſolved to form the attack on this ſide, leſt the ſhips cables, being cut by a chain-ſhot, or any other accident, the ſhip or ſhips might put out to ſea without any danger, and beating to windward renew the action; for ſuch an accident on the eaſt ſide might have brought a ſhip immediately aſhore. Another reſolution ſettled the manner of their going down to the aſſault. A bomb was ordered to precede, covered by the Prince Edward from the fire of the enemy, and to anchor abreaſt of a ſmall Lunette-battery *en barbet*, a little below the citadel on the north. The eldeſt captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Naſſau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreaſt of St. Peter's battery of five guns: the Dunkirk followed, in order to

bring up a-breaſt of a battery to the northward of the former; which battery was not finiſhed, and not an embraſure at that time opened. The commodore, in the Torbay, followed him, taking for his part the weſt point battery of five guns, and the weſt corner of St. Francis's Fort, of four ſmaller guns. Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, ſtationed ſecond on the left, bringing up the rear (having directions, at the ſame time, to cover the other bomb on his ſtarboard quarter) had alloted to his ſhare the mortar-battery; ſo called from two large mortars, covered by that battery. A. D. 1758.

The moment the firſt ſhip had dropt her anchor from her ſtern, ſhe was ordered to hoiſt a pendant at her mizen peek, to acquaint the next ſhip that ſhe had brought up. Which ſignal was to be repeated by each ſhip, as ſhe ſhould take her ſtation; and not a gun to be fired till each captain had his ſhip a-breaſt of his ſtation, and moored both a-head and ſtern. Mr. Keppel concluded theſe inſtructions with his good wiſhes for their ſucceſs, and deſired they would get on board their reſpective ſhips as faſt as poſſible, and lead on.

The Prince Edward and Firedrake bomb bore down about nine towards the iſland; and in ten minutes time the Firedrake began the action, by throwing a ſhell. Which was returned in a moment by the enemy, from both their forts and batteries. Their ſecond ſhot carried away the Prince Edward's flag-ſtaff, and ſet fire to an arms-cheſt,

A. D. 1758. which blowing up killed a marine. This threw the Prince Edward into a little ſtagnation; which encouraged the French, who finding the ſhip did not return their fire, levelled ſome of their pieces ſo well, that ſeveral were wounded, and other conſiderable damage was done, before matters were got to rights. Lieutenant Weſt had one of his hips torn away and bruiſed in a ſhocking manner, by an iron bolt driven out of the timber by a ball: and a private ſailor, ſtationed in the fore-top, had a leg ſhot off. But with a heart, like a lion, he let himſelf down, hand under hand, by a rope, ſaying, as he deſcended,—*That he ſhould not have been ſorry at the accident, had he but done his duty: but that it gave him pain to think, that he ſhould die without having killed an enemy.*

The commodore, who diligently attended to every incident, obſerving that the Firedrake overcharged her mortars (all her ſhells falling vaſtly beyond the iſland to the ſouth) and which they on board, in the midſt of ſo much ſmoke, could not diſcern, he ſent his boat on board the Furnace, with orders, "That as they ſaw the error of the other, in over-charging the mortars, they would avoid that extreme; and that, as the enemy ſeemed bent upon ſinking the Prince Edward and Firedrake, he deſired they would, at the diſtance they then were, begin their fire; and endeavour, as much as poſſible, to draw part of the enemy's attention from their ſuffering friends." The Furnace, purſuant to that order, bore immediately cloſe under the Fougueux's ſtern, and getting under

under her larboard-quarter, began to fire with good ſucceſs. The commodore then ordered the Naſſau to bear away to the relief of the Prince Edward: which Captain Sayer endeavoured to do, but he was ſo unfortunate, that from the enemy's firſt fire, to the Naſſau's taking their attention from the Prince Edward, his ſhip was wearing almoſt thirty minutes. A. D. 1758.

Another advantage to the enemy was the lulling of the wind, which dropt, as the heat of the day came on; ſo that the commodore's ſhip the Torbay, and the Fougueux, which were both wearing down to the ſeat of action, were retarded a good deal; eſpecially the Fougueux, which was ſtopt by the Furnace running athwart his lee-bow, in his courſe to the Torbay; the commodore having made a ſignal for his coming on board.

The commodore brought up a-breaſt the angles of both the weſt point battery and St. Francis's fort, with ſo much judgment, that when he was moored, the enemy could not bring a gun from thence to bear upon him. There could nothing reach him with advantage, but two guns from St. Peter's, and three from a ſmall lunette on the hill, in the way to St. Michael's; and their firing was almoſt ſilenced by the other ſhips. So that the Torbay had a battery to attack almoſt deſerted, and without ſcarce any oppoſition.—Though indeed, had the enemy been capable to hold an argument with the commodore's ſhip, the fire from the Torbay was ſo terrible, ſo near, and ſo well aimed, that none but deſperadoes or mad-men

A. D. 1758. would have ſtood it.—The ſhip was in one continued blaze of fire, and that part of the iſland itſelf, upon which ſhe lay, was darkened by a cloud of ſmoak and earth, to a wonderful degree; that the very foundations of the iſland itſelf ſeemed to be razed.

French ſoldiers driven from their quarters. It was impoſſible for the French ſoldiers to ſtand at their quarters. They could not be kept longer againſt a fire, that was not to be withſtood. But when the director was informed thereof, his command was, *Every man to his quarters upon pain of death.* However, the governor was prevailed upon to ſtrike his flag. The commodore ordered a lieutenant, attended by his ſecretary, to wait upon the governor on the iſland; who coming to the beach aſked them, before they quitted their boat, *On what terms the honourable Mr. Keppel propoſed he ſhould ſurrender?*—This way of proceeding, after the flag was ſtruck, ſurprized them: and they aſked him then, *Have not you ſtruck your flag?* He anſwered, *No:* for *he had intended thereby no more than a ſignal for a parley:* and being told, That the commodore inſiſted on his ſurrendering at diſcretion; he replied, *I am ſufficiently prepared, and know how to defend myſelf; if the French troops ſhall not be allowed to march out with the honours of war.* The lieutenant having remonſtrated the impoſſibility of a defence againſt the ſhips, as already moored, and given him the ſignal of one gun to be fired over the iſland, by the commodore, for the renewing of hoſtili-

The flag ſtruck.

A parley.

hoſtilities, he and the ſecretary returned on board the Torbay. A. D. 1758.

Hoſtilities renewed.

The commodore, informed of the Frenchman's behaviour and propoſal, ordered a ſignal gun, as promiſed by the lieutenant, to be fired over the iſland; which was followed with his whole broad-ſide, and ſome guns from the other ſhips, that were ready: but before the fire could be renewed in its full vigour, the governor not being able to maintain his authority over the ſoldiers, who fled from their quarters, dropt the regimental colours over the walls, as a ſignal of ſurrendering at diſcretion; and the commodore ſent a party of marines aſhore, who took poſſeſſion of the iſland; hoiſted Britiſh colours on Fort St. Michael's, and finiſhed the ceremony of this conqueſt, at the foot of the flag-ſtaff, with three huzzas, from the battlements of the citadel.

The governor ſurrenders at diſcretion.

During the whole time of this attack Lieutenant Colonel Worge, who had the command of the ſoldiery, had his troops embarked in flat-bottomed boats, as mentioned above, diſpoſed, and ready, at a proper diſtance, with the tranſports, to attempt a deſcent, when it ſhould have been found requiſite and practicable.

State of the iſland when taken.

The ſtate of the iſland of Goree, at this time, as tranſmitted by Commodore Keppel to the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, makes the number of priſoners of war 300; beſides the blacks, who were very numerous. Their ordnance conſiſted of 38 twenty-four pounders, and one broke; 43 eighteen pounders, and one broke; 4 twelve

A. D. 1758. pounders; 5 six pounders; 1 four pounder; 2 three pounders; 11 swivels; 1 ten inch mortar; all iron: 1 twelve pounder; 2 mortars, mounted on beds, thirteen inches; 1 ten inches, all brass: 100 barrels of powder: a great number of shells, filled and empty; a great quantity of shot of different sizes: a great quantity of cannon cartridges filled, and provisions of all species for 400 men for four months.

Affairs of the East Indies.

Our arms on the coast of Coromandel were not altogether so prosperous. The French continued in a state of inactivity, after the taking of Chettoput [c]. This appeared somewhat mysterious to our settlements in those parts. But they were directed, from their superiors, to wait and prepare for the arrival of General Lally and a strong squadron, with supplies of men, &c. sent from Old France; without which it would have been impossible for them to act with any view of success against the English, supported by a fleet, in those seas. This squadron consisted of eleven sail, commanded by M. D'Aché, and appeared off Fort St. David, on the 28th of April, 1758. Two of them proceeded with Mr. Lally to Pondicherry; seven anchored in the road of Fort St. David; and two kept to the eastward. By which disposition the French admiral blocked up the Bridgewater and Triton, his Majesty's ships, then lying in the road; which were obliged to run ashore, to save the crews and stores [d]. These French

French reinforcement from Europe under M. Lally.

Block up Fort St. David.

Two English men of war burnt.

[c] See page 367. Vol. II.

[d] They burnt their ships, and the men retired to the fort.

ships





Sr. GEORGE POCOCK, Knt.
Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

ſhips had a conſiderable body of troops on board, ready to land and join a large detachment from Pondicherry, which appeared next morning, within the diſtrict of Fort St. David; but their junction, and the debarkation of the troops, was prevented by the ſudden and unexpected appearance of the Engliſh fleet to the ſouthward, as the French were preparing to debark. A. D. 1758.

The Engliſh admiral had advice of the French ſquadron's arrival in thoſe ſeas; and being reinforced in Madraſs road on the 24th of March, with the Newcaſtle, Weymouth, Yarmouth and Elizabeth, he hoiſted his flag on board the Yarmouth, and ſailed, on the 17th of April, in queſt of the enemy. His intention was to get to windward of Fort St. David with Admiral Pocock fails in queſt of the French fleet at Fort St. David's.

His ſtrength.

	Guns.	Men.	Officers.
The Yarmouth	64	540	Admiral Pocock, Capt. Harriſon
Elizabeth	64	495	Commodore Stevens, Capt. Kemperfelt
Cumberland	66	520	Brereton
Weymouth	60	420	Nich. Vincent
Tyger	60	400	Tho. Latham
Newcaſtle	50	350	George Legge
Saliſbury	50	300	Jn. Somerſet

With the Queenborough and Protector ſtore-ſhips.

This ſquadron made the height of Negapatam on the 28th at noon, and running down, next morning, to Fort St. David, the admiral, at half an hour paſt nine, deſcried ſeven ſhips in that road, getting under ſail, and two cruiſing in the offing. Comes in ſight.

A. D. 1758. offing. Admiral Pocock threw out his ſignals; which not being anſwered, and the ſeven ſhips ſtanding off ſhore to the eaſt, he judged them to be enemies, and accordingly, at half paſt ten, made the ſignal for a general chaſe; but before noon they were obliged to ſhorten ſail.

The French fly.

The ſeven French ſhips being come up with the two in the offing, about noon, formed the line of battle a-head, with the ſtarboard-tacks on board, and ſtood off ſhore to the eaſtward, with the wind about ſouth. This obliged Admiral Pocock to make the ſignal for his ſhips to form the line a-head, which was repeated by the Queenborough, and every ſhip got into its ſtation, as faſt as poſſible, within random ſhot of the enemy, a little before three o'clock; though ſome of them were, at that time, four or five miles a-ſtern [e].

Lie too.

The enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of eight two-deck ſhips and a frigate, laid too under their top-ſails, about two miles to leeward: and their admiral's ſhip the Zodiaque was particularly diſtinguiſhed by a cornette at the mizentop-maſt head. Admiral Pocock bore down upon M. D'Aché, keeping a little a-head of him: and though obliged to receive the fire of ſeveral ſhips, by the way, he did not throw out the ſignal for engageing, till he came within half muſket ſhot of the

[e] The admiral, by ſignal, called the Queenborough within hail to him, and ordered, that all her marines ſhould be ſent on board the Cumberland, and twenty ſeamen on board the Tyger.

Zodia-

Zodiaque: ſoon after he made a ſignal for a cloſer engagement. The ſhips in the van obeyed [f]. And at half an hour paſt four he made particular ſignals to the Cumberland, Newcaſtle and Weymouth to ſail up and engage cloſe; becauſe the French rear had drawn up pretty cloſe to their admiral. But M. D'Aché would not give them time to try their courage, he broke the line and bore away under the lee of the ſhips a-head of him: the frigate at the ſame time fired a broadſide at the Yarmouth, and made ſail after him. The other French ſhips made ſail up along ſide of the Yarmouth, in ſucceſſion to the rear of their line. Our admiral, at twelve minutes paſt four, made ſignals for the Cumberland, Newcaſtle and Weymouth to come up; and at four minutes after, (all the French ſhips having ſhot a-head of him, after their admiral, and the Yarmouth's maſts, ſails and rigging, being ſo much diſabled, that ſhe could not keep up with them, after making all the ſail poſſible, the ſternmoſt ſhips of the enemy then on her bow) he ſent Mr. Fenſhaw, midſhipman, to ſignify the admiral's orders for the ſhips a-ſtern to make all the ſail they

A. D. 1758.

Engliſh ſignal to engage.

French fly again.

[f] The admiral's journal ſpecifies, That at ſeven minutes paſt three, obſerving ſome ſhips too wide of the enemy, the ſignal was made for a cloſe engagement, which was complied with by the ſhips a-head of the Cumberland.—We could not obſerve that the Newcaſtle or Weymouth came properly into action with the ſhips oppoſite to them the whole time, which gave the French ſhips, a-ſtern of their admiral, an opportunity of lying on the admiral's quarter, who ſometimes had three ſhips on his at once, and never leſs than two.

could,

A. D. 1758. could, and go a-head, and engage the firſt ſhips they could come up with. At thirty-three minutes paſt four all the French ſquadron bore away; and at twelve minutes before five our ſhips a-ſtern being almoſt up with the Yarmouth, the admiral hauled down the ſignal for the line; and made the ſignal, for all the ſquadron to chaſe the enemy.

Reinforced. About half paſt five the enemy were joined by two ſhips about four miles to leeward, hauled their wind and ſtood to the weſtward, with their larboard tacks on board [g]. Our fleet was greatly delayed in their chaſe by the damage of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger and Saliſbury, in their maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, which prevented their keeping up with the reſt, that had not ſuffered in the rear. This inability and the approach of the night, made it adviſeable for the Admiral to haul cloſe upon a-wind, and to make a ſignal to leave off chaſe: and he ſtood to the ſouth-weſt, to keep to windward of the enemy, that, if poſſible, he might prevent them weathering him in the night, and renew the engagement in the morning. For this purpoſe the Queenborough was ordered a-head to watch their motions; and ſhe

[g] Here you have the ſtrength of the French fleet: viz. The Zodiaque and Bien-Aime of 74 guns; the Vengeance and St. Louis of 64 guns; the Duc d'Orleans and the Duc de Bourgogne of 60 guns; the Conde and the Moras of 50 guns; and the Sylphide frigate of 36 guns, all engaged. The two that joined them, after their flight, were the Compte de Provence of 74 guns, and the Diligent of 24 guns; which had landed M. Lally at Pondicherry.

work'd

work'd up after them till ſix in the morning, on the firſt day of May; but with ſo little effect or hopes to come up with them, who had received little or no damage in their rigging, that ſhe left off the chaſe, and came to anchor about three leagues to the ſouthward of Sadraſs, where he received information from the governor, that the Bien-Aime, of 74 guns, had been ſo damaged in the late action, that ſhe was run aſhore, and that the reſt of the French ſquadron was at anchor a little ſouth of Alamparvey, ſeven leagues weſt by north from Sadraſs. A. D. 1758.

In this action the French loſt 600 men killed, and had many wounded. Whereas our loſs amounted only to 29 killed and 30 wounded. Becauſe our fire was aimed at the hull; by which the ſhip and men ſuffer moſt. The French fire chiefly at the rigging, by which the men and hull eſcape deſtruction. Their loſs.

The French ſquadron retreated to Pondicherry: but Admiral Pocock, as ſoon as he had finiſhed his maſts, repaired his moſt material damages, and taken on board a hundred and twenty recovered men from the hoſpital, and about 80 Laſcars from the governor of Madraſs, put to ſea, and endeavoured all in his power to get up to Fort St. David's, which was then beſieged by the French. But that laudable and neceſſary ſervice was prevented by various accidents, ſtrong weſterly winds, and particularly by the current running ſtrong to the northward. So that he was obliged to come to an anchor at Alamparvey on the 26th of Retreat to Pondicherry. Admiral Pocock refits and ſails again.

A. D. 1758. of May. He weighed again, and on the 30th of June appeared off Pondicherry.

Gets ſight of the French fleet. On the 1ſt of June, in the morning, the French ſquadron, conſiſting of ten ſail, weighed and ſtood out of the road: which carrying the countenance of a reſolution to engage him, Admiral Pocock, who laid conſiderably to leeward, prepared to receive them. But they kept cloſe to the wind and plyed away from him with ſo much diligence, that it was not poſſible to come up with them; but on on the contrary, the Engliſh loſt way by ſtrong currents, want of wind, and the bad ſailing of the Cumberland.

On the 6th of the ſame month, the Admiral received advice from Fort St. George, that Fort St. David had ſurrendered to the French. For, tho' M. d'Aché was obliged to retreat out of the road on the very day reſolved upon to land his troops, to be employed in the attack of Fort St. David by ſea and land, the armament from Pondicherry did not retreat. It conſiſted of 3,500 Europeans: their vanguard compoſed of the French horſe, 500 of the regiment of Lorrain, and about 200 of the company's troops, a number of Sepoys and artillery men, with eight pieces of cannon, entered the diſtrict of Fort St. David, on the 29th of April: they plundered and deſtroyed all that oppoſed them; obliged Cuddalore to ſurrender on the 3d of May, with permiſſion for the garriſon to retreat with their arms to Fort St. David. Then they undertook the ſiege of Fort St. David. They aſſembled all their force and began to fire upon it from

The French march againſt Fort St. David.

The enemy's ſtrength.

from Cuddalore on the 16th, and with five mortars from the New Town on the 17th; on the 26th a battery of seven guns and five mortars was opened at the distance of between eight and 900 yards west, another of nine guns and three mortars between seven and 800 yards north, and another of four guns to the north east, at about the same distance. A. D. 1758. Attack Fort St. David.

The place was very badly fortified, and much worse defended: no part was bomb proof, so that the shells did great damage and made great slaughter. The Lascars, Sepoys, and most of the artificers, were so dispirited by the suddenness of the French motions, that they left the town before the surrender of Cuddalore. The garrison was so much weakened by the desertion of the black forces, that it divided their forces too much to defend the out-posts, which was imprudently attempted: and the European soldiers, having got access to the magazines of arrack and other strong liquors, they were seldom in a condition to do their duty. The weakness of the place. Misbehaviour of the garrison.

As to the fortifications; though there was no breach made, there were 30 guns and carriages dismounted and disabled, and many of the parapets, platforms, and other works, were destroyed by the shot and shells. The tanks or reservoirs of water, except those in the covered way, were rendered unfit for use by the bombardment: and what completed their misfortune, their ammunition, which had been fired away inconsiderately, Ammunition wasted.

before

A. D. 1758. before the enemy began to make their approaches, was grown ſhort.

Capitulates. Major Polier, having been truly informed of the untenable ſtate of the place, and loſt all hopes of relief from the fleet, requeſted a council of war: in which it was unanimouſly agreed, to ſurrender by capitulation; whoſe principal articles granted the honours of war to the garriſon; that they ſhould be exchanged; that they ſhould have leave to carry with them their baggage and other moveable effects belonging to their houſes; that care ſhould be taken of the ſick and wounded; that commiſſaries ſhould be appointed and remain to deliver up the magazines, &c. and that deſerters ſhould be pardoned, upon condition of returning to their colours.

The government of Madras was juſtly alarmed at this loſs: and as a much more reſolute and obſtinate defence had been expected, an enquiry was ordered at Madras to examine into the conduct of the officers, and the cauſes of the ſurrender of Fort St. David. This court of enquiry was compoſed of Lieutenant Colonel Draper, and the Majors Brereton and Caillaud.

Enquiry into the conduct of the commander in chief.

Major Polier was much eſteemed by the company, and had ſerved them on ſeveral occaſions with reputation and conduct: but he was too opiniated, ſuſpicious, very haſty and paſſionate; which often injured the ſervice. He was ſummoned before this court, and, in his defence, urged the weakneſs of the garriſon, the want of ammunition and ſcarcity of water; the ruinous ſtate of the upper

His defence.

upper works and the dismounting of the guns. But the officers, who composed this court of enquiry, though they commended the personal behaviour of Major Polier, they impeached his judgment for defending the out-posts, and thereby weakening his garrison, which consisted of no more than 200 Europeans, 80 invalids and about 30 of the artillery: they were of opinion that the town might have held out much longer; and that the articles of capitulation were shameful, because the enemy were not masters of the outward covered way; had made no breach, and had a wet ditch to fill up and pass, before the town could be assaulted. A. D. 1758. Opinion of the court.

M. Lally, who was sent from Europe, to command in chief for the King of France and the French East India company, ordered the works to be blown up, and reduced the fortifications to a heap of ruins. He extended his power to the wanton destruction of villas, and the fine buildings in the adjacent country. But the French afterwards paid dear for this barbarity. The country people, by cutting off supplies for the army, had it in their power to take revenge: and they carried their resentment into such force, that the French were almost exhausted by famine at the siege of Tanjore. Works blown up. French barbarity.

Admiral Pocock, informed of this loss, made the best of his way to Madras: and having there supplied his squadron with water and other necessaries, he sailed again on the 25th of July in quest of the French squadron. On the 26th, coming Admiral Pocock sails again in quest of the French.

to

A. D. 1758. to an anchor off Alamparvey, ſent his boats armed to take, ſink, or burn, a ſnow and ſeven chalingas, cloſe under the fort. The ſnow was loaded with fire wood for Pondicherry; the chelingas had been ſent from Pondicherry with ordnance, ſtores, and cannon; but were unloaded. They burnt the chelingas, and brought off the ſnow.

Strength of the Engliſh. The Engliſh fleet conſiſted of no more than ſeven ſhips, the ſame, as were engaged in the laſt action; but ſome of them under new commanders[g]. With theſe the admiral got up, on the 27th in the evening, within three leagues of Pondicherry road, where the French fleet, that conſiſted of eight ſhips of the line and a frigate, was at anchor. But M. d'Aché did not ſeem yet in a temper to fight. He, by 10 o'clock the next morning, got under ſail, and taking the advantage of the land-breeze, he wronged the Engliſh fleet, that waited for him. Admiral Pocock made the ſignal to chaſe: but his ſhips could not get to windward: and, without that, there was no bringing on an engagement. However, having chaſed them almoſt to Porto Novo, where he loſt ſight of them, he, on the 30th, diſcovered and ran aſhore, about two leagues to the north of that port, a ſhip laden

Strength of the French fleet.

Chaſed by the Engliſh.

[g] The admiral, diſpleaſed at the behaviour of ſome of his captains in the engagement, related on page 279 to 283, ordered a court-martial, on his return to Madras, to enquire into their conduct. By which court, Captain Nicholas Vincent was diſmiſſed from the command of the Weymouth; Captain George Legge, of the Newcaſtle, was caſhiered from his Majeſty's ſervice; and Captain William Brereton was ſentenced to looſe one year's rank as a poſt captain.

vith ordnance and ſtores for Pondicherry, and ſet A. D. 1758.
er on fire: keeping the coaſt to Tranquebar,
dmiral Pocock regained ſight of the French Gets ſight of the French.
quadron, on the 1ſt of Auguſt: and next day at
ne o'clock it appeared full in ſight: but their
dmiral, by aſſuming the appearance of courage,
nd trifling away time, by forming the line of bat-
e, at a conſiderable diſtance; now edging down;
ıen hauling upon a wind, and practiſing every
ıethod to eſtabliſh an opinion of an intention to
ıgage, till half an hour paſt ſix, (when they hoiſt-
d their topſails, ſet their courſes, hauled cloſe
pon a wind, ſtood to the ſouth eaſt,) baffled
ll the diligence, with which the Engliſh had en-
eavoured to draw on an engagement; for next
ıorning, none of them were to be ſeen [h]. How-
ever

[h] It may be a matter of curioſity to read the journal of this
ıy's work; wherein the admiral's judgment, and the enemy's
aſt will be much better ſeen.
Auguſt the 2d 1758. Moderate breezes and fair weather,
e wind from S. to S. W. At one the enemy was edging down
ɔon us in a line of battle a-breaſt: the commanding ſhip,
ıder our three topſails on the cap, appeared to be cloſe reefed,
ıd ſteered for our center. At half paſt one the Cumberland
ing pretty well up, we made the ſignal for the line of battle
head. At two it fell little wind, and came to the ſouthward.
bout three our line was well formed, and we ſtood to the
ıftward under our topſails; the fore-topſail full; the main-
pſail ſquare; the mizen-topſail ſometimes full, and ſome-
mes aback, as the ſhips ſtations in the line required. At
ree made the ſignal to ſpeak with the fire-ſhip, and ſoon after
r the Queenborough. All this time the enemy continued
earing down on us with the ſame ſail, and our ſquadron con-

A. D. 1758. ever our fleet continued the chace, and on the 3d of Auguſt gained its point. At five in the morning the enemy was diſcovered about a league to the windward of Negapatam, formed, as uſual, in the line of battle a-head, with their ſtarboard tacks on board. Our fleet alſo formed in the ſame manner, and ſtood to the ſouth with an eaſy ſail. It was preſently ſeen, that the enemy had recourſe to their former deluſions, and were ſeeking to get off[1]: but, the wind being in his favour, Admiral Pocock

tinued in a very regular cloſe line. At five the enemy's van was on our beam, at about two miles diſtance; and at an hour after, they made ſome ſignals; and ſoon after hauled their wind. The van ſhip hoiſted her topſails, and ſet her courſes. The commanding ſhip hoiſted her topſails, hauled her foretack on board, and ſtood cloſe upon a wind to the S. E. At ten minutes after, when he had got before our beam, we made the ſignal for our van to fill, and ſtand on; which we did with the whole ſquadron under topſails and foreſail, making the proper ſignals for keeping the line in the night. The enemy from dark to eleven o'clock made ſeveral ſignals by guns, and judging by the ſound, they were fired on our quarter, concluded they had tacked. Upon which, a little before twelve, made the ſignal to ware; and wore with all the ſquadron, and made ſail to the weſtward.

[1] Auguſt the 3d 1758. Moderate and fair weather; at 6 P. M. the Saliſbury made the ſignal for ſeeing four ſail to the north weſt. At five A. M. ſaw the French ſquadron, about three miles to the weſtward of us, in a line of battle ahead, ſtanding to the ſouthward. D°. we made the ſignal for the line of battle ahead, which was very ſoon formed. At ſix Nagapatam bore W. S. W. half W. diſtance about three leagues. At eight minutes paſt ſeven made the ſignal for the Tyger and Cumberland to make more ſail. At 20 minutes paſt

Pocock got the weather gage; and forced them to an engagement about one o'clock next day; their line being then in the form of a half moon, the van and rear being to windward of their centre. A. D. 1758. Forces them to an engagement.

There being no poſſibility of getting off without a bruſh, the enemy's ſhip in the van fired on the Elizabeth, who was got within muſket ſhot of her. Upon which the admiral threw out the ſignal of battle, and began the engagement with the whole ſquadron. D'Ache was now obliged to pull off the maſk of bravery, and to run like a coward. In ten minutes he ſet his foreſail, as did the reſt Run away.

paſt ſeven we ſtood to the S. E. in a well-formed line, the enemy's van at the ſame time bearing W. half N. diſtant about four miles. At half paſt eight, the enemy's van began to edge down upon us. At forty minutes paſt eight made the Tyger and Elizabeth ſignal to change places in the line; and at 45 minutes paſt nine the Tyger made the Saliſbury ſignal to cloſe the line: and at ten the enemy bore away, as if they intended to run under the ſtern of the rear of our line. At ten minutes after made the ſignal for the leading ſhips to ſteer to points away from the former courſe. D°. we edged away, and ſteered ſouth. At 25 minutes paſt ten made the Weymouth and the Weymouth made the Newcaſtle ſignal to cloſe the line. From this time till 20 minutes paſt 11, employed in towing our particular ſhips into their ſtations; for there was little or no wind, and the ſhips in ſome diſorder. At 20 minutes paſt 11 the ſea breeze ſet in from the S. E. which brought the enemy on our larboard and lee quarter. At half paſt 11 the enemy's van was on our lee beam, diſtance about one mile and a half. At noon our ſquadron was in a very good line, and preparing to bear down on the enemy. The Elizabeth and Queenborough repeated all the ſignals we made during the action.

A. D. 1758. under his command, and kept a running fight, in a very irregular line, till two o'clock, when they put before the wind; nor could all that Admiral Pocock was able to do by ſignals for a cloſer engagement, prevent their getting away. He then gave the ſignal to chace: the enemy cut away their boats, and made all the ſail they could about N. N. E. and got quite off into Pondicherry road; our fleet being obliged by the night to come to an anchor off Carical, about eight o'clock [k].

The

[k] Auguſt the 4th 1758. Moderate and fair weather, at 20 minutes paſt 12 P. M. made the leading ſhips ſignals to ſteer ſix points from the former courſe; our ſhips then in a well-formed cloſe line. At 55 minutes paſt 12 made the rear ſhips ſignal to cloſe the line. At one took in top-gallant ſails. At this time the enemy ſeemed to be drawn up in a half moon line, their van and rear being to windward of their center. At 20 minutes after one, obſerving the French admiral made the ſignal to engage, and their van ſhips to fire upon the Elizabeth, we immediately made the ſignal for engaging, which was immediately repeated by the Elizabeth and Queenborough, and obeyed by the whole ſquadron. Ten minutes after, the French admiral ſet his foreſail, and kept more away. The reſt of their ſquadron did the ſame, and their line was ſoon broke. The remainder of the action was a running fight. At 35 minutes paſt 1, the ſignal for the line was ſhot away, and another inſtantly hoiſted. Two minutes after that, our main-topſail yard was ſhot down on the cap, and the main-topmaſt much damaged at the ſame time. Forty minutes paſt one, the ſignal for battle was ſhot away again, and another hoiſted directly. At two the enemy's leading ſhip in the van put before the wind, having cut away her mizen-maſt, on account of its being on fire. The French admiral put before the wind eight minutes after, and was followed by all the ſhips of the enemy, from

A. D. 1758.

The loſs of the French is ſaid to have been very great[1], and their running away ſeems to confirm that report. As for our loſs, it conſiſted chiefly in our maſts and rigging: we had only 30 killed, and 60 wounded, amongſt whom was Commodore Stevens, by a muſket ball in his ſhoulder; and Captain Martin, by a ſplinter in his leg.

Their loſs.

Loſs of the Engliſh.

Two days after this action, the Ruby, a French ſnow, of 120 tons, laden with ſhot and medicines, from the iſlands to Pondicherry, was taken by the Queenborough.

from the van to the center. At 25 minutes paſt two the enemy's rear put before the wind. At the ſame time we made the ſignal for a cloſer engagement, in order for our ſhips to bear down, as faſt as poſſible, after them. At 55 minutes paſt two, the enemy wore, and hauled up a little on the ſouthward tack, as we did at the ſame time. At three made the general ſignal to chace. At the ſame time hauld down the ſignal for the line of battle and cloſe engagement; when we made all the ſail we could after them, the enemy being at two great a diſtance to fire at them, and crouding with ſtudding-ſails, and every thing elſe, from us, their boats all cut adrift, and they ſtanding about N. N. W. We were employed in knotting and ſplicing the old, and reeving new rigging, to enable us to make more ſail: the leſs diſabled ſhips about three miles a-head, and the enemy's rear about five ditto. At ſix, obſerving the enemy increaſed their diſtances, we made the ſignal to leave off chace, hauling down the ſignal for battle at the ſame time, and, after joining our ſhips to leeward, hauled cloſe to the wind with the larboard tacks on board; and at eight made the ſignal, and anchored in nine fathom water, Carical W. half N. diſtant about three or four miles.

[1] They had above 550 men killed and wounded. Amongſt the latter were M. d'Ache and his captain.

A. D. 1758.

However the French army acted with vigour, and threatned our settlements and our allies on that coast with destruction. The government of Madras, after the loss of Fort St. David, took every measure for defence, as their circumstances would allow. They withdrew the garrisons of Arcot, Chengalaput, and Carangoly, and ordered them into Madras: and sent the like instructions to Davecotah to evacuate the town and retreat, should the enemy march against that place.

Measures taken for the security of Madras, &c.

Lally takes Davecotah.

Davecotah was the next object of M. Lally's operations, and found it evacuted according to order; the Chief having retired, with the garrison, to Trichinopoly, through the Tanjore country.

Carries his arms into the Tanjore country.

Lally having placed a garrison of 700 men in this acquisition, took the rout to Trichinopoly, but passed by Tanquebar, where he got a supply of ammunition and field pieces from the Danes: then he proceeded to Negapatam, and settled with the Dutch a contract for a continual supply of provisions, during his intended campaign in the Tanjore country, in case of need [m]. With this assistance the French general marched to Trivalour, a pagado, 15 miles from Tanjore; established a magazine, and sent deputies to the King of Tanjore, with a demand of 75 lack of rupees, by virtue of a note extorted from him by the French army and the rebel Chunda Saib, in the year 1749; and of a passage through his country, for his army to

His demands on the Raja.

[m] It is said, that the Dutch did also supply him with money, cannon and ammunition.

march

march againſt Trichinopoly. But the French having commenced hoſtilities againſt the Tanjoreans, by ſeizing upon their port of Nagore, in their rout from Negapatam, and ſelling all the effects belonging to the country merchants from all parts of India, found at that port, to the value of five lack of roupees, to one Mr. Fiſher, colonel of huſſars in their own ſervice, for half value; this proceeding, ſo contrary to common right, and the laws of arms and nations, provoked the Tanjoreans to take up arms in their own defence: and their King had already ordered Monagre, his general, to take the field and oppoſe their march; and Captain Caillaud, by his inſtructions from Madras, detached 1000 Sepoys and 500 Collories, to his aſſiſtance. But the Tanjorean army could not ſtand before ſo powerful a body of European regulars, and retreated with a reſolution to maintain a ſiege in their capital.

A. D. 1758.

Rejected.

The Raja aſſiſted by the Engliſh.

Though the King was ſenſible of his own weakneſs, and of the ſtrength of the French, the averſion, conceived againſt ſuch a perfidious friend, made him reject all propoſals of a treaty. However, M. Lally dropt ſome of his haughtineſs, and, before he would riſque every thing to the event of arms, he endeavoured, by an embaſſy of two officers and a prieſt, to work upon the King's fears. In this embaſſy he dropt the demand of the money: he only requeſted a free paſſage for his troops; and made a formal demand of the aid of his troops, by virtue of former treaties of alliance between them. The King abſolutely re-

Another demand of the French.

A. D. 1758. fuſed to join his troops for their aſſiſtance. He conſented to a paſſage for their troops; but not by the road they aſked: and he voluntarily agreed to make them a preſent of two lack and a half of rupees.

The officers returned with this anſwer: but the prieſt remained in Tanjore, under the pretence of continuing the treaty: who, encouraged by the conceſſion made by the King, demanded another audience, and then peremptorily demanded a paſſage and his troops, and five lack of rupees. The King greatly ſurprized at the prieſt's preſumption; and being informed that the French army kept advancing contrary to the tenor of all rules, when a treaty is on foot, he ordered the prieſt to be diſmiſſed: and the French advanced guard firing upon the town from two pieces of cannon, that ſame night, there was a final ſtop to all negociation.

Tanjore beſieged.

French force.

What could not be accompliſhed by art, was now attempted by force. A train of 14 field pieces, and three of heavy cannon, beſides 14 more ready at Trivalour, were placed in a battery before Tanjore; with an army of 2370 regulars, and a great number of diſciplined Sepoys, to form the ſiege. But the Tanjoreans were ſpirited up by reſentment. They were not diſcouraged. Frequent ſallies cut off ſome Europeans and did the French conſiderable damage; deſtroyed ſome convoys of proviſions, and greatly interrupted their communication with Carical. On our part, Captain Caillaud had the good conduct and ſucceſs to

prevail

revail with Tondeman to aſſiſt, with all his force, A. D. 1758.
gainſt the French: part of which reinforced the
arriſon of Trichinopoly; and another part of his
'eons were employed in harraſſing the enemy,
nd intercepting their ſupplies.

M. Lally's ſituation was become deſperate. It Deſperate condition of M. Lally.
as equally as hazardous to retreat, as to remain
efore Tanjore: the country being covered with
orces, to cut off his retreat, and the want of
roviſions and other neceſſaries daily increaſing in
is camp. In this critical juncture we ſhall ſee
ne Frenchman unmaſked. What they can't bring Reſumes a negociation.
bout by intrigue and ſtratagem, nor effect by main
orce; the French ſcruple not to attempt by breach
f faith, and an open violation of treaty. An
fficer of ſome rank and quality, and a prieſt, was
ent to the King, with full powers to accommo-
ate matters, and to remain hoſtages for the per-
ormance of what ſhould be agreed by themſelves:
nd they ſo far managed for the French intereſt,
hat the King was prevailed upon to pay 50,000
upees in hand, and to promiſe four lack more,
nd a ſupply of 300 horſe and 1000 Colleries: on
ondition that the French army ſhould break up,
nd remove from before the town. But M. Lal-
y, ſhewing no diſpoſitions for the performance of
is part of the treaty, the King of Tanjore de-
ained the hoſtages. M. Lally then promiſed to
aiſe the ſiege, provided the King would imme-
liately ſend the reinforcement he had promiſed;
nd that he ſhould detain the hoſtages, till the
rench army was removed three days march from
the

A. D. 1758. the place. But it is certain that M. Lally had no thoughts of leaving Tanjore, and that he was fully bent upon gaining that city, either by force or by any other means. For, he was thus proſtituting the ſacred faith of treaties, to impoſe his illegitimate policy upon the Indian. While the hoſtages were proclaiming nothing but peace and friendſhip within the walls, Lally was bringing up his heavy cannon, and erecting batteries. So that when the King had ordered 50, of the 300 horſemen intended by agreement, to march into the French camp, M. Lally, being prepared to batter in breach, pretended that this was a breach of the treaty, and put an end to all negociation, by ordering thoſe 50 horſemen under confinement, and firing ſo furiouſly on the town, that a conſiderable breach was ſoon made.

Breaks his agreement.

Such perfidy could not eſcape its due reward. The Tanjoreans determined to try the fate of a general ſally on the 9th of Auguſt. They at once attacked the French camp and batteries, killed about one hundred Europeans, took one gun, one tumbril of ammunition, two elephants and ſome horſe, and blew up four tumbrils of ammunition. The French general dreading the conſequences of ſuch another ſally, and having loſt moſt of his ammunition, ſpiked up his guns upon the batteries, and retreated with all his forces, in the night, to Carical, with ſuch caution, that their flight was not known in the city, till diſcovered by the returning light of the morning. The Tanjoreans, flushed with ſucceſs, and ſpurred

Is attacked.

Forced to fly.

ſpurred with reſentment, purſued and took fifty men, two pieces of cannon and two mortars. The reſt got into Trivalour; thence to Carical, and, as ſoon as opportunity ſerved, M. Lally ſneaked away with his ſhattered remains to Pondicherry; where he met M. Soupire, whom he had detached with the troops left at Davecotah. A. D. 1758. To Pondicherry.

The Tanjore country being thus delivered from the French, and Captain (now Major) Caillaud at liberty to repair to his order at Madras [n], marched from Trichinopoly with two hundred and fifty men, and embarked on board the ſquadron at Negapatam. They landed at Madras on the 25th of September, and the admiral being obliged, by the approach of the ſeaſon, to repair to Bombay, he left a captain and lieutenant, with 103 marines, to reinforce the garriſon. Many other meaſures were taken for the ſecurity of Madras. Several bodies of auxiliaries were ſollicited from Iſouf Cawn, Morarow, the King of Tanjore, Tondeman and the other Polygars in that part of the country. But the French did not make any viſible diſpoſitions for the attack of this ſettlement, till very late in the year; employing their arms in the reduction of Arcot, Tripaſſore, Conjeveram, and in preparations againſt the important poſt [o] of Chengalaput; but their deſigns

[n] The French having abandoned Seringham, Captain Caillaud took poſſeſſion of that place before he left Trichinopoly.

[o] It covers all the countries on this ſide the Pollar: and when in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, would open a way into our limits, encourage deſerters from our garriſon, and prevent ſupplies of fire wood, grain and other proviſions for the town.

againſt

A. D. 1758. againſt this place, though they advanced with an army of about 400 Europeans, 500 Sepoys, and five pieces of cannon, were fruſtrated by placing a garriſon of nine companies of Sepoys, twelve gunners, and ſeventy Europeans; ſtrength ſufficient to reſiſt a ſudden aſſault, or a coup de main: and it was not conſiſtent with the French intereſt to bring up their whole army and heavy artillery before ſuch a place, which might be attended with an expence and loſs of time deſtructive of their grand object. Thus ſtood affairs between the Engliſh and the French in the Eaſt Indies, in the beginning of December, when M. Lally marched againſt Madras, where we ſhall leave the belligerants, dealing in the ſlaughter-houſe of deſtruction till the 17th of Feb. 1759.

But we muſt not yet repaſs the line. There ſtill remains a ſcene of blood, and a favourable expedition in Golconda. As M. Lally was inveſted with a ſupreme power over his countrymen in theſe climates, he ordered M. de Buſſy and M. Moracin, who were tyrannizing in the country of Golconda, to join him, with part of their forces, in the expedition againſt Fort St. George; and to leave the command of the other part of the army with the Marquis de Conflans, at Maſſulipatam. M. Buſſy being withdrawn, and the country heartily vexed with the French yoke, the Raja of Viſanapore marched with 3000 men to Vizagapatam, impriſoned the French chief, plucked down the French colours, hoiſted Engliſh colours, and plundered the factory.

Expedition againſt the French in Golconda.

M. de

M. de Conflans reſolved to puniſh this inſult, by reducing the Raja, and taking Viſanapore, his capital. For which purpoſe he marched with his army from Maſſulipatam. The Raja, diffident of his own ſtrength, ſollicited aid from Calcutta. He informed Colonel Clive of the ſtate of the French forces; of what he had already done; of the univerſal hatred of the country towards the French; of their deſire to come under the protection of the Engliſh; and aſſured him, that a ſmall aid of Europeans would enable him to drive the French quite out of thoſe parts. A. D. 1758.

The application of the Indian prince was laid before the council by the colonel, after he had weighed every part of the plan with coolneſs and ſound judgment. The council did not receive it with any countenance. They looked upon it to be a hazardous enterprize, and ſubject to fatal conſequences, in caſe of a miſcarriage. But the colonel conſidered this plan in a more general view. He had often ſeen an army of French flying before a handful of Engliſh, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and he judged rightly, that ſuch an event, which was more than probable, would greatly contribute to the preſervation of Madras. Poſſeſſed with theſe hopes, and animated by experience, the brave colonel, preferring the public good to any private views of advantage, which would ariſe to himſelf by a large command, never deſiſted till he brought the council into his meaſures, to riſque ſomething for the ſecurity of Madras; and propoſed to detach two thirds of his force

The difficulties it met with in council.

Adviſed and carried by Colonel Clive.

A. D. 1758. force to prevent M. Conflans marching to reinforce M. Lally; who, after the reduction of Madras, would have had it greatly in his power alſo, to ruin our intereſt and ſettlements in Bengal [P].

Forces employed. The ſuccours being agreed upon: five hundred Europeans, including a company of artillery, ſix hundred Sepoys, ſix ſtout ſix pounders and a howitzer, for the field artillery; four twenty-four pounders, four eighteen pounders; one eight inch mortar and two royal mortars, for a battering train, were detached under the command of Colonel Forde, with the greateſt expedition; embarked on the 12th of October, and on the 20th they arrived at Vizagapatam; where the colonel met with Mr. Johnſtone, who had been ſent to the Raja, with advice of the reſolutions taken by the council, and of the failing of the forces to his aſſiſtance. Mr. Johnſtone brought him the diſagreeable news, That the French were much ſtronger than had been repreſented, conſiſting of about 600 Europeans, between 5 and 6000 Sepoys, and many country forces, encamped on

Under Colonel Forde.

Strength of the French.

[P] At this very time the Shaw Zadah was preparing to march againſt the Soubach, our ally in Bengal, and it was neceſſary for all our ſettlements in thoſe parts, to lead an European force to repulſe him. Therefore it ſhould be noted, That had M. Lally ſucceeded at Madraſs, the ſuperiority of our fleet would have been no ſecurity to Bengal; and our victorious troops at Patna might have experienced a fatal reverſe of fortune, by finding themſelves cut off from all poſſibility of a return, it being nearer by land to Calcutta, from thoſe parts of Golconda, which were poſſeſſed by the French, than it is from Patna to that ſettlement.

this

this ſide Raja-mundry river, at the diſtance of 120 miles from Vizagapatam; and that the Raja's army did not exceed 4000 men, encamped about thirty miles from the ſame port. However, Colonel Forde landed his troops, and made the beſt proviſion he could, in ſuch a country, for their march, and joined the Raja's army on the 3d of the next month. A. D. 1758. Engliſh and Indians united.

The united armies marched in queſt of the French for ſome days, when Mr. Andrews, the company's agent and chief at Vizagapatam, together with Captain Callinder, and ſome other ſervants of the company, joined the army [q]. They were introduced to the Raja by Colonel Forde, and after paying their addreſs in form, Mr. Andrews remained to ſee the agreement between the company and the Raja executed. By which the Raja conſented to pay the extra-expence of our army during the time they ſhould act together, allowing the officers double batty, which was to be paid, when he ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Raja-mundry, a large town and fort, then in poſſeſſion of the French. And in regard to the conqueſts that might be made, it was ſtipulated, That all the inland country, taken from the allies of France, and at preſent in arms, ſhould be given to the Raja: but that all the conquered ſea-coaſt, from Vizagapatam to Maſſulipatam, &c. ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of the company. March in queſt of the enemy. Raja's agreement with the Engliſh.

The enemy was encamped very ſtrongly, with 500 Europeans, 8000 Sepoys, a great number of Enemy's camp and ſtrength.

[q] On the 15th.

country

A. D. 1758. country forces, 36 pieces of cannon, and ſome mortars, near the village of Tallapool, about 40 miles from Raja-mundry. The allied army got ſight of them on the 3d of December, and on the 6th Colonel Forde marched nearer to the enemy's camp, and gained an eminence at about three miles from it. But the French ſhewed no inclination to riſk a battle: and it was not prudent to attack them in their preſent ſituation. Therefore Colonel Forde propoſed a motion of his troops, which would either draw them out of their camp, or get between them and Raja-mundry. Accordingly, it was agreed with the Raja, and orders were iſſued, late at night, for the army to march at half paſt four in the morning, without beat of drum, or any other noiſe whatever. Our army ſtruck their tents, and marched at the hour, and in the manner appointed; but the Raja's forces loitered, and were left on the ground, and diſconcerted the whole plan. For, M. de Conflans being informed, the night before, by a deſerter, that our troops were raw and undiſciplined, and that he could guide the enemy to the moſt convenient place to annoy us, got all his troops under arms at one o'clock in the morning, and detached a large party, under the conduct of the deſerter, with ſix pieces of cannon, to cannonade our camp; which the French, not informed of our march, began a little before day.

Attempts to draw them out of their entrenchments.

The Engliſh march to get round the enemy.

M. Conflans's attack of the Engliſh camp.

The Raja's forces, by this incident, were greatly expoſed: and our men were obliged to return to their aſſiſtance, and to bring them off. Which

being

being done, they marched together to Golapool, and halted on a ſmall plain about three miles from their encampment. But when Conflans found that our army was marched off, and had got a true account of our motions, he ſoon penetrated into the colonel's intention to ſteal a march round him: which he muſt prevent at all events. Therefore Conflans immediately ordered his troops in a line of march towards us, and kept between our army and his own camp. Which orders were ſo well effected, that in about half an hour after halting, as above, our men diſcovered the enemy's Sepoys, then the whole line, about three quarters of a mile off on our left flank: and, in a few minutes, all their force cloſed and moved down towards us, in good order. A. D. 1758. His order of battle.

The Indians had not yet recovered their fright; and were in ſome confuſion, at the ſight of the advancing enemy. However, Colonel Forde, to make the beſt of a bad market, prevailed with the Raja to give up the whole command of his troops to him. And about nine he formed the line, with the Indians, armed with fire-locks, on the right and left of the Sepoys in each wing; becauſe the enemy's line extended much further than ours; and with a ſmall body of European deſerters, and four pieces of cannon, under Captain Briſtol, an European in the Raja's ſervice, together with our artillery, on the left of the battalion. Colonel Forde's order of battle.

About ten o'clock, the enemy began a cannonade, which was returned, and continued very briſkly French begin to cannonade.

A. D 1758. briſkly for forty minutes, on both ſides; when the French, miſtaking our battalion of Sepoys, dreſſed in red cloth jackets, for Europeans, their battalion and right wing of Sepoys, with a body of horſe, endeavoured to fall upon our left flank. The Sepoys returned their fire pretty ſmartly, but fell into ſome confuſion, and gave way, as the enemy advanced.

Colonel Forde attacks.

Colonel Forde, taking the advantage of the enemy's miſtake, ordered the European battalion to make a quarter-wheel, as quick as poſſible. Which was done with that expedition, that they made their proper front, were ready to give them their whole fire, as they advanced cloſe, and, after a very great ſlaughter, advanced with three huzzas, and puſhed them with bayonets fixed, ſeconded with a ſmart fire of grape-ſhot from the cannon; before the enemy had time to recover themſelves: which threw them into confuſion, and ſo animated our Sepoys, in the left wing, who had before given way, that they returned to the charge: and they in the right wing behaved with uncommon reſolution, and ſoon made the enemy's black forces, on the left, give ground.

Gains the victory.

So that about eleven o'clock the retreat of the enemy became general. Had the Raja's horſe, about 500 in all, taken the purſuit, ſcarce a Frenchman would have eſcaped. But the Raja's troops in general, except the deſerters, commanded by Captain Briſtol, could not be prevailed upon to advance a foot beyond our European battalion, and had diverted themſelves, during

during the whole action, with looking on, and firing a few rockets, and in plundering. A. D. 1758.

We had forty-four Europeans killed and wounded, including two captains and two lieutenants: the French had 156 killed and wounded, including officers. But great numbers of the black forces fell on both ſides. Loſs of men on both ſides.

There was a faint appearance of a reſolution to rally at their camp: but our troops purſued them ſo cloſely, that they diſperſed in ſmall bodies; made the beſt of their way to Raja-mundry, and abandoned their camp, baggage, ammunition, ordnance, tents and equipage; all which fell into our poſſeſſion; the enemy having ſaved nothing, but four ſmall field-pieces and two camels loaded with money and papers, which their general had ſent off to Raja-mundry, as ſoon as he firſt perceived the diſorder of his army. Purſue the enemy. Their loſs of baggage, &c.

Our army halted in the French camp, to refreſh themſelves, and to bring the wounded in the beſt carriages they could procure from the field of battle. The French officers made priſoners were permitted to go on their paroles, with our ſick and wounded, to Cockanara, a Dutch ſettlement, about twenty miles from the field of battle.

A detachment of the firſt battalion of Sepoys was ordered, under Captain Knox, to purſue the enemy that evening, as far as Raja-mundry: and he was, next day, reinforced with two battalions of Sepoys, under Captain Maclean. They being joined, came upon the enemy in the duſk of the evening. The Sepoys threw down their

A. D. 1758. arms and diſperſed: the Europeans took to their boats; of whom fifteen were made priſoners, and ſome were killed. Captain Knox got poſſeſſion of the Fort of Raja-mundry, and from thence ſo effectually cannonaded the enemy a-croſs the river, that they left the four field-pieces in the boats, on the oppoſite ſide.

Raja-mundry ſurrenders.

Its conſequence. Raja-mundry is a barrier and key to the Vizagapatam country: The French held it as their own property, in which they kept a ſlender garriſon and a governor. Our people found here more artillery, ammunition and ſtores; about 500 bullocks, ſome horſes and camels, and a good deal of rich furniture. The military ſtores were kept for the company. But Colonel Forde ſold every thing elſe by auction, and divided the produce amongſt the ſoldiers, for their good behaviour. Thus ended the expedition to Golconda, as adviſed by Colonel Clive, to the great advantage of our affairs in the Eaſt Indies, contrary to the opinion of the council at Calcutta.

Plunder ſold by auction for the ſoldiers.

While our fleets and armies glorioufly triumphed over the enemy in Aſia, Africa and America, except the loſs of Fort St. David, which was more owing to the ruinous condition of its fortifications, neglected by the company, than to any miſconduct of our officers, or want of courage in our men; the war in Europe was carried on with extreme vigour, both by ſea and land.

The war in Germany. It had been concerted to favour the operations in Germany, by a powerful diverſion with our naval power, alarming, and, if poſſible, making deſcents,

descents, and lodgments of a military force upon the coast of France [q]. Prince Ferdinand had made the best dispositions after the victory at Crevelt, and the reduction of Dusseldorp, to transfer the seat of war into the enemy's country. But this could not be effected without some means could be found to draw Prince de Soubize's army out of Germany, or to leave a sufficient strength to cover Hesse and Hanover from his enterprizes; who had already wheeled off towards the Landgravate. However we shall see presently, that Soubize was too powerful for the Hessian forces, and that the French, though greatly embarrassed by our littoral war, which obliged them to act with more caution and less expedition in Germany, were not driven to the necessity actually to recall their troops from thence; for it is certain, that both Soubize and Contades had provisional orders, to hold themselves in readiness to return into France upon the first notice. So far the allies were assisted, and our common interest with Germany was promoted by the expeditions against Cherbourg and St. Maloes.

A. D. 1758. Under Prince Ferdinand. It's uses.

This design could not escape the French: and they could not push their arms, or, at least, make a powerful stand and effort towards Hesse and Hanover; they must have felt severely the fatal consequences of Prince Ferdinand's passing the Rhine, and co-operating with our arms on the coast of France. Therefore, their principal effort was to

Measures taken by the French.

[q] See page 157, Vol. III.

A. D. 1758. be made on our weakeſt part. Inſtead of enabling M. Contades, with the addition of Prince de Soubize's army, to force the army of the allies, and to drive them back beyond the Rhine, and thereby riſking the uncertain chance of a battle, that might expoſe their own country to certain ruin; the French miniſtry, whoſe affairs were now guided by the experienced M. Duke de Belliſle, reinforced the army of M. Contades with draughts from the militia, ſo as to maintain his ground, but not to come to an engagement; and directed the Prince de Soubize to open a way, at all adventures, into Heſſe and Hanover; where the chance of ſucceſs was greatly in their favour; and where any ſucceſs muſt certainly oblige Prince Ferdinand to give up his ſcheme, of transferring the ſeat of war into France, and to employ his forces to cover the countries of the Britiſh allies.

In Heſſe. Prince Soubize executed his orders with the utmoſt expedition: and though his vanguard happened to be repulſed by the Heſſian militia[r], he accompliſhed his purpoſe by a detachment of 12,000 regulars, under the command of the Duke de Broglio, he himſelf bringing up the van with 18,000 more, to attack the Heſſians, who every where fled before him, and were encamped in an advantageous ſituation, between Caſſel and Minden, near the village Sangerhauſen, to the number of 7000 regulars and irregulars, under the command of Prince de Yſemburg: which was the whole

[r] See p. 173. Vol. III.

ſtrength

ſtrength, at that time, in the Landgravate of Heſſe, capable of making any reſiſtance againſt an invader. Prince Yſemburg, conſcious of his inſufficient ſtrength, and willing to gain as much time as poſſible, in favour of the operations by Prince Ferdinand on the Rhine, would not have waited the arrival of the French army; neither was he inclined to riſk a battle, but was reſolved to march off. But his troops, eſpecially the militia, fluſhed with their late ſucceſs, preſumed too much upon their own courage, held the enemy in too great contempt, and refuſed to ſtir, without a further trial of their ſtrength and courage. A D. 1758.

Under theſe circumſtances Prince Yſemburg made the beſt diſpoſition he could, in ſuch a ſituation. He drew up in order of battle, with his right at a ſteep declivity or rock, towards the river Fulda; his left reaching to, and covered by, a wood, and occupying the ſummit of the declivity. The advantage of the ſituation of this little army, on whoſe fate ſo much depended, obliged Broglio to take his meaſures with the greateſt precaution. He firſt ſecured the defiles at Caſſel and Sanderhauſen with a guard of 2500 men: and then drew up his army in this form; his infantry in the firſt line; his horſe and dragoons in the ſecond; and ten pieces of cannon, of the brigade of artillery, before his right, to annoy the Heſſian troops, next the wood. Upon the approach of the French, the Heſſian cavalry advanced to attack the enemy's foot. The Duke de Broglio immediately lined a poſt of his foot, and through

Advantages over the Heſſians under Prince Yſemburg.

The battle of Sanderhauſen.

A. D. 1758. the intervals made by this movement, a part of his horſe advanced, and charged the Heſſian horſe; but they met with ſo reſolute a reception, that they were repulſed, and the infantry were in great danger of being broke, had not the royal Bavier regiment ſaluted them with a volley, that brought moſt of them to the ground, and ſo diſabled the reſt, that they never after appeared in this action. In the mean time M. de Walderen, Major-General, and M. Dieſbach made a vigorous attack on the wood, with a brigade of Swiſs and three companies of grenadiers; but were ſeverely treated and obliged to fall back. The infantry of the Heſſian right marched briſkly up to the French left; the fire was extreme hot on both ſides. The Heſſians were obliged to retreat about 100 paces; they rallied under a declivity, and returning under its favour, which partly covered them; they in their turn forced the enemy's left to give way; turned them, and endeavoured to get behind them. When the Duke de Broglio, convinced of his own danger, and of the neceſſity of a vigorous effort to ſnatch victory out of the hands of the Heſſians, he firſt brought up the Apchon dragoons, and the cavalry behind them, through a very briſk fire; and then he ordered three regiments of grenadiers to march up to the declivity, and to charge the enemy with their bayonets fixed. So that numbers prevailed, and the brave defenders of their country were forced to give way and fly, after an action, that laſted full five hours.

Heſſians defeated.

The

The Heſſians took to the woods on the banks of the Fulda; and diſperſed, as well as they could. They loſt in the engagement 300 men priſoners, including 50 officers, amongſt whom was the Count de Caunitz, the ſecond in command; an aid de camp to Prince Yſemburg, and ſeveral lieutenant-colonels and majors. The number ſlain and wounded were about 1500, including 300 that periſhed in the Fulda, endeavouring to ſwim that river, which they entered from the declivity. They loſt ſeven pieces of cannon on the field of battle; and eight at Munden, which they abandoned. On the part of the French, they had 1785 * men killed, and 1392 wounded. The Duke de Broglio, his aid de camp, and maſter of horſe, had each a horſe killed under him. This is ſaid to have been the moſt bloody action with the French during the war.

A. D. 1758.

The loſs on both ſides.

By this victory the French aſſumed to themſelves the poſſeſſion of the Weſer, and were in a condition to act, not only in Heſſe, but in Weſtphalia and Hanover, as they pleaſed. Which entirely diſconcerted Prince Ferdinand's plan of operations; who now had no reſource, but either to bring the French to a battle, in hopes of victory, or to repaſs the Rhine. But he had two great obſtacles yet to overcome. He was retarded in the execution of neceſſary meaſures by long and

* The French account ſays only 785, but the Heſſian account makes the loſs of the French in this action above 3000 killed and wounded.

heavy

A. D. 1758. heavy rains, that broke up the roads, over-flowed the banks of the rivers, and hindered his marching. And again, the French could not be brought to an engagement. So that when he received the news of Prince Yſemburg's defeat, and was informed that the enemy was reinforcing the fortreſs of Gueldre, and ſeveral other poſts, capable of obſtructing his convoys, and cutting off the ſubſiſtence of his army; and further, that unneceſſary delays might furniſh Prince de Soubize with an opportunity to intercept the troops, he expected at that juncture from England, his Highneſs reſolved to march back over the Rhine.

Prince Ferdinand's reaſons for repaſſing the Rhine.

This reſolution was carried into execution on the 8th of July, when the whole army moved nearer the Maeſe, and encamped between Ruremond and Schwalm, with the head-quarters at Hellenrad. In this march the enemy ſhewed themſelves on our left, and took poſſeſſion of Bruggen. But Prince Ferdinand detached a party, that diſlodged them, and made themſelves maſters of the town. There was no doubt of the enemy's moving towards us; but they ſo covered their motions by the detachments of light troops, that very imperfect notions only could be formed of their real intention. The Prince ſupplied the want of intelligence by his own ſagacity and penetration, and conducted his army ſo dextrouſly that he fell in with the enemy, in his march to Dulcken, in the night between the 1ſt and 2d of Auguſt.

Executed with ſafety.

M. Con-

M. Contades, who hitherto had carefully avoided an engagement, and little expecting to meet Prince Ferdinand in his rout, retreated to his old camp at Dalem, from whence he had marched, rather than give battle: However, his Highneſs, not certain of the enemy's reſolution, got his army under arms, early on the 3d in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy. But they, by their motions, ſoon convinced him of their diſlike to fight. They marched off with ſpeed; and it being inconſiſtent with the preſent ſituation of the allies, to waſte time in the purſuit of an enemy, that was determined not to fight, he marched forward to Watchtendonck, an iſland ſurrounded by the Niers, not fortified, but of very difficult approach. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was ordered to force this poſt with the vanguard: and the rear was compoſed of Pruſſians, under the Prince of Holſtein. The Hereditary Prince found the bridge drawn up, at his approach, and to ſave time in the purſuit of the guard, which drew it up, he entered the river. Some companies of grenadiers followed his example; and with bayonets fixed, they drove the enemy away, and ſecured the bridges: over which the army paſſed that evening. After this the army marched on the 4th to Rhineberg, without ſeeing a ſingle troop of the enemy. But in the evening news was brought that M. de Chevert had paſſed the Lippe, with twelve or fourteen battalions, and ſeveral ſquadrons, in all 12,000 men, in order to join the garriſon of Weſel, and then to fall upon

A. D. 1758.

M. Contades's motions.

A ſkirmiſh at Watchtendonck.

M. de Chevert paſſes the Lippe,

A. D. 1758. a corps of about 3000 men, encamped at Meer, under Lieutenant-General Imhoff; who was ordered to guard a bridge Prince Ferdinand had thrown over at Rees.

To attack General Imhoff. His Highneſs was convinced of the truth of this intelligence, and expected that Imhoff would be attacked next day: but it was not in his power to reinforce or to ſupport him. His men were too much fatigued to begin another march, that ſame evening; and the over-flowing of the Rhine had rendered the bridge at Rees impaſſable. Therefore M. Imhoff had nothing to truſt unto, but his own good conduct and the bravery of his troops, which had been ſix battalions and four ſquadrons; but were greatly reduced by ſeveral detachments made from them.

Agreeable to the intelligence received, (General Imhoff being returned to his advantageous poſt at Meer, upon a report of the enemy's preparations to attack him) the advanced guards were no ſooner poſted, but they found themſelves engaged with the enemy, who advanced from Weſel, under the command of Lieutenant General de Chevert, &c. with the whole corps of troops deſigned to make the ſiege of Duſſeldorp.

His ſtrong camp. General Imhoff's camp was covered in front by coppices and ditches, with a riſing ground on his right; from whence he could ſee the whole force of the enemy, and paſs a ſound judgment on the nature of their march. He perceived that the enemy was not acquainted with the ground; and that they would be ſoon entangled

in

in its difficulties. With this expectation he ordered his infantry to advance about 200 paces from the firſt hedges: he took a regiment from his right and placed it in the coppice, in order to fall upon the naked left wing of the enemy, which he ſaw uncovered, and gave orders to the other regiments to march with drums beating, up to the enemy, as ſoon as they ſhould hear the fire of the regiment poſted in the coppice, and to attack them with bayonets fixed. The enemy entered the dangerous ground as expected; and General Imhoff's orders were executed by the whole ſix battalions, with ſuch impetuoſity and effect, that, after a reſiſtance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confuſion; fled towards Weſel, and left on the ſpot eleven pieces of cannon, and a great many waggons and other carriages, with ammunition [t]; beſides 354 priſoners, amongſt whom were eleven officers; 150 killed, and 200 wounded: whereas the killed and wounded in General Imhoff's corps did not exceed 200 men.

A. D. 1758.

Prepared to receive the enemy.

The enemy defeated.

Loſs.

His Serene Highneſs waited this event with great impatience; and as ſoon as informed of this glorious victory, over an enemy triple the number of the conquerors, he detached General Wangenheim, with ſeveral ſquadrons and battalions, to reinforce General Imhoff, and to put him in a

General Imhoff reinforced.

[t] The conſternation of the French was ſo great, that they threw down their arms: and 2000 muſkets were gathered from the ground, over which they ran away.

condi-

A. D. 1758. condition to make the utmoſt advantage of a victory as complete, as it was glorious to the arms of Great Britain and her allies. The allied army then proceeded, with an intention to paſs the Rhine at Rhineberg, but that river had been ſwelled ſo prodigiouſly by the continual rains, that the ſhore was inacceſſible both at Rhineberg and at Rees, which obliged them to throw a bridge over at Griethuyſen.

This bridge was laid over between the 8th and the 9th. The enemy, having advice of this expedient, and the detriment it was to the allies to be kept in this bad ſituation, ſent four boats of a particular conſtruction, to deſtroy it, from Weſel, on the morning of the 9th. But this was not done ſo ſecretly, as to eſcape the knowledge of our commander in chief: who ſent the armed veſſels, he had on the river, to intercept them: which they punctually performed. So that, the whole army paſſed that day, and the next, without the leaſt interruption, having withdrawn the garriſon from Duſſeldorp; which, on the 13th, paſſed the Rhine at Weſel. Soon after General Imhoff, reinforced to eleven battalions and ten ſquadrons, marched to meet the troops, arrived from England by the way of Embden, under the Duke of Marlborough, and happily ſucceeded in their junction at Coeſfeldt.

Joins the Britiſh troops.

Thus as the advantage gained by the Duke de Broglio, at Sanderhauſen in Heſſe, deprived Prince Ferdinand of the good effects he had in view from the battle of Crevelt: ſo the action at Meer, with the

the ſeaſonable reinforcement of Britiſh troops, not only facilitated Prince Ferdinand's paſſage of the Rhine; but prevented any material advantages being drawn from the battle at Sanderſhauſen. A. D. 1758.

The allied army being united, their commander, ſenſible of the fatigues his troops had undergone, by the unwholeſomeneſs of the wet ſeaſon, and continual ſervice, judiciouſly choſe ſome excellent poſts upon the river Lippe, and there placed himſelf in a poſture of defence, to prevent the enemy's penetrating by that way into Hanover. At the ſame time he provided for the ſafety of that Electorate, and the Landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, by placing Prince Yſemberg, with the remains of his army, recruited with the Heſſian militia, in ſuch a manner, as to protect the courſe of the Weſer. M. Contades, diſpairing of a paſſage over the Lippe, reinforced Soubize to 30,000 men, by detachments from the grand army; in order to force a paſſage over the Weſer. Prince Ferdinand, aware of the enemy's intention, detached General Oberg, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, to Lipſtadt, to be at hand and join the Heſſians, in caſe of need: and the motions of the French ſoon obliged him to join. General Oberg took the chief command of this army, which did not exceed 20,000, and encamped at the ſtrong poſt of Sanderhauſen, upon the Fulda, trying every ſcheme to provoke the French to attack him in his trenches. But the Prince of Soubize could not be drawn into ſo dangerous an attempt, though his army conſiſted of near 30,000 effective

Allied army quartered on the Lippe.

Soubize's army reinforced.

General Oberg ſent to watch his motions.

A. D. 1758. effective men. However, the French army being reinforced on the 8th of October, gave ſtrong indications of their reſolution, at laſt, to enter into action. General Oberg was ſenſible of the enemy's great ſuperiority: but yet his advantageous ſituation, near Sanderhauſen, determined him to wait the iſſue, in hopes of profiting by ſome favourable motion. But thoſe motions were deſigned only to deceive him, and to deprive him of that advantageous ſituation. With this intention, on the 9th in the morning, Prince Soubize left all his tents ſtanding, and marched his whole army; and, after making different motions, he in the evening took poſſeſſion of the camp near Waldau. General Oberg, with his troops under arms, was in hopes of being attacked. But the motions of the enemy were made at a diſtance, and upon eminences, divided by hollow ways; and, as the ſuperiority of the French enabled the Prince of Soubize to ſend a large detachment, to get round the Heſſians, by the road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous conſequence, General Oberg's care was to prevent being turned. This determined him to decamp; which he did at four next morning, with an intention to entrench himſelf behind Luttenburg. The French, having gained their point, which was, to diſlodge him, let him march unmoleſted: but when he was come to the ground for his encampment, they were at his heels, and Oberg was obliged to form his troops in order of battle; with his right to the Fulda, and his left to a thicket

Obliged to quit his ſtrong camp.

thicket upon a rising ground, defended by five six-pounders. The cavalry supported the wings in a third line: his rear was covered by the village of Luttenberg, and by a strong rising ground furnished with four twelve pounders. A. D. 1758.

The French army kept a brisk cannonade while Oberg's army was forming; but with very little effect. A considerable body of the enemy filed off at a distance from his left, as if they intended to get possession of a wood on a hill, and so take the Hessians in flank and rear, or pass by to Munden: but our hunters met with them and routed them. The French pushed forward still more troops, till they posted their left towards the Fulde, and their right far beyond Oberg's left, with upwards of 30 pieces of cannon in their front. Their form of battle.

General Oberg did all, that any one in his circumstances could do, to oppose the enemy in every part: and it was now four in the afternoon before the French made the attack in form. They began with a very brisk cannonading; which did little execution: being badly situated. At the same instant, they fell upon Major General Zastrow, with their first line of infantry; which General Zastrow attacked with the bayonet and routed. But these brave fellows were broke, in a moment, by the French cavalry, that took them in front and flank. The cavalry were then attacked by Oberg's cavalry, with advantage, till they were forced to yield to numbers. The French infantry, that had not been engaged, came on: which obliged the remains of the hessians to retreat. The French Battle.

A. D. 1758. then came out almoſt upon the back of General Oberg's firſt line; and placed their cannon, at the ſame time, that all the reſt of their army was moving forward. The moment was critical: there was no view of ſucceſs; and the only minute for a ſafe retreat was the preſent. The general, who had conſtantly given his directions with admirable compoſure, ſeized the opportunity; commanded a retreat, which was made with tolerable good order, quite up to the wood, where the defile, which leads to Munden, begins.

General Oberg retreats.

Had the French puſhed with their great ſuperiority in cavalry, the purſuit might have been fatal. But they only continued the fire of their artillery; which, though it was very briſkly brought on by the Duke de Broglio, did no conſiderable damage; except overthrowing ſome artillery and waggons.

Evacuates Munden. General Oberg paſſed by Munden, at midnight; withdrew the garriſon; encamped on the plain near Grupen, on the other ſide the Weſer; and next morning, (the 11th) marched to the camp near Gunterſheim, without moleſtation. The French in all their motions had diſcovered their deſire to make themſelves maſters of Munden: which town they now found evacuated; and they took poſſeſſion of it without oppoſition, tho' it had coſt them much blood to get to it: but the ſeaſon was too far advanced for them to reap any conſiderable advantages further from this victory.

Intentions of the French. However, it was evident, that the diſtreſs of Hanover was their chief point in view. M. Soubize ravaged

ravaged the country and raiſed heavy contributions; retook Gottingen, and penetrated almoſt to the walls of Hamelen; which alarmed the regency of Hanover, who ſent orders to the governor to open the ſluices, and prepare for a vigorous defence; and, being afraid of the conſequences, they once more ſent away the archives, and other ſtate papers, &c. from the capital to Stade. A. D. 1758.

In the mean time Captain Scheiter, with 500 horſe, ſwam over the Lippe, fell upon a party of 160 French horſe, took ſome priſoners and totally defeated the reſt. He then proceeded towards Weſel, ſeized a convoy of 30 waggons with flour and wine, and 100 oxen, without the loſs of a man; tho' fired at from the ramparts of Weſel. Skirmiſhes on the Lippe.

The defeat of General Oberg finiſhed the campaign on this ſide of Germany: and had it not been for the vigilance and wiſe diſpoſitions of Prince Ferdinand, it might have been more favourable to the French. For they, who had been, in the beginning of the year, driven by the allies out of Hanover, Heſſe, Weſtphalia, and back over the Rhine, were now maſters of both ſides of the Rhine, in poſſeſſion of Caſſel and Munden, threatning the gates of Hanover, and in a condition to penetrate into Weſtphalia; where they eſtabliſhed their winter quarters. Prince Ferdinand fixed his head quarters at Munſter, and diſpoſed of his army in the landgravate of Heſſe, and in the biſhopricks of Munſter, Paderborn, and Heldeſheim; the ſeverity of the ſeaſon not permitting any attempt to be made upon the French French, maſters of the Rhine. Prince Ferdinand goes into winter quarters at Munſter.

A. D. 1758. after the junction of the Britiſh troops: whoſe commander in chief, the Duke of Marlborough, died of a dyſentery, at Munſter, a diſtemper contracted by the unwholſomeneſs of the climate, and by the fatigues, to which he had never been accuſtomed.

Wiſe diſpoſition of Prince Ferdinand.

But we muſt not finiſh this account without doing juſtice to the great generalſhip, ſhewn, on this occaſion, by Prince Ferdinand. Had not his foreſight eſtabliſhed a ready communication of his troops all along the Lippe, the defeat of Oberg might have been fatal to the cauſe of the allies: but this wiſe diſpoſition of his army, prevented the advantage, which otherwiſe the French might have gained by that victory. His Serene Highneſs, upon the firſt advice of the diſaſter, marched with the utmoſt diligence towards Rheda, and, having ordered Prince Yſemberg to fall back, joined his troops; and thereby he covered the Weſer, without loſing any thing on the ſide of the Rhine. For, though the electorate of Hanover was ſomewhat expoſed by theſe movements; he knew the ſtrength and poſition of the enemy ſo perfectly well, that he was under no ſort of apprehenſion, that they could be able to make any eſtabliſhment in it; nor act farther, than the damage, that might be done by their light troops; who were provided, by direction from their court, to run all riſks, ſo that they carried off, or deſtroyed, all the proviſions and forage in the higher Lippe, about Paderborn and Warſbourg, in all Weſtphalia and Heſſe, from Lipſtadt and Munſter,

French deſtroy the forage and proviſions in Heſſe, &c.

ſter, as far as the Rhine; and from the higher Lippe and Paderborn, as far as Caſſel; as you'll find particularly commanded and deſcribed by M. de Belleiſle's letters in the margin [u]; in order to prevent A. D. 1758.

[u] The Marſhal Duc de Belleiſle to Marſhal Contades, dated Verſailles, July 23, 1758, in which there is the following paſſage:

"I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late: it is, however, very important, and very eſſential, that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that is to ſay, hay, ſtraw, oats, for the winter, bread, corn, cattle, horſes, and even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war muſt not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be neceſſary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, *to make a downright deſart before the line of the quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter*, in order that the enemy may be under a real impoſſibility of approaching us: at the ſame time reſerving for ourſelves a bare ſubſiſtence on the rout, which may be the moſt convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up, or ſeize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cauſe the greateſt aſſiduity to be uſed, in preparing what is neceſſary for having all your troops, without exception, well cloathed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every reſpect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it ſhall be adviſeable for the King's political and military affairs, you may be well able to aſſemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offenſively, and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the ſatisfaction to ſhew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all ſeaſons, when they have ſuch a general

A. D. 1758. prevent Prince Ferdinand's return to the Rhine, or the Lohn, in the beginning of next campaign, and

neral as you are, and a miniſter of the department of war, that can foreſee, and concert matters with the general.

You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that what I ſay to you may become not only uſeful and honourable, but perhaps even neceſſary, with reſpect to what you know, and of which I ſhall ſay more in my private letter.

M. DUC DE BELLEISLE.

This was not the only letter among them, wherein directions were given for making a downright deſert of the countries, for it appears by a letter dated in September following, (1758) as follows:

"You muſt, at any rate, conſume all ſort of ſubſiſtence on the higher Lippe, in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, and in the country which lies betwixt the Lippe, Paderborn, and Warſbourg; this will be ſo much ſubſiſtence taken from the enemy from this day to the end of October. That you muſt deſtroy every thing which you cannot conſume, ſo as to make a deſert of all Weſtphalia, from Lipſtadt and Munſter, as far as the Rhine, on one hand, and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn, as far as Caſſel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or to the lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under Monſ. de Soubiſe, that they may not have it in their power to take poſſeſſion of Caſſel, and much leſs to march to Marpourg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lohn, or to thoſe which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left ſide of the Roer, and on the right ſide of the Rhine as far as Duſſeldorp, and at Cologne."

In another, dated October 5, is the following paſſage: "What makes it the more neceſſary *to reduce all Weſtphalia to a deſert*, is, that we have certain advice, that the King of Pruſſia has formed a project, which has been approved of by the King of England, for carrying on the war during a great

part

and to keep their own quarters undiſturbed during the winter.—This was a moſt barbarous and deteſtable A. D. 1758.

part of the winter, believing that this will be the ſureſt means of diſtreſſing us; and people are now actually employed at Hamburgh, and in all the great towns, in making great coats, light boots, gloves, caps, and calots for their troops. But if, after all theſe precautions, they ſhall be obliged to carry their forage from the lower Weſer by land, in order to attack our quarters on the lower part of the Roer and on the Rhine, they will never be able to ſucceed in it, becauſe of the impracticability of the roads at that ſeaſon of the year, and of the length of the way: they will therefore have no reſource left but the lower Rhine, and even there they muſt go upon the canals and territories of Holland. I make no doubt of your being able to raiſe ſufficient obſtacles againſt any ſuch attempt, and that you will take all the neceſſary precautions for that purpoſe."

And in a third, (October 30) there is the following: "You know the neceſſity of conſuming, or deſtroying, as far as poſſible, all the ſubſiſtence, eſpecially the forage, betwixt the Weſer and the Rhine, on the one hand: and on the other, betwixt the Lippe, the biſhopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and ſo to *make a deſert* of Weſtphalia and Heſſe."

A paragraph in another letter is worded ſtill ſtronger, as follows: "The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the moſt fertile, and the moſt plentiful; they muſt, therefore, be eat up to the very roots: and as Monſ. de Soubiſe, for the reaſons above-mentioned, neither muſt, nor ought, to follow the enemy into the country of Hanover, he will probably only keep with him what troops are neceſſary for the ſecurity of Caſſel."

And in another part of the ſame letter, he ſays, "I ſee Prince Ferdinand is at Munſter: I am told, that he has ordered the magazines at Oſnabruck to be brought there. It will be very vexatious, if he ſhould be able to maintain ſo great a

A. D. 1758. deteſtable reſolution in an enemy, that cries up their own humanity and politeneſs on all occaſions! However, the gallant young general, that commanded the allies, penetrated into this ruinous ſecret alſo, and took his meaſures ſo effectually, that defeated a great part of their infamous ſcheme.

Affairs of Pruſſia. We left the King of Pruſſia in the enjoyment of ſome advantages [w] after his raiſing the ſiege of Olmutz, and preparing to transfer the ſeat of war from Moravia into Bohemia. But he was ſoon deprived of that advantage by the Ruſſians, who, after ſeveral months marching and counter-marching through Poland and Pruſſia, in which they committed exceſſes of violence and cruelty, to the diſgrace of human nature, ſat down, with 90,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, to beſiege Cuſtrin, a little town on the Elb, almoſt without fortifications, though the capital of the New Marche of Brandenburgh, ſituate at the influx of the river Warte into the Oder, three German miles from Franckfort: which are the principal paſſages from the New into the Middle Marche. But its ſituation is naturally ſtrong: for the river Warte incloſes one part thereof, till it falls into the Oder; and the Oder incloſes almoſt the other part. The other avenues are encompaſſed by broad moraſſes: and from its long ſuburb there is

Ruſſians march againſt Cuſtrin.

Cuſtrin deſcribed.

quarter, ſo near you. This is one reaſon more for depriving him of all other means, by waſting the country, eſpecially what lies betwixt the Lippe and the Roer, and all that is in the country of La Marck and Waldeck."

[w] See page 156, Vol. III.

no

no other road to the city, but over a cauſe way, three quarters of a German mile in length, with 52 bridges over the moraſſes. Its chief artificial ſtrength conſiſts in a bridge over the Oder, defended by a battery, and a well built caſtle. The garriſon conſiſted of no more than one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about 100 huſſars. A. D. 1578.

The firſt appearance of the Ruſſians before this city, was on the 13th of Auguſt, at three in the afternoon. This was a body of their huſſars and coſſacks. The piquet guard in the ſuburb was immediately augmented to about 300 men, who were ſoon attacked by the enemy: which ſkirmiſh laſted from four till ſeven in the evening; when the enemy retired; and the garriſon broke down the bridge over the Oder. Ruſſians appear before Cuſtrin. Skirmiſh.

Count Dohna, who commanded the Pruſſian army encamped near Frankfort on the Oder, being applied to by the governor of Cuſtrin, detached a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten ſquadrons of dragoons, and a ſmall body of huſſars, under Lieutenant-General Schorlemmer; who arrived next day. The huſſars and a body of dragoons were added to the piquet in the little ſuburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers encamped on the Anger, between the ſuburb and the fortification: the remainder of the ten ſquadrons of dragoons encamped in the fields, to cover the long ſuburb. At the ſame time, there arrived Colonel Schack, with the commiſſion of Garriſon reinforced.

governor,

A. D. 1758. governor, or commander in chief, in caſe of a ſiege.

There was little or no appearance of an enemy on the 14th, except a party of Coſſacks, who purſued Gen. Schorlemmer and Governor Schack, quite up to the city gates, as they went with a ſmall party to reconnoitre the enemy: but on the 15th in the morning, between four and five o'clock, the citizens were awakened and terrified by the noiſe and ſhrieks of the huſſars and coſſacks, intermixed with cannon ball. As the enemy's troops advanced and took their ſtations, and brought their batteries to bear, the Pruſſians, the piquet guard, huſſars, dragoons, &c. were obliged to retire into the city, or wherever they could beſt provide for their own ſafety. Having no other object to combate than the town; the Ruſſians, in leſs than half an hour after the battalions had retired from the Anger, threw ſuch a multitude of bombs and red hot ſhot into the city, that it was on fire in ſeveral parts, and burnt with ſuch fury at nine o'clock, that there was no extinguiſhing the flames in the narrow ſtreets; and the element appeared to rain and hail fire: which drove the inhabitants to ſeek for protection and ſafety in the open fields. The houſes tumbled on all ſides. Every body that could creep, got out of the town as faſt as poſſible; and the crowd of naked, and in the higheſt degree wretched people, was vaſtly great, without diſtinction of perſons: ſome few with horſes and carriages, others with ſick and bed-ridden upon their backs, thought themſelves happy,

City bombarded.

On fire.

Diſtreſs of the inhabitants.

happy, if they could eſcape the ſhowers of bombs, cannon balls, and red hot bullets. A. D. 1758.

Not only the inhabitants, but many thouſand ſtrangers, from the open country and defenceleſs towns in Pruſſia, Pomerania, and the New Marche, that had fled here with their valuable effects, when the Ruſſians entered the Pruſſian territories in hopes of a ſafe retreat, were now made moſt miſerable, and reduced from opulent fortunes, to beggary. On the roads, nothing was ſeen but miſery: nothing heard, but cries and lamentations, enough to move ſtones; as nobody knew where to get a morſel of bread, nor what to do for further ſubſiſtence. The neighbouring towns and villages were ſoon filled with the moſt deplorable objects of diſtreſs. Within, the great magazine, the governor's houſe, the church, the palace, the ſtore and artillery houſes; in a word, the old and new town, the ſuburbs and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to aſhes: The inhabitants, many periſhed in the flames, knocked on the head under the ruins, or were ſuffocated in the vaults and ſubterraneous caverns, where they, in their fright, ſought for ſafety. The public records or archives of the ſtate were deſtroyed, and a prodigious quantity of corn and flour was conſumed in the conflagration. The fire was ſo furious, that the cannon in the ſtore and artillery houſes were all melted: and the loaded bombs; the cartridges for cannon and muſkets, a large quantity of powder and other combuſtables went off, at once, with a horrible exploſion. Houſes, &c. burnt.

—A

A. D. 1758.

—A ſpectacle ſo terrible, that no hiſtory can furniſh a like example, except the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. What is more inhuman, the enemy's fury was vented entirely upon the innocent inhabitants: for they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except a few ſhot, till the 17th, when the reſt were all deſtroyed. But what could be expected from an enemy, that had diſgraced the name of human creatures in all their previous operations [x].

Inhumanity of the enemy.

[x] What colour can the Ruſſians give to their burning the villages of Zorndorff, Zicher, Wilkerſdorf, Blumberg, Kutſdorf, Quartſchen, and Birckenbuſch, all which were in flames at the ſame time, and of which the greateſt part of the inhabitants were, ſome killed, and others thrown into the flames. The public hath already been informed of the cruelties committed laſt June, by General Demikow, in Pomerania, and the New Marche. Above an hundred towns or villages were pillaged, and many women carried off and raviſhed. The Ruſſians alſo ſet fire to the village of Furſtgnau, and killed the farmer's wife: Vorbruch, and the ſuburb of Drieſen, were likewiſe reduced to aſhes. In the beginning of July, they pillaged the town of Friedeburgh, burnt the mill of Altenflies, and murdered the gardener of the bailiwick of Drieſen. On the approach of the Pruſſians, they turned the environs of Cuſtrin into a deſart, burnt the ſeven villages abovementioned, killed the farmer of Tamſel, and at Blumberg and Camin maſſacred many peaſants, and even infants with their mothers, whoſe mutilated bodies were found in the houſes and barns. The churches have not been ſpared; they opened even graves and vaults, to ſtrip the dead; which they did, particularly, at Camin and Birckholtz, where they ſtript the bodies of General Schladerndorf and General Ruitz, who were buried there. It will not be thought ſtrange, that the name of barbarians ſhould be given to perſons capable of ſuch cruelties.

His

His Pruſſian Majeſty could not remain indifferent on this occaſion: and though he had all the reaſon in the world to flatter himſelf with the hopes of ſucceſs in Bohemia, where he had occupied the poſt of Nuchod, by his Lieutenant General Fouquet; and, in perſon, had driven General Laudhon from Oppotſchau, and had obliged Count Daun to fortify himſelf on the hills of Libiſchau, he could not deny his faithful and brave garriſon of Cuſtrin his immediate aſſiſtance. He left his camp at Konigſgratz, and after ſome ſkirmiſhes, wherein he loſt General Saldern and Colonel Blanckenburg, who were killed by the Pandours, at the firſt diſcharge, as they retreated from the ſuburbs of Konigſgratz; he, on the 9th of Auguſt, encamped at Landſhut, and from thence proceeded with a detachment, in order to join the army at Franckfort under Count Dohna, where he arrived on the 22d; the garriſon of Cuſtrin ſtill holding out againſt the mighty army and inceſſant fire of the Ruſſians, without having a hovel to cover their heads from the heat of the day or the heat of action.—His Majeſty's forces being joined, they were ordered to march at ten o'clock the ſame night, and next day he paſſed the Oder, by a bridge thrown over at Gataviſe, and he took up his quarters at Golaſſan. Here he reſted his army till one o'clock next day at noon, and proceeded to Dirmitzel; where he encamped and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy next day.

A. D. 1758. King of Pruſſia marches againſt the Ruſſians.

On

A. D. 1758. On the 25th the Pruſſian army marched in four columns, three of infantry, and one of cavalry: the van-guard conſiſted of ten battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-General Mantuffell. He endeavoured, by this march, to wind round the enemy's left flank: ſo that, having paſſed the ſmall river Mitzel, he filed off by the foreſt of Maſſin, and the village of Bazels, into the plain; where both infantry and cavalry, ſpread themſelves on the left flank, till they arrived at Zorndorff, on the back of the enemy; who had broke up the ſiege of Cuſtrin, and drawn up their army on a narrow ground, in four lines; forming a front on every ſide, and ſurrounded with cannon and chevaux de frize. His Majeſty arrived, in the preſence of the enemy, at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle; his troops, exaſperated at the ſight of ſo many marks of Ruſſian cruelty in every place, through which they marched, ardently wiſhed for the opportunity to engage, and to avenge their countrymen of ſuch cruel enemies.

Advanceth towards the enemy's camp.

Reſentment of th Pruſſian ſoldiery. They looked upon their preſent ſervice to be, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, fighting for their country; and that nothing but victory could deliver it from one of the ſevereſt ſcourges, with which Providence did ever chaſtiſe a nation. Even the exiſtence of the Pruſſian crown depended on the fortune of the day. By theſe means the ſoldiers, nay the King himſelf, might be ſaid to have been exaſperated to a pitch of military enthuſiaſm: and in this

this enthuſiaſtic rage they began and fought the moſt bloody conflict during the whole war. A. D. 1758.

The action begun at nine o'clock in the morning (the 25th) near the village of Zorndorff, and laſted till ſeven at night. The fire of the artillery was inexpreſſible; for two hours, at leaſt, the Pruſſian artillery rained on the Ruſſians like ſhowers from the heavens. Amidſt this furious cannonade, the moſt dreadful that ever man beheld, the Ruſſians ſtood undaunted. The Muſcovite infantry were attacked firſt, with an impetuoſity enough to ſtagger the braveſt veterans of any civilized nation: but they ſtood like images: they fell in their ranks, and new regiments preſſed forward to ſupply new ſlaughter. They were ſo inſenſible of danger, or indifferent, as to their own particular fate, that when the firſt line had fired away all their cartridges, they obſtinately ſtood in that defenceleſs condition, to be ſhot at, like marks. If this may be called reſiſtance; the Ruſſian infantry muſt be allowed to have made a very great reſiſtance; and that the only way to gain a victory over ſuch troops, was to deſtroy them. The ſlaughter, in courſe, became very great: but their army was numerous; freſh bodies continually preſented themſelves, and made the moſt vigorous efforts: and if they, who are fatigued, can be ſaid to give way, it is certain that the Pruſſian infantry were ſo fatigued with the work of carnage, that, at length, they gave way, even ſo far as to make the action doubtful on the Pruſſian left; till General Seidlitz, who commanded the Pruſſian

The battle begun.

The fury of the Pruſſians.

The intrepidity of the Ruſſians.

A. D. 1758.

sian cavalry, seeing them flag and faint, and the Russian cavalry of their right wing endeavouring to improve the advantage, threw himself into the chasm, at the head of his own regiment of guardes du corps, and the gend-arms; routed the Russian cavalry, that knew not how to make use of the advantage, and then fell upon the infantry with an impetuosity, they were not able to withstand: for, being either spent by the work they had already gone through, or disheartened by the approach of the horse, and having lost their support, and the wind blowing the dust and smoke in their faces, they fell back all on a sudden, broke their ranks in such confusion, that they fired upon one another, and plundered their own baggage. By this time the Prussian infantry was rallied, and being led to the charge by the King in person, the slaughter became more shocking than ever. They drove the Russians into a narrow space, and continued the fight till seven o'clock with such regular fires, that every shot had its full effect.

Their cavalry routed.

A terrible slaughter.

The Russians, forced, at last, to quit the field of battle, formed themselves into a square, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage; and passed the night in that position: the darkness of the night obliging both parties to cease hostilities; which the King, who likewise maintained his ground, renewed next morning by a cannonade. But the Russians soon gave way, abandoning their artillery and a great number of colours, standards, &c. The King did not give them

Parted by the night.

Battle renewed.

Russians give way.

them time nor opportunity to recover; but harraſſed them, all day, on every quarter. Neither could he put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood. The cruelties of all ſorts committed by the enemy, and the ſight of the many villages round about, which the Ruſſians had ſet on fire, irritated the ſoldiers to ſuch a degree, that it was almoſt impoſſible to put a ſtop to their fury. A. D. 1758.

Great dependance had been placed, by the confederates againſt Pruſſia, on the ſucceſs of this day. If victory ſhould declare againſt Pruſſia, her monarch muſt have ſubmitted to the terms of the confederacy. If the fortune of the day ſhould turn in favour of Pruſſia, it was to be feared, not only that his Pruſſian Majeſty would return with more vigour and ſtrength, to complete his ſcheme in Saxony and Bohemia, but that the Ruſſians would be diſpirited, and brought with difficulty, if at all, back to favour their operations this campaign. Therefore, when the news of this battle was carried to Vienna, that court had the addreſs, or rather the confidence, to decide the fate of the arms, in this engagement, in favour of their confederate Ruſſians, in order to keep the Czarina in good temper towards her engagements [x]: but what

Dependance of the Auſtrians on this battle.

Miſrepreſented by the court of Vienna.

[x] The account, which the court of Vienna has thought fit to publiſh of this affair, is to this effect: "That on the 25th of laſt month the Pruſſians came up at nine in the morning to attack the Ruſſians, who, in order of battle, waited for them; but the firſt charge ſucceeded ſo ill, that the former were repulſed with great loſs. The King afterwards made a new attack, which ſucceeded no better than the firſt. In fine, theſe

A. D. 1758. what is moſt ſurpriſing, the very general that wrote to Count Dohna, for leave to bury his dead, aſſerts his claim to the victory of this day, in a letter to the Ruſſian miniſter at the Hague[y].

The

two attempts having proved fruitleſs, the King, by a moſt rapid motion, brought all his cavalry to the center; and having thus changed the order of battle, he cauſed his cavalry to ride full gallop againſt the center of the Ruſſian army, whereby he ſeparated the two wings of this army, and forced the left to fall back into the moraſſes that lay behind it.

"While this wing was in that perplexing ſituation, it ceaſed not firing upon its adverſaries, till a large detachment from the right came to its aſſiſtance. This relief enabled it to charge in turn, and drive the enemy, who were purſued in ſuch a manner, that the ſame day, the 25th, it was juſt in the ſame poſition as at the beginning of the battle. The 26th *Te Deum* was ſung in the Ruſſian army, which irritated the King of Pruſſia to ſuch a degree, that he immediately ordered his army to advance, but was ſo well received by the Ruſſians, that he thought fit to order a retreat: yet, he made his troops return a ſecond time to the charge, but they were repulſed again.

"This relation, which one may look upon as certain, and bearing all the marks of ſtricteſt truth, ſhews how cenſurable the Berlin Gazetteer is, for continuing to maintain facts abſolutely invented, and the ſtrange exaggeration which he has preſumed to utter on this event."

[y] The letter which Count Goloffkin, the Ruſſian miniſter at the Hague, received on this occaſion, was to the following effect.

Head Quarters at Groſs Camin, Auguſt 31.

"I have the honour to inform your excellency, that on the 25th of this month there was a bloody battle between the army under my command, and that of Pruſſia, commanded by the King in perſon, which laſted from nine in the morn

ing

The Pruſſians challenged the victory, and aſſert that their loſs did not exceed 2000 men killed, wounded and priſoners: but make the loſs of the Ruſſians 10,000 killed, 10,000 wounded, and moſt of them mortally, and about 2000 priſoners: beſides an immenſe train of artillery, thirty-ſeven colours, five ſtandards, ſeveral kettle-drums, and their military cheſt, containing 200,0000l. ſterling in ſpecie. A. D. 1758. Loſs on both ſides.

Not only theſe extraordinary loſſes evidence the right of victory in favour of his Pruſſian Majeſty; but it is clear from the conſequences. The King delivered that part of his dominions from his enemies for the preſent; and was at liberty to march directly to the aſſiſtance of his brother. Beſides the number of priſoners of rank, amongſt whom were ſeveral generals, the loſs of ſo great a train of artillery, and the neceſſity the Ruſſians were under, to beg leave to bury their dead [z], are corroborating

ing till ten at night, when the enemy abandoned the field of battle, and retired. The next day we buried the ſlain. We have taken twenty-ſix pieces of cannon, and a great number of ſtandards and colours from the enemy. I am with the army in ſight of the enemy, and only wait for M. de Romanzow's diviſion, which is to join me to-morrow, to purſue and entirely diſperſe the Pruſſians. I do not ſend you at this time the journal of the army, being too buſy at preſent, but will not fail to acquaint your Excellency with what may afterwards happen.

FERMER.

[z] *Letter from General Fermer to Count Dohna.*

"As this day's battle hath left many dead to be buried, and many wounded men to be dreſſed on both ſides, I have

A. D. 1758. roborating circumſtances to confirm the truth of the Pruſſian account of the battle and victory over the Ruſſian army near Cuſtrin [a].

His

thought proper to aſk your excellency, whether it would not be fit to conclude a ſuſpenſion of arms, for two or three days? General Brown, who is extremely weak, by reaſon of his wounds, having need of a room, and other conveniencies, which are neceſſary in his preſent ſituation, moſt humbly intreats his Majeſty to ſend a paſſport for him and his attendants, that he may remove to a proper place. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Auguſt 14,
(25, N. S.) 1758. Count FERMER.

Count Dohna's Anſwer.

" I have the honour to anſwer the letter, which your Excellency was pleaſed to write to me yeſterday; and, in conſequence of it, to inform you, that the King, my maſter, having gained the battle, and remained maſter of the field, his Majeſty will not fail to give the neceſſary orders for burying the dead, and taking care of the wounded of both ſides. His Majeſty thinks, that a ſuſpenſion of arms is uſual, in the caſe of a ſiege, but not after a battle. His excellency General Brown, if ſtill alive, ſhall have the paſſports he aſks moſt readily; and all poſſible relief ſhall be given to the other generals, who are priſoners.

The cruel burning of villages, which is not yet diſcontinued, ſhews an intention not to ſpare the King's eſtates in any ſhape: But I ſhall not now enter into repetitions, on a ſubject I have ſo often mentioned. I ſhall only deſire your Excellency to conſider, what conſequences ſuch cruelties may have, if a ſtop be not put to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Aug. 26, 1758. Count DOHNA.

[a] His Pruſſian Majeſty's letter to his miniſters abroad, was conceived in the following terms.

Auguſt 26.

" I would not defer for a moment giving you notice of the complete victory which heaven has juſt granted to my arms over

His Pruſſian Majeſty was equally as expeditious in his return, as he had been rapid in his march to Cuſtrin. His abſence was no ſooner known in Bohe- A. D. 1758. The Auſtrians take advantage of his Majeſty's abſence.

over the grand Ruſſian army, commanded by General Fermer. The battle was fought yeſterday, the 25th, between Cuſtrin and Tumbſel. As I had to do with an army greatly ſuperior, and provided with a very numerous artillery, the engagement was long and obſtinate, and laſted till the cloſe of night; but the defeat of the enemy hath been the greater and more deciſive. Time will not permit me to enter into a detail of the circumſtances of this action; I ſhall reſerve a more ample account of it till next poſt. All I can tell you now is, that the loſs of the Ruſſians is very great. I have taken three of their lieutenant-generals, many cannon, and their military cheſt. My troops fought with uncommon bravery, and like men who defended their country. Theſe are the firſt circumſtances I can give you of this great event, which will give a new face to affairs, and in which heaven ſeems to have interpoſed ſo remarkably, in order to enable me to diſappoint the deſtructive projects which my enemies had formed for the devaſtation and ruin of my dominions.

FREDERICK.

This letter was ſoon after followed by a ſecond.

Luben, Sept. 5.

"I have at length reaped the fruits of my laſt victory over the Ruſſians. Superior as they were in number, even after their defeat, they took an advantageous camp three leagues from the field of battle, where they halted till the 31ſt of Auguſt, to collect the run-aways, and ſecure their retreat. On that day they at laſt took a reſolution to retreat towards Poland, by Lanſberg, after ſetting fire to the greateſt part of their baggage. I have ſent General Manteuffel in purſuit of them; and General Malchowſky hath already had an opportunity to fall upon their rear, and hath taken three pieces of cannon.

A. D. 1758. Bohemia, than the armies of Auſtrians, Saxons and Imperialiſts, which dreaded every motion of his troops, ſwarmed about the little army he had left, under the command of his brother Henry, at Dippolſwalde; and marched with full hopes of making themſelves maſters of Saxony, Sileſia, and even of Brandenburgh and Luſatia. M. Daun undertook Prince Henry, and, quitting his ſtrong encampment in the mountains, he brought his army to Stolpen, eaſt of the Elbe, to cut off all communication with Dreſden, and to favour the operations of his party. General Laudohn was detached to pillage the circle of Cotbus, &c. which he performed with great licentiouſneſs. The Duke of Deux Ponts, who commanded the army of the Empire, entered Saxony, and made himſelf maſter of Pirna, and of the ſtrong fortreſs of Sornenſtein.

Never did a general make ſuch long and flying marches, in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time. Never did a powerful enemy diſcover greater tokens of fear, than his enemies, at his return. His Pruſſian

"Whilſt I was employed againſt the Ruſſians, Marſhal Daun, as well as the Prince of Deux-Ponts, advanced with all their forces, to the Elbe, to ſurround my brother Henry, which hath determined me to commit the further operations againſt the Ruſſians to Count Dohna, and again to turn myſelf againſt the Auſtrians. I left the camp at Cuſtrin on the 2d inſtant, and am marching to Luſatia, bringing with me a good body of forces. I have reached Luben this day, the 5th, and I expect to arrive ſoon enough to diſengage my brother Henry, and diſconcert the vaſt projects of the Auſtrians.

FREDERICK."

Majeſty

Majeſty reached Graſſenheyn, with twenty-four battalions and a great body of cavalry, on the 9th of September, and Dreſden on the eleventh. As his Majeſty advanced, the Auſtrians withdrew from the frontiers of Brandenburgh; General Laudohn abandoned all the Lower Luſatia, and even the fortreſs of Peitz. Marſhal Daun retired from the neighbourhood of Dreſden, and fell back as far as Zittau [b]. A. D. 1758. Fly at his return.

The

[b] Marſhal Daun, having taken advantage of the King's abſence, who was gone to fight the Ruſſians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July laſt, the army of the empire having entered it on another ſide, by Peterſwalde, Count Schmettau, governor of Dreſden, thought that place in ſuch imminent danger, that he found himſelf indiſpenſably obliged to take every poſſible meaſure to guard againſt a ſurprize, and to hinder the Auſtrians from carrying the place by a coup de main. An enterprize of this nature would have been the more eaſy, as moſt of the houſes of the ſuburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wilſdruff, abſolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this conſideration Count Schmettau cauſed it to be declared to the court, by M. de Boſe, chief cup-bearer, that as ſoon as the enemy ſhould make a ſhew of attacking Dreſden, he would find himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of burning the ſuburbs; and that, for that end, he had juſt put combuſtible matters in the higheſt houſes, and thoſe next the rampart, that his orders for that purpoſe might be ſpeedily executed, whenever the reaſons of war obliged him to iſſue them, in his own defence. The ſame declaration was made to the magiſtrates, the governor having ſent for the burgo-maſter to come to him. The court and the city earneſtly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the governor inſiſted, that it would be indiſ-

A. D. 1758.

The King's operations.

These motions were strong indications of terror; but an oversight in the encampment of the Prussian army soon changed the scene, and spirited up Count Daun into a resolution to surprize their right flank. Though his Prussian Majesty had joined his brother, he was not in a condition to dislodge the Imperialists from the strong camp

pensably necessary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themselves would pay no respect to the royal residence; and caused every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while the city, as well as the states of Saxony, who were then assembled at Dresden, sent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the King's minister, to intreat him to intercede with the governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with Count Schmettau, answered them, that it depended on the court and the city themselves, to prevent the attacking of Dresden; but that if the Austrians should attack it, it would be impossible to spare the suburbs, the houses of which commanded the ramparts, the governor having express orders to defend himself to the last extremity. The minister, at the same time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the castle, and even the royal family, would be exposed, if he should be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the suburb could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town and make terrible havock: He at the same time conjured the deputies of the states, to use their utmost endeavours to divert the storm, and not to consider the governor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could assure them, upon his honour, that upon the firing of the first cannon against the town, they would see the suburbs on fire.

Marshal Daun happily changed his resolution, upon the King's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndorff; and the governor of Dresden, yielding to the entreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combustible matters, with which he had filled the houses, to be removed.

at Pirna; nor to attack M. Daun, encamped more strongly at Stolpen, with bridges of communication cast over the Elbe. He had no hopes in any other means, than so to place himself, as to be able to cut off their provisions. With this intention his Majesty marched to Bautzen, in which station he could communicate with Prince Henry's army, cover Brandenburg and succour Silesia; which obliged Daun to retreat to Zittau; and from thence to Rittlitz; in hopes of some favourable circumstance to enable him to attack the Prussians with advantage, or to prevent the King from succouring Silesia, where the siege of Neis was formed. As the Austrian general retired, his Majesty advanced, with the like hopes to force him to a battle, or to penetrate into Silesia. General Retzow was, for that purpose, detached to take possession of Weissenberg, which he effected. The whole army marched, dispossessed the Austrians from the village of Huchkirchen, and encamped in its neighbourhood: but neglected to occupy the heights, that commanded that village. This oversight was readily improved by M. Daun. By this way it was possible to penetrate through the flank of the enemy: and that was sufficient to disconcert, and in all probability, to ruin the whole Prussian army. The cautious Daun seized the opportunity, and concerted measures with the Imperial general, for carrying his design into execution; employed the flower of his whole army in this important service, and pitched upon a very dark night for the surprize. The night between the

A. D. 1758.

Austrians retreat.

King's overnight. M. Daun takes the advantage.

A. D. 1758. the 13th and 14th of October, favoured his de
sign. It was not only dark, but very foggy. Th
Attacks him in his tents. troops moved, in three columns, with great se
crecy, and after gaining the heights, above-men
tioned, they poured down upon the village of Huch
kirchen, cut to pieces a few companies posted in it
and gained possession of that advantageous post.

How conducted. This shock was so sudden and unexpected tha
the Prussians had not time to strike their tents
before the enemy was furiously cutting their wa
in the midst of their camp. The three column
were so well conducted, that they arrived at thei
respective stations without confusion, before the
were discovered. The Prussians ran to their arm
half naked; and without any order. The actio
began at Huchkirchen about four o'clock in th
morning, and was continued some time before th
King was sufficiently apprized thereof. How
ever, his general officers in that quarter made a
vigorous stand, and without regard to precedence
or regiment, assembled, arranged and led the
troops, that could get their arms, up to the at-

M. Keith killed. tack. In the beginning of this engagement Mar
shal Keith was killed by two musket-balls; and
Prince Francis, of Brunswick, lost his head by a
cannon-ball, as he was mounting his horse. The
loss of two such principal commanders increased
the danger, as well as difficulties of this battle.
The King had the whole conduct upon his own
hands, when he most wanted assistance.

King of Prussia's conduct and bravery. The King, alarmed in the midst of an horrid
carnage, exerted all his personal activity, recol-
lection



FIELD MARSHAL KEITH.

lection and addreſs, and made the beſt diſpoſitions, and oppoſed the efforts of the enemy in the beſt manner he could, in ſo dark a night and ſuch confuſion. He was preſent every where, animating his troops with the greateſt preſence of mind, and by expoſing his own perſon to the ſame dangers, which he called upon them to face. A conduct that ſerved him in more ſtead, at that critical juncture, than his arms; and in ſome meaſure prevented the unfortunate blow, under which his cauſe might probably have ſunk. A. D. 1758.

M. Daun had undertaken the grand attack of the Pruſſian right wing, where the King commanded, and had taken proper meaſures not only to ſurpriſe, but to deprive it of all means of reinforcement. So that, when his Pruſſian Majeſty grew diffident of his own ſtrength, and found himſelf hard preſſed, he could get no aſſiſtance from his left wing, which was at that inſtant vigorouſly attacked by the Auſtrians, when he ſent for a large detachment from thence, to reinforce his right wing. However, this would not have been ſufficient to oblige him to retreat, had the attack on the village of Huchkirchen failed. The poſſeſſion of this poſt determined the fate of the day. The diſpute was hotteſt there. M. Daun charged General Laudhon with that part of the attack. This general, as above, ſurprized the free companies in it, and cut them to pieces. The Pruſſians, ſenſible of the importance of this village, attacked the Auſtrians with the utmoſt fury; but they were repulſed, once, twice and thrice, with

Not able to draw help from his left wing.

A. D. 1758. with equal bravery on both ſides. Yet a fourt aſſault carried the poſt after a moſt obſtinate an bloody diſpute. M. Daun's ſcheme dependin chiefly on the poſſeſſion of this village, he was the reſolved to make every poſſible effort to regain it and by reiterated attacks, with freſh troops con tinually pouring down upon it, he drove th Pruſſians out, at laſt, but not without an exceedin great loſs of his men.

Reſolves to retreat. Thus deprived of his beſt officers; not in condition to draw any advantage from his left driven out of his moſt important poſt; havin loſt a great number of men and officers; and di pairing of victory, his Majeſty reſolved to retre about nine o'clock in the morning: and thoug

In good order. the ſoldiers had never been properly drawn up order, and were embarraſſed by their tents, whic continued ſtanding during the whole action, th retreat was performed in good order, and witho further loſs, to the aſtoniſhment of all, under t cover of a great fire from the Pruſſian artiller which on that occaſion was placed in the center his van.

Remarks on this action. There is ſomething extremely ſurprizi throughout this whole affair: and from eve point rays of glory encircle his Pruſſian M jeſty. Here we read of an army under t command of the greateſt generals of the age, ſu prized in ſuch a fatal manner, that the out-guar could not give the alarm of the enemy's approa Here alſo we read of an inferior army ſurprized their ſleep; running half naked to their arm

recover

recovering their order; fighting desperately for five hours, and at last making such an orderly retreat, that the enemy durst not pursue. Here the King's generalship appeared with the greatest lustre, when he most wanted wisdom and courage. The wing attacked was at a great distance from his own quarters: two of his principal commanders of it were slain at the first onset; others were taken prisoners; the whole wing were ready to turn their backs upon the enemy: yet his Majesty galloped up to the seat of greatest danger, drew some regularity from disorder, arranged the different corps, altered positions, reinforced weak posts, encouraged the soldiery; twice repulsed the enemy; attacked them four times; and being overborn only by numbers and fatigue, made an orderly retreat. These are actions that were never found in any general before, and are to be looked for only in that grand resource of military abilities the King of Prussia. A. D. 1758.

His Prussian Majesty fell back with his right wing to Weissenbourg: his left remained at Bautzem: and he fixed his head quarters at Doberschutz or Deebruchutz; from whence he wrote to all his ministers at foreign courts, "Having ac- "quainted you by the last [c] post with the first cir- "cumstances His own account of this battle.

[c] Whitehall, October 24.

This morning a messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's office, with letters from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's minister to the King of Prussia, dated the 16th instant from Dresden, importing,

That

A. D. 1758. "cumſtances of the action on the 14th, I nov
"ſend the annexed relation [d] of that affair, whic
"yo

That on the 14th, at four in the morning, the right win of the Pruſſian army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unex pectedly attacked by the Auſtrians, and put into ſome confu ſion; but that the brave reſiſtance made by the regiments c the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Pruſſia, gave tim to the reſt of the troops to get under arms; and that, th King of Pruſſia coming in perſon to that part of the army the enemy was repulſed. His Pruſſian Majeſty afterward thought proper to remove his camp from Hoh-Kirch, an retire with his right wing towards Budiſſin; ſo that the poſt i now occupies, is between Budiſſin and Weiſſenburg, with th head quarters at Deebruchutz.

Marſhal Keith, and Prince Francis of Brunſwick, were un fortunately killed in the confuſion at the beginning of the ac tion. Prince Maurice of Deſſau, and Major-General Geiſ are ſlightly wounded.

[d] *An authentic relation, by the King of Pruſſia, of the batt on the* 11*th inſtant.*

In the night between the 13th and 14th, M. Daun attacke our right, and as, beſides the obſcurity of the night, whic was extremely dark, there was a very thick fog, the pandour having diſlodged our battalion franc, which were at the ex tremity of our flank, ſlipped by into the village and ſet it o fire, which obliged the battalion that covered the flank of th village to abandon it and retire to ſome diſtance; the Auſtrian made ſeveral attempts to get by the village, but were repulſe as well by our infantry as our cavalry: at the ſame time Gene ral Retzow, was attacked by the Prince of Durlach, but afte having repulſed the enemy and taken 300 priſoners, he cam to join the army, of which the left was attacked at the ſam time that it had received orders to re-inforce the right. I conſequence of theſe orders, the battalion de Seleiſt was de tached, and had nearly effected its purpoſe, but being too fa advanced, to repulſe the enemy, could not re-join the army ar

A. D. 1758.

"you may boldly publiſh in the place where you "are, as an authentic piece, written according to "the moſt exact truth; in which I own my loſs,

and was therefore obliged to throw down their arms. The poſt on the right had been ſuſtained four hours and a half, and it was ten o'clock in the morning when our army received orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the poſt of Biertitz and Dobreſchutz. We have loſt Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick, who can never be ſufficiently regretted. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded, and as he was going to Bautzen in a coach was taken priſoner. General de Geiſt is wounded in the arm, and Crockrow of the curaſſiers in the ſhoulder.

The King, the Margrave, and all the generals preſent in the action, received contuſions, or had horſes ſhot under them. We cannot exactly eſtimate our loſs, but are ſure it does not exceed 3000. The darkneſs of the night prevented the regiment on the right from ſtriking their tents, which greatly incommoded them, and in conſequence of which they fell into the enemy's hands; theſe, however, are misfortunes which in the chances of war, are ſometimes inevitable. We have about 500 of the enemy priſoners, among whom is the General, Marquis de Vitteleſchi. We hope ſoon to give the public better news.—To this relation it may be added, that ſince the writing of it our loſs is much diminiſhed by the return of a great number of ſoldiers, who were ſcattered in the confuſion. The loſs of the enemy is known to be far more conſiderable than ours.

The Ruſſian army is decamped from Stargard and is marching with great precipitation by Reetz and Kalies, two towns in the New Marche, on the frontiers of Poland.

Marſhal Keith was ſhot dead the firſt diſcharge of the enemy's muſquetry. He received the bullet in his breaſt, dropt down, and never ſpoke a word afterward.

Prince Francis of Brunſwick received his death by a cannon ball, which carried off his head juſt as he was mounting his horſe.

"which

A. D. 1758. "which is not great, without having recourſe to "ſuch falſities as the court of Vienna and Peterſ- "burg uſually ſpread on ſuch occaſions. You ſee "alſo by this detail that it was not a battle, but "an attack of poſts only; by which the Auſtrians "gained no other advantage, than that of diſlodg- "ing my troops from an eminence, without daring "to follow me, and without being able to force "me to retire above half a league, where I keep "my ground and wait for them, ready to begin a "ſecond engagement, as ſoon as the opportunity "offers. It is certain that the loſs of the enemy "is much greater than mine; a circumſtance, of "which you will not fail to avail yourſelf: that "the Auſtrians may not impoſe upon the public "by falſe and exaggerated relations [e]."

Conſide

[e] The reader may judge of the juſtneſs of his Pruſſian Ma jeſty's remarks by the account that follows, firſt publiſhed in the Bruſſels Gazette, October 30.

Account of the battle fought the 14th of October, 1758, at Hoch Kirchen in Luſatia, by the Imperial and Royal army under Field Marſhal Count Daun, and of the complete victory it obtained over that of the King of Pruſſia, commanded by the King in perſon.

"The enemy marched on the 10th inſtant, and came and encamped in ſight of the imperial and royal army, their right occupying the eminences of Hoch-Kirchen, and their left extending to Kottitz. The King of Pruſſia made the more haſte to take that poſition, as he judged it moſt neceſſary both to ſecure the communication with Sileſia, by Gorlitz, and alſo to ſupport the body of troops, about 8000 ſtrong, which occupied the advantageous camp of Weiſſenberg, and which was reſolved to attack on the 11th, and cut off from the main bod

Conſider this repreſentation of the affair at Hock-kerchen, and it will be found that his Pruſſian Majeſty's A. D. 1758.

of the army. This motion of the King determined the Marſhal to advance his right: he cauſed the hill of Stromberg to be immediately occupied by five battalions, and the village of Gloſſe by four battalions of grenadiers. Both theſe poſts could be ſupported by the right wing of the army. There was no time to loſe in taking this poſition, which hindered the Pruſſians from marching to Gorlitz, without giving them battle. The King advanced towards the imperial and royal army; and at the ſame time the corps of Weiſſenberg made a motion to take poſſeſſion of the hill of Stromberg, and conſequently of the road to Gorlitz; but ſeeing their deſign prevented, this corps returned to their former poſt.

On the 11th, the Marſhal reconnoitred the poſition of the enemy, and reſolved to attack their right wing, though covered by the eminences, and the poſt of Hoch-Kirchen. The intrenchments and batteries upon the eminences, and at the village of Hoch-Kirchen, on which the King made his men work continually, rendered the execution of this deſign very difficult. To make it ſucceed, it was neceſſary to find a way through the thick woods behind our army, to come at the enemy with advantage. To judge by the event, it ſhould ſeem, that the King of Pruſſia never dreamt of the poſſibility of ſuch an enterprize. The advantageous poſition of the imperial and royal army ſeemed indeed to render it moſt expedient to wait for the enemy, who could not execute their deſign without coming to a general action; but as ſoon as the marſhal was informed, that the obſtacle, occaſioned by the difficulty of the roads, might be removed, the ardour of the officers and private men, who were moſt eager to engage, and the ſecurity of the enemy, who by their motions appeared to have not the leaſt expectation of being attacked, confirmed him in the reſolution to begin the attack, notwithſtanding the great difficulties he had to ſurmount.

The Marſhal no ſooner laid theſe motives before the general officers of his army, than an attack was unanimouſly re-

A. D. 1758. Majeſty's greateſt loſs happened in the death o his favourite general M. Keith. This was an ir- reparable

ſolved on. It was to have been executed the 13th; but th large compaſs which the artillery was obliged to make, an the obſtacles which ſtood in the way of ſome diſpoſitions ne ceſſary for ſecuring the ſucceſs of the enterprize, made it b deferred till next day. The more to deceive the King of Pruſ ſia, the marſhal had on the 11th cauſed barricades of trees t be made in the wood on his left, that is to ſay, oppoſite to th right wing of the enemy; and redoubts to be raiſed at prope diſtances along the front of his own army. At the ſame tim M. de Laudohn had orders to poſt himſelf near this wood.

All theſe diſpoſitions being at laſt completed, the Marſhal' plan was executed with all poſſible exactneſs. The differen columns and the artillery, deſtined for the attack, having tra verſed the woods by very difficult roads, arrived about four i the morning, within gun ſhot of the advanced poſts of th enemy, without being perceived. At five o'clock all the co lumns attacked at once; and though ſome deſerters had gon over to the enemy in the night, their reports only ſerved t increaſe their ſecurity; for all that they could tell them wa that our left marched backwards. Before day-light the ad vanced guards of the columns, and the corps under M. de Lau dohn, had with great bravery made themſelves maſters of th poſt of Hoch-Kirchen, and alſo of the eminences behind th camp. At day-break our foot were poſſeſſed of the eminence and were formed in order of battle in the very camp of th Pruſſians. A few minutes after this the Duke of Arember attacked their left, and made himſelf maſter alſo of the re doubts the enemy had there. Notwithſtanding the obſtinat defence of the enemy, they were forced to yield to the viva city of the attack made by our infantry, which, without be ing ſupported by artillery, broke their ranks in ſome place ſword in hand, in others with their bayonets fixed.

Our van-guard and grenadiers ſeeing the enemy driven fro Hoch Kirchen, and their right retiring, liſtening only to th ardou

reparable misfortune to loſe ſo great a maſter experienced in the art of war. But every other damage A. D. 1758.

ardour of their zeal, purſued them, contrary to the Marſhal's expreſs orders. Mean time the enemy's infantry rallied, and obliged ours to retire. At the ſame inſtant Hoch-Kirchen was attacked by the flower of the Pruſſian troops, and the fire of the artillery and ſmall arms began to be extremely hot.

The enemy, after returning three times to the charge, at length made themſelves maſters of part of the village: but as the fate of the day depended upon that poſt, they met with the moſt vigorous reſiſtance. To ſuſtain this poſt, the regiments of Clerici, Bathyani, Stachtenberg, Vieux-Colloredo, and after them thoſe of Arbers, Los-Rios, and Puella, were made to advance ſucceſſively, as alſo the carabiniers and horſe grenadiers, under the command of the Count d'Ayſias. The regiment of Clerici ſuffered greatly on this occaſion; but that of Bathyani took four colours, and 300 priſoners. Whilſt the marſhal was doing his utmoſt to ſupport our troops at Hoch-Kirchen, the reſt of our left kept a continual fire upon the enemy without coming to a cloſe engagement, till they were ſure that we ſhould be abſolutely maſters of that important poſt. The unſhaken firmneſs of the imperial and royal troops having at length deprived the Pruſſians of all hope of retaking it, they retired under the fire of a numerous artillery, which was placed in the center of their camp. Field-Marſhal Keith, who commanded the right of the enemy in this bloody battle, was killed, as were Prince Francis of Brunſwick and General Kleiſt. The former was interred, after the battle, with all the honours due to his rank.

While the battle was fought with ſo great warmth on that ſide, the horſe of our left were forced to give way; but by the indefatigable zeal of Count O'Donnel, general of horſe, and the other generals, they were immediately rallied; Count Laſcy, on his ſide, with five companies of horſe grenadiers and carabiniers, draughted from the regiments of Deux-Ponts, O'Donnel, Serbelloni, Anſpach, and Buccow, fell upon the

damage of his army might be eaſily repaired. Therefore we ſee his Majeſty waiting for the enemy

enemy's foot which were marching againſt our left. The bravery of theſe troops ſoon recovered our former advantages, and the conduct of the general, who commanded them, greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the action. M. de Tillier, major-general, merits the ſame praiſe. Both diſplayed, on this memorable day, no leſs ſkill than bravery.

The terrible fire of the Pruſſian artillery and ſmall arms having greatly thinned the ranks of our foot, the marſhal made them cloſe as much as poſſible, and again led them againſt the enemy. At the ſame time, Baron Buccow and the Duke of Aremberg, forced their way through defiles, which they had orders to paſs; and the continual fire they made upon the enemy, forced them to retire. A part of the infantry and cavalry, which compoſed the corps at Weiſſemberg, attempted to go to the aſſiſtance of the left of the Pruſſians: but Baron Buccow immediately cauſed the regiments of O'Donnel and Anhalt Zerbſt, commanded by the Generals Count de Zollern and Bettow, to advance, who attacked the head of this reinforcement with ſo much vigour, that it was no ſooner attacked, than routed.

Seeing themſelves thus vanquiſhed on every ſide, not by ſuperiority of numbers, but ſolely by the valour of our troops, the enemy retired, to gain the eminences behind them, which favoured their retreat. At nine o'clock their fire ſlackened conſiderably, and they wholly retired to the plain of Predlitz, where the good countenance of their cavalry gave the reſt of their army time to form.

All was over by ten, and the Marſhal ſent M. de Laudohn, with three regiments of dragoons, viz. thoſe of Lowenſtein Deux-Ponts, and Darmſtadt, to purſue the enemy.

We took the whole camp of the Pruſſians and all their baggage. The regiments of their right wing had ſcarce time to take up their arms. The number of cannon we took at the beginning of the affair, during the action, and in the purſuit, amounts

my at about half a league diſtance from the field of battle, (if this attack of poſts may be allowed that name) and daring the Auſtrians to return to the charge, but without effect. Daun reſumed his old ſcheme of acting upon the defenſive. He had paid very dear, in this laſt affair, for hazarding an attack under the moſt favourable circumſtances to promiſe him ſucceſs. Having miſſed of his aim, where he fought with every advantage on his ſide; he dared not riſk another battle, upon equal terms,

A. D. 1758

M. Dau conduct after th battle.

amounts to 101, among which are eight 24, and thirty-ſeven 12 pounders. A great quantity of ammunition and warlike implements have alſo fallen into our hands, and more are ſtill bringing in, as well as artillery. We have taken upwards of 28 colours and two ſtandards from the enemy. Theſe undoubted proofs of victory were preſented on the 18th to their Imperial and Royal Majeſties by M. de Tillier.

We may compute the loſs of the enemy already, in killed, wounded, and deſerters, at 10,000 at leaſt. We cannot juſtly tell what our loſs is.

The great number of dead that covered the ground, and the cold, which began to be very ſevere, determined the marſhal to make the troops, already greatly fatigued, return to their old camp. His excellency, however, left the brigade of Count Colloredo, with the companies of grenadiers and carabiniers, on the field of battle, to bury the dead, and take care of the wounded. The camp, of which we made ourſelves maſters, was given up to be pillaged. According to the advices we have received, the enemy encamped the night after the battle at Klein Bautzen."

By a liſt annexed to the above relation, the Auſtrians make the total of their killed 1020; and of their wounded 3972, the miſſing not mentioned. Thus by the Auſtrian accounts of their loſs, it exceeded that of the Pruſſians by ſome thouſands, the whole loſs of the latter in killed, wounded and miſſing, being only 3000 men.

A. D. 1758. with a general and an army, rendered more vigilant and reſolute by the check they had received, and eager to wipe off that imaginary diſgrace of ſuffering an enemy, that flew from them by day, to ſurprize them aſleep in their tents, like thieves, under the cover of the night. For, this very Daun, who boaſted of his dubious victory, inſtead of purſuing the Pruſſians, or ſeeking to improve his pretended ſucceſs in the late action, entrenched his forces up to the teeth, and fortified himſelf with a numerous artillery on the eminences about his camp, to ſecure his army from an attack, by thoſe he vainly repreſented to be a vanquiſhed enemy,

King of Pruſſia's conduct.

His Pruſſian Majeſty in this ſituation, having no hopes to draw the Auſtrians to a fair engagement, and taught, by experience, the danger of attacking them in ſuch an advantageous camp: ſeeing alſo the neceſſity of his immediate aſſiſtance both in Saxony, to counteract the united force of the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, and in Sileſia, already over-run by the Auſtrians, and upon the eve of forcing Neiſs to ſurrender to his enemies, determined in this dilemma, not to watch the uncertain motions of M. Daun, nor to prefer the covering of Saxony, to his more important intereſt in Sileſia, he ordered a large detachment to march under Prince Henry from Saxony, to enable him to raiſe the ſiege of Neiſs, and on the 24th of October, broke up his own camp at Doherſchutz, and marched to Gorlitz. However, this was not done with that ſecrecy, but Daun was

Marches to the relief of Neiſs.

ſoon

ſoon apprized of it, and penetrated into the King's intention. Gorlitz was a poſt, which would give the party in poſſeſſion a conſiderable advantage. The Auſtrian general therefore made a puſh to ſecure it before the Pruſſians: But they got no further than Landſcron. Here a ſkirmiſh enſued with the Pruſſian vanguard. The Auſtrians were worſted and loſt 800 men; by which Daun loſt all the advantages gained at Hochkirchen, and his advantageous encampment after that action. General Laudohn was detached with 24,000 men to follow the Pruſſians, but with no effect. The road was entirely open from Gorlitz into Sileſia, and his Pruſſian Majeſty purſued his march without any material interruption to Noſſen in the neighbourhood of Neiſs; where his whole army arrived on the 6th of November.

A. D. 1758.

Purſued by the Auſtrians.

Auſtrians worſted.

Neiſs had been inveſted ever ſince the 4th of Auguſt, and proſecuted with the utmoſt vigour by the Generals Harſch and de Ville, from the 3d of October. The garriſon defended it with the greateſt bravery, determined not to ſurrender without the King's ſpecial order; who, to their great joy, advanced to their relief on the 7th of November. The Auſtrian General immediately raiſed the ſiege, leaving a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and ſtores behind him[f], and re-

The King arrives in the neighbourhood of Neiſs.

Siege of Neiſs raiſed.

[f] 22,000 cannon balls of 24 lb. wt. 23,000 ditto of 12 lb. wt. 1700 bomb ſhells of 75 lb. wt. 3900 ditto 50 lb. wt. 6100 ditto of 30 lb. wt. 6000 ditto of 10 and 7 lb. wt. 200,000 granadoes; 500 iron crows, 1000 joiſts, 500 thick planks for batteries, and 10 gunpowder magazines.

A. D. 1758. passed the Neiss; but not without considerable loss; for General Treskow, the governor of Neiss, who had behaved with so much gallantry and conduct in the siege, sallied out upon the fugitives, and cut between seven and 800 pandours to pieces.

The Austrians pursued.

Retire from before Cosel. The Austrians, who had blockaded Cosel for some time, received the panic, and made the best of their way to join the army retired from before Neiss; and these united retreated with great precipitation into Austrian Silesia and Bohemia.

M. Daun meditates the reduction of Saxony. Thus the main point, which was laboured by M. Daun, to prevent the King of Prussia's raising the siege of Neiss, after the action at Hockkirchen, being rendered abortive; his next point in view was to take the advantage of his Majesty's absence, and the considerable distance of his army, to wrest Saxony out of his possession. So that having failed of securing the pass at Gorlitz, the Austrian General, formed a scheme to reduce Dresden, Leipsick, and Torgau. For this purpose, he undertook Dresden with the main body of his own army: he committed the reduction of Leipsick, to the Prince de Deuxponts: and Torgau, to a corps under General Haddick: on a presumption, that Prince Henry had not sufficient strength to maintain his ground.

Marches to Dresden. Intent upon this plan of operations, and having no force to obstruct his march, Count Daun, on the 6th of November, passed the Elbe at Pirna, with 60,000 men, in expectation of the surrender of Dresden upon his appearance. The army of the Empire had cut off Prince Henry's communication

nication with Leipſick, and had alſo inveſted it. General Haddick marched with all expedition to Torgau. A. D. 1758.

Prince Henry in theſe ſtraits, threw himſelf into the city of Dreſden, and retired to the otherſide of the Elbe, and left General Schmettau, with 12,000 men, to defend the city, of great extent and badly fortified. The Auſtrian General, on the 7th, the very day his Pruſſian Majeſty raiſed the ſiege of Neiſs, convinced the governor, that his deſign was againſt the capital, and drove him to the neceſſity to replace the combuſtibles in the houſes of the ſuburbs, which ſurround the city ditch and command the ramparts, and had been removed in the July preceeding, when Daun retired from before that city, on the approach of the King of Pruſſia, in his return from chaſtiſing the Ruſſians near Cuſtrin.

Prince Henry retreats.

Daun appears before Dreſden.

The governor prepares for its defence.

The neceſſity of this reſolution is accounted for, from the weakneſs of the ſuburbs; it being impoſſible for the governor to prevent the enemy's getting poſſeſſion of them by a coup de main; moſt of the houſes within the ſuburbs, from the gate of Pirna to the gate of Wilſdruff, commanding the body of the town, not only by their proximity ro the ramparts, but by their prodigious height of ſeven and eight ſtories. However this was a moſt deplorable expedient to ſave the city. For, theſe ſuburbs were equal to one of the fineſt cities in Europe, and much ſuperior to Dreſden within the walls; both on account of its ſtately buildings, inhabitants, and curious manufactories.

Reaſons for burning the ſuburbs.

The

A. D. 1758.

The governor informed the court, by M. de Boſe, the chief cup-bearer, of his reſolution, That if the enemy's army ſhould approach the ſuburbs, he would that inſtant ſet fire to them. Who received for anſwer, That the hands of the court being tied, they were obliged to acquieſce in all circumſtances, and wait the laſt extremities; therefore the governor might follow the motion of his own will, or do whatever he thought he could anſwer. Accordingly on the 8th, the enemy's advanced troops having attacked the huſſars and independent battalions, poſted at Streiſſen and Gruene-Wieſe, and the Auſtrians might find means, as the night drew on, to find their way pell-mell into the ſuburb, by repelling and purſuing the advanced poſts, he firſt detached Colonel Itzenplitz, with 700 men and ſome pieces of cannon, on the 9th in the morning, to take poſt in the redoubts ſurrounding the ſuburbs, to ſupport the huſſars and independent battalions in caſe of need; and then about noon, foreſeeing all his care that way would be to no purpoſe, he renewed his remonſtrance to the magiſtrates of the town, that it would be abſolutely incumbent upon him to ſet fire to the ſuburbs, upon the firſt appearance of an Auſtrian in them: and further told them, that this would be the laſt notice he ſhould give them. But he got no other anſwer from them, but ſhrugging of ſhoulders and deploring the misfortune of their fellow citizens; though the governor told them, that it was in the power of their court to avert the calamity.

The governor gives notice of this reſolution.

The anſwer of the Saxon court.

Out guards placed.

Endeavours to prevent the ruin of the ſuburbs.

While

A. D. 1758.

While the governor tried these fair means to prevent a conflagration, the Austrian van-guard attacked the advanced posts, and forced the hussars and Monjou's independent battalion to quit the great garden and retire into the suburbs. They then attacked the small redoubts, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzindorff-house, and the draw bridge of Pirna gate, on which they left one soldier killed; and during this attack, the enemy's cannon played into the city. Yet the governor did not proceed to extremities. Though this was an open attack upon both the suburbs and the town,---no house was set on fire. The cannon upon the ramparts drove the Austrians back, and before night he obliged them to quit the redoubts. In the mean time, the army under General Izenplitz marched through the city, passed the Elbe, and encamped under the cannon of the New Town. General Meyer was charged with the defence of the suburbs, with his independent battalions, and four others, with positive orders to set fire to them, if he found reason to proceed to that extremity, after giving notice to the inhabitants.

Austrians attack the advanced posts.

Driven back by the cannon.

The preparations for an assault, by the enemy's erecting of batteries and planting cannon in the night, and the smart fire upon those, who were sent beyond the barriers to reconnoitre, being reported to the governor, and he being convinced, that his strength was in no condition to prevent the Austrians making themselves masters of the suburbs, because the height of the houses obstructed the service of the cannon from the ramparts, and

Austrians prepare to attack the city.

A. D. 1758.

and the magiſtrates and court not willing to interpoſe in ſuch a critical juncture, he permitted General Mayer to give the ſignal, and at three in the morning of the 10th, the greateſt part of the ſuburb of Pirna, the houſes adjoining to the ditch, and two of the ſuburb of Wilſdorff, were in flames[g]. The ſix battalions, with the 700 men from the redoubts entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and after ſix in the morning, there was not a Pruſſian in the ſuburbs; notwithſtanding the many falſehoods publiſhed on this occaſion, by the court of Vienna, to impeach the humanity of the Pruſſian general: though the court of Dreſden were ſo ſenſible of his humane conduct, that they thanked him for the good order he cauſed to be obſerved during theſe troubles.

Suburbs ordered to be burnt.

M. Daun pretended to be greatly ſurprized at the ſight of theſe flames, and ſent Colonel Sa-

M. Daun remonſtrates againſt this proceeding.

[g] *A liſt of the houſes burnt in the ſuburbs of Dreſden, from the certificate ſigned by the judges.*

Houſes, ſeven in the fiſhmongers quarter; 141 in the ram quarter; 82 in Pirna quarter; one in Halbe Gaſſe quarter; two in Seethor quarter; nine in Poppitz quarter; 23 in the bailiwick quarter; the exciſe houſe, as alſo the exciſe houſe and guard houſe at Pirna gate, and the exciſe and guard houſes at Seethor. In all 280 houſes.

Perſons killed or hurt.

In ram quarter; two aged perſons burnt.

In Pirna quarter; a burgher killed by a cannon ball from the town; a girl of 14, and a widow wounded.

In Poppitz quarter; a woman killed by the independent battalion.

voiſky,

voiſky to Count Schmettau, the governor, to enquire, 'Whether it was by order, that the ſuburbs were burnt in a royal reſidence, which, he ſaid, was a thing unheard of among Chriſtians; and that he hoped that the city of Dreſden would not be treated in the ſame manner. The marſhal further ſent his compliments to the court, and threatened the governor to be made reſponſible, in his perſon, for what had been done, and for what might be done againſt this royal reſidence.' Count Schmettau returned for anſwer, 'That he had the honour to be known to the marſhal; that he had orders to defend the town to the laſt man: that his Excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the deſtruction of the ſuburbs, which the marſhal had attacked, was according to rule: that if he attacked the town the governor would defend himſelf from houſe to houſe, and from ſtreet to ſtreet, with the infantry of the whole army; and then, if driven to the extremity, he would make his laſt effort in the royal palace, rather than abandon the city contrary to the command of his royal maſter.' A. D. 1758. The governor's anſwer.

Loud were the outcries againſt this act of military power in a neutral city, and the reſidence of a ſovereign Prince. The governor, Count Schmettau, exculpated himſelf of any act of cruelty or inhumanity, by the teſtimony of M. de Boſe, the cup-bearer, whom his Excellency employed in all his meſſages on this occaſion to the court: and further by a certificate of the magiſtrates of Dreſden, and of the judges of the ſuburbs of the ſame Complained of all over Europe.

city

A. D. 1758. city[h]; in contradiction to the memorial of the Saxon miniſter, the Reſident M. Porikau's memorial to the

[h] The letter from M. de Boſe, chief cup-bearer to the court of Dreſden, to Count Schmettau.

" I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, in anſwer to what you wrote to me this day; I muſt own that ever ſince you had the government of Dreſden, I informed you of all that his Royal Highneſs charged me to tell you in his name, and I have likewiſe reported to his Highneſs, your Excellency's anſwers.

" As to the firſt point, I alſo remember very well, that your Excellency charged me, in the month of July, to repreſent to his Royal Highneſs, that if Marſhal Daun ſhould attack the city, you muſt ſet fire to the ſuburbs, particularly the houſes that adjoined to the ditch; into which houſes, your Excellency immediately ordered combuſtibles to be put. I alſo remember, that upon the ſolicitations, which his Royal Highneſs made, by me, to your Excellency, you ordered them to be removed when Marſhal Daun retired; and of this I alſo made an humble report.

" It is alſo true, that when Marſhal Daun was at Lockowitz, on the 18th of November laſt, your Excellency charged me to acquaint his Royal Highneſs, in your name, that, if Marſhal Daun ſhould approach near the town, and attack it, you ſhould be obliged to burn the ſuburbs, and the houſes adjoining the town ditch. Although I made ſeveral remonſtrances to your Excellency from the court, you declared, that you was ordered by the King your maſter, to defend yourſelf to the laſt extremity, and that you could not change your meaſures, unleſs Marſhal Daun ſhould be prevailed with not to attack the town. To which I anſwered, in his Royal Highneſs's name, that he knew nothing of Marſhal Daun's deſigns; that he could not intermeddle in the operations of war, and would conſequently be obliged to endure what he could not hinder.

" Laſtly, it is well known, that your Excellency, during the fire, took every poſſible meaſure in the town, to prevent theſe

the diet of the Empire. In which it is ſet forth, A. D. 1758.
"That by the violence of the flames, which was kept At the diet of the Empire.
theſe exceſſes and diſorders, which might have been apprehended; and his Royal Highneſs charged me to return you his thanks for it. I have the honour to be, &c.

Dec. 4. 1758. JOACHIM FREDERIC de BOSE."

Certificate of the magiſtrates of Dreſden.

In conſequence of orders received from his Excellency Count Schmettau, lieutenant general and governor, we certify what we know concerning the burning of the ſuburbs. Two perſons were burnt to death, two killed, three hurt, by the fire, and two wounded by the ſoldiers.

We never heard, in any ſhape, of a waggon full of goods, which they were endeavouring to ſave, and which it was pretended was covered with combuſtibles, and ſo ſet on fire; nor of ninety perſons ſaid to have periſhed at the Hart, nor of the Auſtrian troops, who, it is pretended, aſſiſted in extinguiſhing the flames.

Dreſden, Dec. 4, 1758. (L. S.) The magiſtrates of Dreſden.

Certificate of the judges of the ſuburb of Dreſden.

We the judges of the ſuburb of Dreſden, certify, and atteſt, that at the time of the calamity that hath juſt happened, things paſſed in this manner. The combuſtibles were re-placed on the 7th of November: and the magiſtrates ordered all the judges to attend them: accordingly, Simon Stelzner, judge; John Chriſtian, alderman; John Michael Faber, and John Chriſtian Kretſchmar, judges, attended, and were told, (being enjoined at the ſame time, to acquaint the other judges with it) to provide the houſes with water, to give notice to the landlords, and to keep the pumps ready, and endeavour to aſſiſt one another; becauſe, if any misfortune ſhould happen, the people of the town could not come to our aſſiſtance, nor could we go to their's; and of this, we informed all the burghers.

On

A. D. 1758. kept up by red-hot balls fired into the houſes and along the ſtreets, the whole was inſtantly on fire.—That a ſhoemaker, endeavouring to ſave his infant on a pillow, from burning in the flames, was ſtopped by a volunteer, who ſnatched the babe from him, and threw it into the flames.---That a man having got his moveables loaded in a waggon, had them ſtopped by a Pruſſian ſoldier, who covered the waggon with pitch, and ſet it on fire. That a multitude of people, of all ages, inhabitants of thoſe populous ſuburbs, periſhed amidſt the flames.---That in the ſingle inn, called the Golden-Hart, ninety periſhed.---That the Auſtrian army beheld theſe horrible acts with indignation and rage. That they ſent 500 carpenters into the ſuburbs, to endeavour to extinguiſh the flames, and that, melting with compaſſion, their general

On the 8th and 9th the Auſtrian army approached the town; and on the 9th, the Auſtrian huſſars forced their way to the ſuburb of Pirna, and to Zinzendorf houſe.

On the 10th, at two in the morning, fire was ſet to the quarters at Pirna, Ram, and Wilſdorf, which conſumed 266 houſes in all.

There have been therefore in all, two perſons burnt, a man and a woman, greatly advanced in years, and whom it was impoſſible to ſave; two killed, and two wounded.

What has been ſaid of a waggon is falſe; and it is equally falſe that ninety perſons periſhed at the Hart; only four perſons in all having loſt their lives, as we have juſt mentioned. Laſtly, it is falſe, that the Auſtrian carpenters aſſiſted us in extinguiſhing the fire. We never ſaw one of them.

We certify, that all the above is ſtrictly conformable to truth.

Dec. 4, 1758. Signed by the ten judges of Dreſden.

tried

tried every method to prevent them." Such were the infamous methods made uſe of by his enemies, to ſtir up an animoſity, and kindle a hatred againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty; the greateſt potentates upon earth, as they would be eſteemed, inventing, or countenancing the moſt notorious fictions, to deprive him of the affections of good men by their lies, whom they were not able to deſtroy by their arms. A. D. 1758.

M. Daun, deceived in his hopes to take Dreſden by a coup de main, made a ſhew of an intention to beſiege it in form: but the news of Neiſs being relieved; and of the retreat of the Auſtrians before the King of Pruſſia; and that his Majeſty was returning to Saxony with his uſual rapidity, and ſtrengthened by ſucceſs, he raiſed the ſiege on the 17th, three days before the King could get to Dreſden: and retired, with the army of the Empire alſo, into Bohemia. Siege in form begun. M. Daun retires.

As to the fate of Leipſick and Torgau. Count Dohna was ordered to march with 12,000 to the relief of Torgau. The ſame orders were ſent to General Wedel, who with a ſmall army obſerved the motions of the Swedes: who, being neareſt to the place, threw himſelf into Torgau, before Haddick arrived there, and repulſed him with loſs; when he made his attack. Count Dohna, being come up ſoon after, they united and purſued the Auſtrians as far as Eulenburg. The fate of Haddick, and the approach of the Pruſſians, ſtruck ſuch a terror, that the Prince of Deux Ponts did alſo raiſe the ſiege of Leipſick. The ſieges of Leipſick and Torgau raiſed.

A. D. 1758.

Auſtrians and Imperialiſts retire.

The Auſtrian operations had failed them. No one advantage was gained: and there were no more attempts thought of for this year. The Marſhal having got all his forces into Bohemia and Auſtrian Sileſia, endeavoured to place them in ſuch a manner for the winter; as to form an immenſe chain of troops; ſo as to cover the frontiers of Sileſia and Saxony, and to communicate with the Imperial army, which continued the chain from thence, through Thuringia and Franconia; where this army joined the quarters of Prince de Soubize, extending weſtward, along the courſe of the Main and Lahn, to meet thoſe of Marſhal Contades, which ſtretched to the Rhine, and connected the chain quite to the Maeſe, ſo as to command the whole courſe of the Rhine, upwards and downwards.

Winter-quarters, how formed.

The operations of the Swedes.

The Swedes, who, in the beginning of this year, ſeemed averſe to the war againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty [1], were encouraged to enter upon action by the abſence of the Pruſſian troops, obliged to undertake more important ſervices than to watch the motions of ſo deſpicable an enemy. Count Hamilton, who commanded the Swediſh army, having no force to oppoſe him, when Dohna was marched with his troops to watch the motions of the Ruſſians, and being reinforced with a conſiderable number of men, took the field, diſlodged the few Pruſſians left in the frontier towns, recovered Swediſh Pomerania, entered the Pruſſian territories

Their progreſs.

[1] See page 144, 145, Vol. III.

and

and threatened Berlin itſelf with plunder and devaſtation; for his detachments penetrated as far as Zenderick and Fehrbellin, and within twenty-five miles of that capital. A. D. 1758.

In this invaſion the Swedes left ſuch marks of barbarity and cruelty, that it ſhould ſeem the parties of the grand confederacy againſt Pruſſia had engaged to exceed each other in acts of inhumanity. The Swedes, who, in former wars, had always maintained the character of a brave and generous enemy, debaſed their martial ſpirit with a meanneſs, that is the ſtrongeſt indication of cruelty in a ſordid mind. Though their ſtrength did now exceed the force oppoſed to them, at leaſt as four to one, they did nothing but forage, pilfer, pillage, raiſe contributions, &c. Except ſetting fire to houſes, they ſurpaſſed all their confederates in this manner of making war; and where-ever they came, they behaved worſe than Coſſacks and Calmucks. For as they had no magazines formed, nor took proper meaſures to be ſupplied with proviſions, they ſtripped every place, where-ever they came, quite bare. In a great number of villages, they not only carried away the produce of the earth, the cattle and horſes, which they afterwards ſold to the Jews; but alſo, by order from their ſuperiors, they trampled down and deſtroyed the ſeed in the ground. Their barbarity.

General Wedel was detached from Saxony, with a body of troops, to check and repulſe theſe cruel invaders. Wedel arrived at Berlin, with eleven thouſand effective men, on the 20th of Repulſed.

A. D. 1758. September. General Hamilton immediately retreated, at the approach of the Pruſſians, leaving a garriſon of 1400 men in Fehrbellin, in order to ſtop the Pruſſian army in the purſuit of his main body, and with orders to defend the place to the very laſt extremity. Accordingly they ſuffered a ſevere cannonade, by which every houſe in the town was damaged; and then they diſputed the ground from houſe to houſe. But the valour of the Pruſ-

Their loſs. ſian grenadiers prevailed, and the Swedes were at laſt driven out, having loſt 500 men 14 officers killed; beſides 222 private men and ſome officers made priſoners. During this action the Prince of Bevern, who had been releaſed, and retired to his government at Stettin, purſued the Swediſh army with a detachment, harraſſed their rear, and ruined a battalion of volunteers, of whom 72 were taken priſoner, and 200 were ſlain. Which put an end to the fears of the city of Berlin, and obliged the enemy to evacuate the Pruſſian territories, and ſeek for ſafety once more under their own cannon of Stralſund; where they entered into winter quarters; and General Hamilton threw up his command, and reſigned all his employments, rather than be laid under the odious neceſſity of executing orders againſt the innocent and helpleſs, without power to face an enemy in the field.

Siege of Colberg. General Fermor, after the battle of Zorndorf, was ſenſible, that he could not maintain his ground in Pomerania, during the winter; except he could make himſelf maſter of a ſea-port in that pro-

province, and thereby open a communication with Ruſſia by ſea. Colberg, a ſmall ſea-port on the Baltick, and very indifferently fortified, preſented itſelf, as the moſt certain object for his deſign. With this intention 15,000 Ruſſians were detached; who arrived before Colberg on the 3d of October, and opened their trenches in form, but with ſuch little ſucceſs, that after twenty-ſix days, Major Heydon, their brave governor, without any reinforcement or ſuccours of any kind, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. In which diſgraceful manner the whole Ruſſian army evacuated Pomerania, and ſought for winter quarters beyond the Viſtula [k]. A. D. 1758. Repulſed.

Thus

[k] In the night between the 26th and 27th of October, the Ruſſians before Colberg gave two ſucceſſive aſſaults; but in both were repulſed, with the loſs of ſome hundred men. Every thing was prepared for a general aſſault on the 29th, and troops were put into barges, in order to go down the river Perſante, under the cannon of the town; but advice being received that Major-General Platen had defeated a Ruſſian detachment near Greiſſenburg, and that he was advancing by Treptow, the Ruſſians determined the ſame day to raiſe the ſiege, to burn their bridge of communication upon the Perſante, and retire on the other ſide of the river.

The garriſon ſeized this opportunity to ſally out, under Lieutenant-Colonel Schladen, and ruin the batteries and other works that had been raiſed by the Ruſſians. Theſe, who were not yet gone far, endeavoured to cut off the detachment that ſallied out; but being drawn under the cannon of the fortreſs, they were beat off with conſiderable loſs. They retreated by Coſlin towards Bublitz, on the frontiers of Poland.

In this march they compleated the ruin of the villages through which they paſſed, ſtripping the inhabitants of every

A. D. 1758.

Conclusion of the King of Prussia's campaign.

Thus we conclude the campaign in Germany, between the King of Prussia and his most formidable enemies. A campaign, which for its variety of events, and the spirit and conduct of his Majesty, exceeds all examples. We in the beginning beheld him, with admiration, invading Moravia and investing Olmutz: and all his successes defeated, by one unfortunate stroke. We saw him, with amazement, rise up victorious out of distress; penetrating into Bohemia, in spite of a superior army at his heels, obliging Koninsgratz to open her gates to him; marching to the Oder, routing an army of Russians three times the number of his own; returning to Saxony, and driving the Imperial and Austrian armies before him. And, though he lost his most able generals, and suffered so great a loss in his men and in his camp at Hochkirchen, his Majesty found sufficient resource in his military abilities, alternately to relieve Silesia from an Austrian army, and to oblige the Austrians and Imperialists once more to evacuate Saxony; when he had to contend with armies, that were each of them greatly superior to his in numbers, and commanded by generals of approved courage and known experience. Six sieges were raised, at Colberg, at Neisse, at Cosel, at Dresden, at Torgau and at Leipsick, by him or his generals; and his Prussian Majesty could not be said to have lost one inch of ground this

His various fortune.

Great abilities and success.

thing of value, killing the cattle, and throwing into bogs the forage and grain they could not carry off; besides committing an infinite number of other disorders not less enormous.

year,

year, notwithſtanding he was attacked by ſo many formidable armies. A. D. 1758.

Though theſe are the principal actions between the belligerants in Germany, during the year 1758, it is requiſite for their illuſtration, to lay before the reader ſome particulars, which were intended to favour the enemies of Great Britain and their allies. Meaſures purſued in favour of the Auſtrian confederacy.

It has been frequently repreſented as a ſtate invention, that religion had any ſhare in the political views, and powerful alliance between Auſtria and her allies: But, if reaſon may be permitted to preſide, where judgment is to be paſſed on the proceedings of the Imperial court, this year, it cannot be diſputed, that there was not a ſettled intention to cruſh the three great proteſtant powers in Germany, by an open proſtitution of the powers lodged by the Germannic conſtitution in the Aulic council. For, on the 21ſt of Auguſt the ſentence of the ban of the empire was confirmed by the Aulic council (the laſt court of appeal from the dyet of the empire) againſt the King of Pruſſia; and, at the ſame time, three decrees, or mandates, were iſſued againſt three other proteſtant members of the empire: the firſt againſt the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburgh; the ſecond againſt the Duke of Brunſwick Wolffenbuttle; and the third againſt the Count of Lippe Buckeburgh. In that againſt his Britannic Majeſty the ban of the empire was threatened, for having joined his troops to thoſe of the Elector of Brandenburgh, and taking into his pay the Againſt the Proteſtant religion. Decree of the Aulic council againſt the three Proteſtant powers.

A. D. 1578. forces of ſeveral princes, in order to ſupport that Elector's rebellion;---for having ravaged the countries of Hildeſheim, Oſnaburg and Munſter;---for having taken a Pruſſian general to command his troops, and with force and arms invaded the countries of Paderborn, Juliers, Bergue, Cologne, Liege and Brabant, taking towns, beſieging cities, raiſing contributions, and ſeizing the revenues; and laſtly, for bringing foreign troops into the empire, taking poſſeſſion of Embden, and oppreſſing his co-eſtates. His Majeſty, for theſe offences, was ordered to withdraw his foreign troops from Germany immediately; to deſiſt from ſupporting the rebellion of the Elector of Brandenburgh; to diſband the troops he has taken into his pay; to make good the damages he had *already* done; to *give ſecurity for his good behaviour for the future*; and, laſtly, to join his contingent to the army of the empire, in order to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the rebellion that had been raiſed, in open violation of the Imperial decrees.

His Britannic Majeſty, Elector of Hanover's reply.

Such an attempt, in favour of France, to tye the hands of his Britannic Majeſty, Elector of Hanover, &c. from defending his Germannic dominions, and ſuccouring his allies, from an enemy unjuſtly and unprovoked attacking, plundering, burning and laying their countries, villages, and towns deſolate, required a moſt explicit reply from the Elector of Hanover: and accordingly Baron Gemmingen, electoral miniſter of Brunſwick Lunebourg, preſented a memorial to the dyet of the Empire,

Empire, in which he ſufficiently expoſed the iniquity of the mandate of the Aulic council, and the ingratitude of the Emperor and Empreſs-Queen, which could endeavour ſo ungratefully to reward the ſervices done by his Majeſty to the Houſe of Auſtria; as follows: "His Britannic Majeſty, during the one and thirty years of his glorious reign, hath obſerved ſo irreproachable a conduct towards all his co-eſtates of the Empire, without diſtinction of religion, that no Prince of the Empire hath received greater proofs of eſteem and confidence than he can produce. His Majeſty hath, as much as the weakeſt ſtates, always obſerved right and juſtice. On the death of the Emperor Charles VI. he beheld the time, which will be a memorable æra in the hiſtory of the Houſe of Auſtria, when the crown of France poured numerous armies into the Empire to extirpate that Houſe, and make itſelf maſter of Germany. His Majeſty, in his double capacity of King and Elector, placed himſelf in the breach; he led in perſon the auxiliary army of her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen, the greateſt part of which was compoſed of his own troops: at the battle of Dettingen he expoſed his ſacred perſon for that princeſs; and his Royal Highneſs, the Duke of Cumberland, his ſon, ſtill bears the ſcars of wounds there received.

A. D. 1758.

His Britannic Majeſty, Elector of Hanover's memorial to the diet of the Empire.

The year 1745, when his preſent Imperial Majeſty was choſen Emperor, is ſtill recent in the memory of all the ſtates of the Empire, as well as the pains, which his Britannic Majeſty took upon

A. D. 1758. upon that occaſion. He purchaſed the preſervation of the Houſe of Auſtria, which was effected by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, with the blood and treaſure of his ſubjects, and by means of the moſt important conqueſts of his crown. He hath endeavoured to maintain the Imperial crown in that Houſe, by negociations for the election of a King of the Romans. The treaty of ſucceſſion concluded with the Duke of Modena, and the aggrandiſement reſulting from it to the Houſe of Auſtria, were owing to his Majeſty's friendſhip."

After ſetting forth the ingratitude of the Houſe of Auſtria, it proceeds thus:

"His Majeſty, as Elector, is charged, firſt, With not conforming to the reſolutions taken the 17th of January, and 9th of May, laſt year; but, on the contrary, refuſing his concurrence, and declaring for a neutrality: ſecondly, With giving ſuccours, aid, and aſſiſtance, to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, entering into an alliance with that Prince, joining his troops to thoſe of Pruſſia, under the command of a general in the ſervice of his Pruſſian Majeſty, of ſending Engliſh troops into Germany, and making them take poſſeſſion of the city of Embden, and employing the auxiliary troops of ſome other ſtates of the Empire: and, thirdly, It is complained that contributions have been exacted, in his Majeſty's name, of divers ſtates of the Empire.

With regard to the firſt charge, it is very true that, in the deliberations of the diet of the Empire, the beginning of laſt year, it was given as

his Majeſty's opinion, as well as that of moſt of his proteſtant co-eſtates, that the preſent troubles ſhould be amicably terminated. His Majeſty, in giving his opinion, had, as uſual, no other view than what equity and the good of the Germannic Empire ſeemed to him to require. Whatever judgment ſhall be formed of the unhappy war that hath broke out, the public will always remember, that by a bare declaration of her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen, "That ſhe would not attack his Pruſſian Majeſty," the rupture would have been avoided, and the effuſion of much blood, as well as the deſolation of Germany, prevented. The ſtates that have ſuffered by the calamities of the war, may judge whether the way, that was taken, was the ſhorteſt for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, ſo much to be deſired; and whether it were not to be wiſhed, that, laying aſide all private views, his Britannic Majeſty's propoſal had been followed. A. D. 1758.

It is true, his Majeſty took no part in the reſolutions which were contrary to his ſentiments. But the laws of the Empire have not thereby received the leaſt infringement. The queſtion, whether *in materia collectarum*, the majority be ſufficient, has been referred *ad comitia imperii*, by the *inſtrumentum P. W. Art.* v. §. 52. and is yet undecided. It is not by the plurality of voices, that it can be there determined, but only by means of an amicable accommodation; ſince otherwiſe that reference would have been a very uſeleſs courſe; and it was well known, at the negocia-

A. D. 1758. gociations for the peace of Weſtphalia, what was the tendency of the opinion of the Catholic ſtates, which formed the majority; thoſe very ſtates, and all the other members of the Empire, ought however to conſider well, whether it be their eſſential intereſt to acknowledge, in the preſent caſe, that every ſtate of the Empire is obliged to ſubmit to the majority of votes, in matters of conſent, as in the preſent caſe; which the principal Catholic Electors have in other caſes denied; and which will certainly be retorted upon them in proper time.

But whatever principles ſhall be aſſumed, with regard to this queſtion, nothing is more evident, than that, conſidering circumſtances and the ſituation of the affair then and now in queſtion, his Majeſty could never be required to give his troops to comply with thoſe reſolutions of the Empire. All Germany knows, though the decree of the Aulic Imperial council ſays not a word about it, that at the very time when thoſe reſolutions were taken, his Majeſty's Electoral dominions were moſt unjuſtly threatened with an invaſion by France. In the month of March, that year, the court of Vienna ſigned a convention with France, by virtue of which the enemy was to paſs the Weſer in the month of July, and enter the King's territories. This invaſion was made accordingly. The Empreſs-Queen joined her own troops to thoſe of France; and, in return, ſtipulated by ſolemn treaties ſigned before-hand, to have half of the contributions that ſhould be exacted.

acted. The damage which the King's ſubjects ſuffered by this firſt invaſion, excluſive of the ſums, which the provinces were to furniſh (and which have been paid out of the royal demeſnes) amounted to ſeveral millions. And ſtill the unjuſt rage of his Majeſty's enemies was not exhauſted. The French army, which entered on another ſide, under the command of the Prince de Soubiſe, in company with the troops of Wirtemberg, which the reigning Duke, a thing of which there is no example, led himſelf, under a French general, againſt a co-eſtate, hath again invaded, for the ſecond time, his Majeſty's dominions and thoſe of his allies; exacted inſupportable contributions; carried off the King's officers, entirely foraged the country, and plundered ſeveral places, and committed the greateſt diſorders, whilſt the court of Vienna boaſts of having ordered this invaſion (the ſole end of which was to ravage the King's dominions and thoſe of Heſſe) as an effect of its magnanimity, and as a merit with the Germannic body. A. D. 1758.

If, in ſuch circumſtances, his Majeſty ſhould be required to ſuſpend the preparations, he has begun, and join the troops, that he wants for his own defence, to thoſe, which, from the arbitrary views of the court of Vienna, are led againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty, by a Prince who doth not belong to the *generality* of the Empire, and on whom the command hath been conferred, without a previous *concluſum* of the Germannic body; the right of the ſtates of the Empire to defend them-

A. D. 1758. themſelves, when ſuch defence ſquares not with the views of the Imperial court, ought at the ſame time to be ſettled. It is hoped that things are not yet come to this paſs in Germany. Self-defence is the moſt urgent duty. The reſolutions of the Empire cannot deprive the meaneſt man, much leſs a free ſtate, and an Elector of the Empire, of this right; nor require him to join the troops, he wants for that end, to thoſe, which, jointly with the troops of France, have invaded his country, and ſhared in the contributions there extorted.

In the ſecond place, his Majeſty doth not deny that he hath entered into an alliance with the King of Pruſſia, which is entirely conformable to the rules of right: But as he is accountable to God alone for what he doth as King, on the other hand, in the report made of what he has done as Elector, the times, which preceded, have been confounded with thoſe that followed the French invaſion. From the beginning of laſt year his Majeſty took every method to ſhew, that the only thing he aimed at, without taking part, otherwiſe, in the war, was to oppoſe the French foreign troops, knowing that they were ſent only to invade his Electorate, as indeed they have employed themſelves almoſt wholly in ruining eſtates comprehended under the guaranty of the Empire, as well thoſe of the Duke of Saxony of the Erneſtine line, of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and the Count of Lippe-Schaumbourg, as thoſe of his Majeſty.

Majeſty. This juſt intention, founded on the laws, from which his Majeſty hath been ſo far from derogating in the ſmalleſt matter, that no inſtance thereof hath been, or can be brought, did not, nevertheleſs, hinder the French troops, who were furniſhed with the Emperor's *letters requiſitorial*, from entering Germany in the avowed quality of auxiliary troops to the Empreſs-Queen, in company with thoſe of the Houſe of Auſtria and the Elector Palatine. The Empire hath already been informed, on the 3d of December laſt year, of the firſt propoſals made, both to the Imperial court and the court of France, for an amicable determination of differences; propoſals, which could not have been rejected, had not an hoſtile attack been reſolved on. Theſe offers, which, from the manner in which they were received, his Majeſty hath reaſon to regret that he ever made, leave no ſhadow of plauſibility to the reproaches that may be made on account of the engagement that enſued, in whatever light the King of Pruſſia's cauſe may be conſidered. His Majeſty is, indeed, fully perſuaded, that he might, at any time, have entered into an alliance with that Prince for their common defence; but no one can doubt, that in this urgent neceſſity, when he was left alone, he had a right to ſeek aſſiſtance, where it could be got. No fault can poſſibly be found with that, which the King of Pruſſia gave him to deliver the Electoral ſtates of Brunſwick, and thoſe of Wolfenbuttle, Heſſe and Buckebourg. The very nature of this deliver- A. D. 1758.

ance,

A. D. 1758. ance, and the prudence and bravery with which it hath been effected, have acquired immortal glory to his moſt Serene Highneſs Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick-Lunebourg (who doth not command the King's army as a Pruſſian general;) a glory, which is the greater, the more laudable it is for that Prince to have delivered, from ſuch heavy and unjuſt oppreſſion, the dominions of a King, from whoſe family he is deſcended, and principalities in which he drew his firſt breath, where his anceſtors have reigned, and where the Duke his brother ſtill reigns. It is with an equally juſt right that this Duke, with the Duke of Saxe Gotha, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel and the Count of Schaumbourge-Lippe, put their troops into his Majeſty pay. Poſterity will hardly believe, that at a time when Auſtrian, Palatine and Wurtemberg auxiliaries were employed to *invade* the countries belonging to ſtates of the Empire, other members of the Germannic body, who employed auxiliaries in their *defence*, were threatened with the ban. His Majeſty ordered the Engliſh troops to be ſent over, and poſſeſſion to be taken of Embden, in his quality of King; and hath no occaſion to give account thereof to any. Mean while the laws of the Empire permit the ſtates thereof to make uſe of foreign troops in their own defence; they forbid only the introduction of them into the Empire to invade the dominions of another, as the Empreſs-Queen hath done.

In

In the third and laſt place, his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunſwick-Lunebourg, ſent miniſters particularly to the Palatine court, and that of Cologne, to divert them from joining in the deſigns of France againſt his dominions. It cannot therefore be doubted that it would have been highly agreeable to him, if thoſe courts had taken meaſures, that would have freed him from the burden of the war. But none can expect that his Majeſty ſhould, with indifference, ſee himſelf treated as an enemy by his co-eſtates. The Elector of Cologn, and the biſhop of Liege, had no troops that were wanted in the French army: But, in conſideration of ſubſidies, opened to it the gates of their towns, and gave it all the aſſiſtance in their power; without which that army could not, at that time, have proceeded ſo far as the Electoral eſtates, where the Auſtrian and Palatine troops behaved much worſe than the French themſelves. How can it be expected that his Majeſty, after God hath bleſſed his arms with ſucceſs, ſhould not reſent this treatment? The laws of the Empire forbid the attacking of the eſtates of the Empire: but they permit defence againſt, and the purſuit of thoſe, who, by their invaſion, have violated the public peace. A. D. 1758.

If the crown of France be free to ravage the dominions of the Duke of Brunſwick, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, becauſe they have given the King auxiliary troops; if the Empreſs-Queen may, for the aſſiſtance ſhe hath lent the French King to attack the King's dominions, ap-

A. D. 1758. propriate to herſelf half of the contributions raiſed there, his Majeſty ought to be equally permitted to make thoſe ſtates, who have favoured the unjuſt enterprizes of his enemies, feel the burden of the war."

Reſolution of the Evangelic body.

Such is the tenor of the famous memorial which the Hanoverian miniſter preſented to the diet of the Empire, and which made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion upon many of the members, that on the 29th of November, the Evangelic body publiſhed a concluſum, purporting, That with reſpect to the ban of the Empire, with which ſeveral Princes were now threatened, they would never conſent to any innovation that ſhall be propoſed, contrary to the 20th article of the capitulation, which the Emperor confirmed by oath at his election; and that whatever ſhall be done, contrary to that, ſhall be looked upon by them as null and void, and ſhall be treated accordingly.

The Saxon memorial concerning Dreſden.

Another attempt was made in the diet of the Empire, to ſpirit up a deteſtation of the King of Pruſſia's method of proceedings in Saxony. The complaint was founded upon the meaſures taken by his governor for the defence of the city of Dreſden againſt M. Daun's army. In which memorial M. Ponickau, the Saxon miniſter at the diet, was taught to repreſent that affair in the moſt tragical view; affirming, That ſoldiers had been diſperſed and ſtationed in the ſuburbs, by the orders of Count Schmettau, to break open houſes and ſhops, to ſet fire to combuſtibles, to add freſh fuel, and then to cloſe up the doors;

that he kept up the fire by red-hot balls fired into the houſes, &c. that the inhabitants were left without cover, and deſtroyed by the cannon and ſmall arms, and that ſuch as eſcaped were murdered by the bayonets of the Pruſſian ſoldiers, poſted in the ſtreets for that purpoſe: he even enumerated ſeveral particular inſtances, in confirmation of this inhuman repreſentation [l], and concluded with the number of houſes, which were burnt on this occaſion. A. D. 1758.

However, this failed. Baron Plotho, the Brandenburg miniſter, refuted every article of this Saxon memorial, by moſt authentic certificates, as we have already ſhewn. His Pruſſian Majeſty, no doubt, was greatly miſrepreſented on this particular occaſion; it is to be wiſhed his whole conduct towards Saxony had been as irreprehenſible. For at his firſt ſeizing upon that Electorate, it was pretended to be no more than a cautionary expedient to prevent his confederate enemies taking any advantages againſt him on that ſide. And when he diſarmed the Saxon forces, it was under the ſame caution, that they ſhould not join his enemies [m]. But he was no ſooner in full poſſeſſion of Saxony, and her troops diſarmed, than he acted like an enemy; extorted heavy contributions, under pain of military execution, and forced the Saxons to furniſh him with a great number of recruits; he diſcharged the government in the ſtate, and applied the public reve- Refuted. Obſervations on the King of Pruſſia's conduct towards Saxony.

[l] See theſe particulars on page 367, 368. Vol. III.

[m] See page 194, &c. Vol. I.

A. D. 1758. nues to his own uſe: yet, always pretending that he did nothing, but for the ſafety and common benefit of the Electorate and its Sovereign. However, ſince the French King had ſhewn him an example, by eſtabliſhing his adminiſtration in Hanover, which entirely changed the government and ſyſtem of that Electorate, and alſo by his late decree for the adminiſtration of the Landgravate of Heſſe; and the Ruſſians had ill-treated the kingdom of Pruſſia: and alledging the neceſſity to which he was driven to take ſuch a reſolution, by the hoſtilities repeated, in that Electorate, againſt him by the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts; the Pruſſian directory of war, on the 2d of December, 1758, ſent a decree to the deputies of the eſtates of Saxony, which, after having enjoined them to deliver a certain quantity of flour and forage,

Declares it to be a conquered country. ſignified in expreſs terms,---"Though the King "of Pruſſia had hitherto treated the Electorate "of Saxony as a country he had taken under his "ſpecial protection, that the face of affairs was "now changed in ſuch a manner, that his Ma- "jeſty would conſider it, for the future, only as "a conquered country, out of which he had "driven his enemies by force of arms."

Seizes upon the revenues, government, &c. In purſuance of this declaration all the revenues of the Saxon miniſters were ſequeſtered:—And as the Ruſſians had ſeized in Pruſſia all the rents of the eſtates in that country belonging to the Pruſſian officers, the ſame was done by the King of Pruſſia, in regard to the eſtates of Saxon officers in the Ruſſian ſervice. Twenty perſons were ordered

ordered to depart for Warſaw in 24 hours, and the papers of the privy counſellors were ſealed up, and the adminiſtration of the government was committed entirely to Pruſſians. A. D. 1758.

Did it conſiſt with truth; they, that are in love with his Pruſſian Majeſty's heroic qualities, would be pleaſed to ſee a veil drawn over the miſeries of Saxony, which can be imputed to none, but him. Inſtead of conſulting means to make a country happy, to which he now laid a claim by right of conqueſt, and which had been impoveriſhed by former exactions, and very lately puniſhed with military execution: he rather ſeemed to ſeize on it as a prey to be pulled to pieces. Freſh contributions were demanded, and extorted by moſt inhuman ſeverities; ſeverities, that have extended to diſtant nations, and whoſe effects are now felt moſt heavily by the merchants in the greateſt trading towns in that quarter of Europe. For, his Majeſty carried off the merchants from the exchange by ſoldiers, and confined them in a more wretched condition than felons, on ſtraw beds, &c. till they were obliged to draw bills for very large ſums on their foreign correſpondents; which bills are ſuppoſed the original of the late bankruptcies made at Amſterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. How far this was juſt, or juſtifiable by the laws of arms, is not a queſtion to be decided here: but that it was a moſt ſevere ſcourge upon an innocent and blameleſs people, every one muſt agree. Nevertheleſs, it is far from bearing the cruel aſpect and ruinous conſequences of the total deſolation

His conduct unjuſtifiable.

His meaſures the origin of the preſent bankruptcies.

The Auſtrian allies more culpable.

A. D. 1758. brought upon all conditions, without diſtinction of age or ſex, by the confederates againſt him and the allies of Great Britain, as we have related in the marches of the Ruſſians, French, and Swedes, in Pomerania, Weſtphalia, Heſſe, and Hanover. Where the ruin of their lands, houſes, public edifices, manufactures and eſtates, can't poſſibly be repaired in leſs than half a century.

Conduct of the Dutch. The Dutch, availing themſelves of their neutrality in this war, pretended a right, by treaties with England, to trade with thoſe people and countries, with whom we are in actual war, and to cover their property, in Dutch ſhips, from the power of the Engliſh [n]. So that the French navigation being entirely ruined by our naval ſuperiority, theſe neutral neighbours took upon them not only to carry the produce and manufactures of our enemies to market, but alſo to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary for carrying on a war by ſea and land.

Trade for our enemies.

Obſervations on this conduct. Such a glaring inſtance of perfidy, that ſupported our enemies in the moſt eſſential manner, to carry on their trade and to continue the war, could not be ſuffered to reign long. Our men of war and letters of marque, brought Dutchmen continually into port, laden with an illicit cargo, and they that were found with conterband goods, or with French property on board, were condemned in our court of admiralty by due courſe of law. The French had no ſhips left; and their court

[n] See page 41. Vol. II.

directed

directed or permitted the governors of their iſlands and colonies to licence ſuch Dutch ſhips, as would undertake to carry their produce and manufactures, and to ſupply them with every thing they ſhould want. The Dutch, ſenſible of the ſweets ariſing from this lucrative navigation, ran all riſques. The French ports, both in Europe and America, were thronged with Hollanders: and the advantages they received from thence, ſo blinded their underſtandings, that they, at laſt, claimed a right by treaty, to aid and aſſiſt our enemies; and a reſolution of the States General, ſtigmatized the captures of Dutch ſhips, made under thoſe circumſtances, by the name of robberies or piracies, purſuant to a memorial preſented to their High and Mightineſſes, ſigned by 269 merchants, &c. ° The directors of the Amſterdam company applied

A. D. 1758.

Complain of the Engliſh for taking their ſhips.

° "We the underſigned merchants, inſurers, and others, concerned in the commerce and navigation of the ſtate, moſt humbly repreſent, That the violences and unjuſt depredations committed by Engliſh men of war and privateers on the veſſels and effects of the ſubjects of the ſtate, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and cruelty and exceſſes carried to ſuch a height, that the petitioners are forced to implore the aſſiſtance of your High Mightineſſes, that the commerce and navigation of the republic, which are the two ſinews of the ſtate, may ſuffer no interruption, and be protected in the moſt efficacious manner, in order that the being of the State may be preſerved, and that it may be kept from complete and final ruin.

The petitioners ſhall not inſert here a long recital of their ſhips that have been illegally ſtopped and ſeized, nor of the piracies and violences that have been committed for a conſiderable ſpace of time, on the ſubjects of the republic; nor of

A. D. 1758. applied to the States for the ſame purpoſe. Several reſolutions of the States were delivered to Mr. York,

the acts of inhumanity, with which they were often attended, even ſo far, that leſs cruelty might have been expected from a declared enemy, than they have ſuffered, from the ſubjects of a power, with whom the State is connected by the moſt ſolemn treaties of friendſhip. The whole is public and notorious.

Nor will the petitioners enlarge on the inſults offered to the Dutch flag, in contempt of your High Mightineſſes, the natural protectors of the ſubjects of the republic. Theſe facts are known to your High Mightineſſes.

But the petitioners beg leave to repreſent, with all due ſubmiſſion, that they cannot forbear to lay their juſt complaints before your High Mightineſſes, who are the protectors of their perſons, their eſtates, their commerce, and navigation; and to lay before you the indiſpenſable neceſſity of putting a ſtop, as ſoon as poſſible, to thoſe depredations and violences. The petitioners offer to contribute each his contingent, and to arm, at their own charge, for the ſupport and protection of their commerce and navigation.

The petitioners flatter themſelves that their toils, and the riſk to which their effects are expoſed on the ſeas, will have their proper influence on the general body of the ſtate, ſince the traders of this country, finding themſelves left to the diſcretion of a part of that nation, with whom the State is moſt intimately connected, thouſands of tradeſmen and others, who are connected with merchants, that have hitherto carried on a flouriſhing trade, will be reduced to diſtreſs and poverty; theſe connections ceaſing by the extinction of the eſtates of merchants, who have always approved themſelves faithful to their country, theſe will be forced to abandon it, to their great regret, and ſeek ſhelter and protection elſewhere; which will give a mortal blow to the principal members of the State.

For theſe juſt cauſes, the petitioners have recourſe to your High Mightineſſes, moſt humbly imploring them, both in their own names, and in the name of a multitude of unhappy people,

York, the Britiſh miniſter, plenipotentiary on that account: and the merchants petitioned the Princeſs Regent no leſs than four times for redreſs againſt theſe piracies and violences of the Engliſh, as they called the captures of their ſhips. But all their bluſtering and pretenſions availed nothing. The Engliſh continued to take and to condemn their illicit traders. Mr. York alſo declared to their High and Mightineſſes, That he was authoriſed to ſay, "His Majeſty was determined not "to ſuffer the trade of the French colonies in "America, to be carried on by the ſubjects of "other powers, under the ſpecious pretext of a "neutrality; or words to be interpreted as a li- "cence to carry on a trade with his enemies, "which, though not particularly ſpecified in the "articles as contraband, was nevertheleſs ren- "dered ſuch in all reſpects, and in every ſenſe, by "circumſtances.—That as long as the licit com- "merce of the ſubjects of their High Mighti- "neſſes, to which his Majeſty never intended to "give the leaſt interruption, was confounded with "that commerce, which his Majeſty regarded, as "wholly illicit, all their repreſentations would be "fruitleſs." About the ſame time the conduct of

A. D. 1758.

His Britannic Majeſty's reſolute anſwer.

ple, who are on the point of being ſtript of all their effects, of ſinking into the utmoſt diſtreſs, and being reduced to beggary, that it may pleaſe your High Mightineſſes to grant to commerce and navigation ſuch ſpeedy, vigorous, and effectual protection, that the faithful ſubjects of this free State may enjoy their poſſeſſions in full ſecurity.

And your petitioners, &c."

the

A. D. 1758. the government of Great Britain with reſpect to neutral nations, was publiſhed at London, fairly ſtating and refuting the claim of the Dutch to protect French property [p]: and as the Dutch perſiſted

Their caſe ſtated, and claim confuted.

[p] This pamphlet has irrefragably proved that no neutral nation has a *right* to ſupport France againſt us, by protecting her property on board their veſſels.

§. 1. The right of a neutral power to protect the property of an enemy, muſt ariſe either from the law of nations, that is, principles of natural law, which are relative to the conduct of nations, or from ſome expreſs treaty, by which communities, for their mutual benefit, have eſtabliſhed ſome rights between them, which are not included in the law of nations.

§. 2. Nations can have ſucceeded to no other rights, than ſuch as men originally enjoyed, as individuals; ſo that now one nation is to another, as one man was to another, before they entered into ſociety.

§. 3. An individual, in a ſtate of nature, would have had an undoubted right to protect *his own* perſon and property; but he would not have had a right to protect the perſon and property of A, the enemy of B, againſt B, ſuppoſing him to be in a ſtate of friendſhip both with A and B; for how, as a friend to B, can he protect A againſt him? The protection of A againſt B is a declaration, that the protector is B's enemy, and from the moment the protection commences, the protector muſt ceaſe to be a neutral power. This therefore, by §. 2. is the law between nation and nation.

§. 4. But a nation has a right, to which an individual, in a ſtate of nature, has no pretence; the right of dominion. By the right of dominion a nation enacts laws, and eſtabliſhes juriſdictions, to which, not only its own ſubjects, but thoſe of other countries, are obliged to ſubmit, within the pale of its power; here then the trial, which the law of nations gives, is, as it were, ſuperſeded, and hence ariſes the right which governments have always enjoyed, of protecting the property of an enemy *within their own precincts*.

§. 5. But

siſted in their claim, and were reſolved to continue their illicit trade at all hazards, our ſhips of war and A. D. 1758.

§. 5. But beyond the verge of theſe precincts, the general law of nations, as by §. 2 and 3, again takes place; the general law of nations therefore takes place upon the OCEAN. This reaſoning is ſupported by the authority of the moſt eminent writers, and by the practice of all maritime ſtates.

§. 6. With reſpect to particular treaties, if our anceſtors have betrayed the intereſt of their country by granting other nations unreaſonable privileges, we, who have ſucceeded to their rights, are bound to abide by their conceſſions.

§. 7. There is an article in ſeveral of our treaties with Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and other powers, by which it is ſtipulated, that "the ſubjects of the contracting ſtates reſpectively ſhould "have liberty to traffic throughout all countries, cultivating "peace, amity, or neutrality, with either of them; and that "the ſaid liberty ſhall in no wiſe be interrupted by any hind-"rance or diſturbance, by reaſon of any hoſtility, which may "be between either of the ſaid ſtates and any other king-"doms."

§. 8. This article is intended as a confirmation of the right, which every nation had, by the law of nations, of trading to the ports of any ſtate *with their own merchandize*, and *on their own account*, though that ſtate ſhould be engaged in war with another. The confirmation of this right by expreſs terms was made neceſſary, by its having been frequently violated; ſome of the powers at war having prohibited the commerce of neutral nations with their enemies *totally*. About the middle of the laſt century, therefore, when the commercial regulations, which now ſubſiſt between the European powers, firſt began to be formed, an article of this purport was inſerted in all commercial regulations, and uſually placed among thoſe articles of general import, which are commonly firſt laid down in treaties, as the baſis on which the ſubſequent ſtipulations were founded.

§. 9. That

A. D. 1758. and privateers picked them up at ſea in the ſame manner as declared enemies: for, by the liſt of ſhips

Loſs of French ſhips this year.

§. 9. That no right to protect the enemy's goods was intended to be given by theſe articles, is manifeſt from an expreſs declaration in ſome of the treaties, that an attempt, under favour of this article, to protect the goods of an enemy, ſhould be conſidered as a *fraud*, and ſe erely *puniſhed*.

§. 10. To eſtabliſh a right, therefore, to carry freely the effects of an enemy, it was neceſſary to have it expreſsly mentioned; and it is accordingly expreſsly mentioned in two treaties, that contain the article juſt quoted beſide, which alone would prove, that the two articles were inſerted for different purpoſes.

§. 11. The right of carrying freely the goods of an enemy is expreſsly granted in an article in a maritime treaty between Great Britain and Holland, dated December 1, 1674, and in another between Great Britain and France, dated February 24, 1677. The article is this; "All which ſhall be found on "board the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of thoſe countries "ſhall be accounted clear and free, although the whole lading, "or any part of it, ſhall belong to the enemies of Great Bri- "tain," and ſo reciprocally.

§. 12. It is acknowledged, that by this article the right now claimed by the Dutch, of carrying French goods, was fully granted.

§. 13. But treaties of alliance are nothing more than ſtipulations of mutual advantages between two communities, and ought therefore to be conſidered as a *bargain*, the conditions of which are always ſuppoſed to be equal, by thoſe, who make it.

§. 14. He therefore who breaks his part of the contract, deſtroys the equality or juſtice of it, and forfeits all thoſe benefits, which the other part has ſtipulated in his favour. Of this opinion are Grotius and Puffendorf.

§. 15. Holland has broken her part of her contract with Britain in the following particulars. In a treaty between Holland

ſhips taken from the French in the courſe of this year, it appears that the neutral ſhips, of which, the A D. 1758.

land and Britain, concluded the 3d of March, 1678, the ſtipulations are, 1ſt, A mutual guaranty of all they already enjoyed, or might hereafter *acquire by treaties* of peace in Europe only. 2dly, A mutual guaranty of all treaties that were then made, or might afterwards be *conjointly* made with any other power; and, 3dly, A mutual promiſe to defend and preſerve each other in the poſſeſſion of all towns or fortreſſes, which did then, or ſhould afterwards, belong to either of them. And, for this purpoſe, it is determined, that when either nation is attacked or moleſted, the other ſhall immediately ſuccour it with a certain number of troops and men of war, and ſhall be obliged to break with the aggreſſor within two months after the party that is already at war *ſhall require it*, and that they ſhall then act conjointly with all their forces, to bring the common enemy to a reaſonable accommodation.—Now, Minorca, a poſſeſſion of the crown of Great Britain, in Europe, which ſhe *acquired by treaty*, hath been attacked, which is a caſe in the *firſt* guaranty. By this attack of Minorca, a treaty that was made *conjointly* with Holland, the treaty of Utrecht, has been broken, which is a caſe in the *ſecond* guaranty, and England hath been deprived of a poſſeſſion, which of right belonged to her, which is a caſe of the *third* guaranty. Yet Holland hath not yet granted the ſuccours ſtipulated, and many more than two months have paſſed, without her having entered into war conjointly with England, as the treaty requires. [The treaty ſtipulates, that war ſhall be entered into by the party not already at war, after two months, *if the party already at war requires it*. If we have not *required* the Dutch to enter into our war with France, the Dutch have not violated this ſtipulation.]

§. 16. By a treaty between England and Holland, ſigned at the Hague, the 4th of January 1717, there is a mutual ſtipulation of the parties to protect each other in the poſſeſſion of their dominions in Europe only, as eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Utrecht,

A. D. 1758. the Dutch made by far the greateſt part, exceeded the French men taken at ſea both in number and value.

Utrecht, by the ſame ſuccours as in the former treaty; 1ſt, interpoſition of good offices; 2dly, a certain number of forces; and laſtly, a declaration of war. This treaty was renewed by the quadruple alliance of 1718; again by the acceſſion of Holland to the treaty of Hanover in 1726; and, laſtly, by the 3d article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The guaranties of theſe treaties have been broken by Holland, as ſhe has neither granted the ſtipulated ſuccours, nor declared war againſt France upon our loſs of Minorca.

§ 17. But it is ſaid, that as the treaties, in which theſe ſtipulations are made, are *defenſive* treaties, the ſtipulations of Holland are not binding, if we were not firſt attacked. To this it is anſwered, that though theſe treaties are called *defenſive*, it does not therefore follow, that they do not operate, except we were attacked *firſt*. They guaranty in general certain rights and poſſeſſions of both parties, and when they declare what ſhall be done, in caſe either ſhall be *attacked*, or moleſted, *in thoſe parts which are the objects of the guaranty*, it is not mentioned as neceſſary, that this ſhould be the *firſt* attack.

§. 18. The evidence of facts, however, will prove, that *England was firſt attacked* in the preſent war: and therefore the treaties are binding, as *defenſive* treaties in the ſtricteſt ſenſe. In America the preſent war has been little more than a continuation of the laſt; repeated uſurpations of the poſſeſſions of Great Britain have been there the conſtant employment of France, almoſt from the hour, in which the treaty of Aix was ſigned; and theſe were at laſt followed by an avowed military attack upon a fort belonging to the crown of Great Britain, by regular troops acting under a commiſſion from the court of France. [In 1754, the French took the block-houſe and truck-houſe of the Virginians, at Log's town, on the Ohio; cut off all the traders but two, and carried off goods and merchandize to the value of 20,000 l.] France is alſo the aggreſſor in the European war; if the intention alone be regarded,

value. The French loſt 13 men of war; 49 privateers and armed merchantmen, which carried 619 guns A. D. 1758.

garded, the firſt hoſtile intention in Europe was the deſign to invade Great Britain; a deſign ſufficiently proved and avowed by the preparations, which France made for it. If we look for the firſt overt act, the firſt overt act alſo was made by France in her attack upon Minorca, which was, in the opinion of all parties, the opening of the European war; for the captures that we made of the French veſſels at ſea, muſt be conſidered as belonging to the American war; they were made in conſequence of the hoſtilities there firſt commenced, and as repriſals for the injury committed there upon the property of the Engliſh. Upon this principle the legiſlature here hath expreſsly refuſed to diſtribute the captures among the captors, though they have diſtributed all other prizes.

§. 19. But it may ſtill be objected, that though France was the aggreſſor in America, Holland is not concerned in the quarrel, becauſe the conteſted rights there are not contained in the guaranties; and though France is aggreſſor in Europe alſo, yet ſhe being aggreſſor in Europe, only in conſequence of hoſtilities committed in America, neither is Holland concerned in this. It is anſwered, that if the reaſoning, on which theſe objections are founded, was admitted, it would alone be ſufficient to deſtroy the effects of every guaranty, and totally extinguiſh the confidence which nations mutually place in each other, on the faith of defenſive alliances. It points out to the enemy a certain method of avoiding the inconvenience of ſuch an alliance; for he need only make the firſt effort on ſome place not included in the guaranty, and he may then purſue his views againſt every object of it with ſafety: Let France firſt attack a little ſpot belonging to Holland in America, and her *barrier* would be guarantied no longer. The opinion of Holland, upon this queſtion, is manifeſt from facts. Soon after Holland had concluded a defenſive treaty with France, in 1662, (of which her treaty with England in 1678 is but a copy) ſhe became engaged in a war with England. The firſt attack

A. D. 1758. 619 guns, and 3824 men; 104 trading veſſels, moſt of them coaſters, of no conſiderable value; but

attack was then, as in the preſent caſe, made on a place out of Europe, on the coaſt of Guinea: the cauſe of the war was alſo the ſame, a diſputed right to certain poſſeſſions out of the bounds of Europe, ſome in Africa, and others in the Eaſt-Indies. Hoſtilities having continued ſome time in theſe parts, they afterwards commenced in Europe. Holland immediately declared, that the caſe of that guaranty *did exiſt*, and demanded the ſtipulated ſuccours. Theſe ſuccours *were granted*, and France, by this conceſſion, ſhewed that ſhe was of the ſame opinion, eſpecially as it was not her intereſt to comply, for this very conceſſion checked her youthful monarch in the firſt eſſay of his ambition, delayed for ſeveral months his entrance into the Spaniſh provinces, and brought upon him the enmity of England. That the ſame was intended by the treaty with us of 1678, as was intended by this treaty, farther appears from their having been negociated by the ſame ſtateſman, Van Beuningen, who claimed and obtained the ſuccours from France, in conſequence of the firſt treaty, before he negociated the ſecond.

§. 20. But at once to put an end to all diſputes ariſing from the article ſuppoſed to give Holland a right of protecting French property, it was, by an article in a ſubſequent treaty, long ago REPEALED. The treaty, in which this article was laſt inſerted, was concluded December 1, 1674; four years after this, a defenſive alliance was concluded, in which it was ſtipulated between England and Holland, that "if either "party ſhould be attacked in Europe, the other ſhould declare "war againſt the aggreſſor in two months, if required," as has been before remarked. By this article, therefore, Holland muſt, within two months after England has been attacked by France in Europe, become the ENEMY of France herſelf. Except, therefore, it can be ſuppoſed, that to be the *enemy* of France means to *preſerve* her trade, and *protect* her property, Holland can now have no right to do either; and if

A D. 1758.

but there are found 176 neutral ſhips, moſt of them richly laden with the produce of the French colonies, or with ſtores of all ſorts to enable the French to continue the war. The loſs of ſhips on the part of Great Britain amounts to 313, amongſt which are found no more than ſeven privateers; the reſt are chiefly coaſting veſſels, empty tranſports, and diſarmed ſhips of no conſiderable value. A circumſtance greatly in favour of the adminiſtration [q], which had diſabled the French navy ſo, as to ſecure our trade and navigation, as well as our colonies; and took ſuch meaſures, as in a little time would put an end to their ſcheme of a *pettit guere*, or a war carried on by privateers; and to their commerce in Dutch or neutral bottoms.

What number of Dutch ſhips amongſt them.

Loſs of Engliſh ſhips.

Our miniſtry, at this time, had not the ſtrength; but the policy of France to encounter. The French miniſtry had theſe points in view, which muſt be attained, or they muſt be undone. Trade muſt be ſupported, or their finances muſt fail: their colonies muſt be protected, or their trade muſt be loſt. And in regard to Great Britain,

The policy of the French miniſtry.

the word *enemy* is not thus abſurdly taken, the article requiring the Dutch to become the enemy of France, is a *direct* and *poſitive declaration*, that the ſhips of Holland ſhall NOT have a right to protect the effects of the French.

An article of the ſame purport occurs in two ſubſequent treaties, in which it is alſo expreſsly declared, that whatever has been eſtabliſhed by any later treaty, ſhall be underſtood and performed in the ſenſe therein expreſſed, without any regard had to any *former* treaty.

[q] See the note on page 48. Vol. II. and page 33. Vol. III.

A. D. 1758.

means muſt be contrived to interrupt their commerce, and to injure their credit. For theſe purpoſes every ſtratagem was contrived and executed.

Means uſed by the French to ſuccour their colonies.

The deſperate ſtate of their colonies in North America, which they could not ſuccour by open force[r], put them upon the neceſſity of riſking ſingle ſhips, or ſmall convoys from ſuch ports, as were thought leaſt obſerved by the Engliſh, to take the advantage of dark nights, foggy weather, and even of ſeas and ſeaſons, in which they could not expect to meet with any oppoſition from an enemy. While they made all the appearance of preparations to embark men and warlike impliments and ſtores in the weſt, their ſtore ſhips and tranſports ſtole out of the ſouthern ports, or in the channel, in weather, that had driven the Engliſh off their coaſt; and, if they eſcaped the vigilance of our cruiſers, placed their future ſafety in the foggs of Newfoundland, or in the ice of the river St. Lawrence; which none but the moſt diſtreſſed navigators would dare to encounter; or in the dangerous paſſage through the ſtraights of Belleiſle, unnoticed by the Engliſh cruiſers in the bay of St. Lawrence. This did not eſcape the vigilance, nor fail of the care required in the miniſter, that watched to improve all advantages for his country, and to diſtreſs the enemy in every undertaking. Our ſquadrons and cruiſers were ſo judiciouſly ſtationed and well inſtructed, that few of theſe deſperadoes eſcaped.

How obviated by the Engliſh.

[r] See the reaſon on page 54, &c. Vol. III.

Another

Another expedient no leſs ſingular than the former, was to threaten England with an invaſion by flat-bottomed boats. An incredible number of theſe boats were reported to be built in the ports of the Channel. They were ſtationed in three diviſions, to land a powerful army at three diſtant places at one time. Troops were marched down to the coaſt, and all ſorts of military ſtores were prepared for embarkation: and the moſt amazing diligence was pretended at Rochefort, Breſt, and other ports, to equip the whole remains of the French navy, to cover and ſupport this invaſion. By which means it was expected to diſtract the Engliſh councils, which heretofore had been ſo often frightened into a ſtate of inactivity by the terrors of an invaſion; and thereby to diſconcert their preſent vigorous meaſures, and to prejudice the national credit. But this rather prompted the neceſſity of increaſing the vigour of our meaſures; to attack them on their own coaſts; to burn their ſhips and magazines, and to find employment for their troops to defend their own country. This raiſed our national credit to the higheſt pitch, and brought the French gaſconade of an intended invaſion into contempt, and to be the ſcoff of old women and children.

A. D. 1758.

An invaſion threatned.

Why.

How prevented.

Every other project having failed, they at laſt, diſarmed and laid up their uſeleſs ſhips of war, and encouraged private adventurers to fit out privateers of conſiderable ſtrength to interrupt our navigation and to diſtreſs our trade, which did us conſiderable damage on the coaſt of Scotland and

French privateers encouraged.

A. D. 1758. Ireland, in the chops of the Channel, and from the Lands End to Holy Iſland, or the mouth of the Tweed; in the Levant, but moſt of all about the Capes of Virginia and our ſugar iſlands, in which latitudes we ſuffered moſt. But they were not permitted to range thoſe ſeas without chaſtiſement, as the number mentioned above amongſt the captures, plainly convince us: and as it will more fully appear in the following actions.

Their loſſes.

Remarkable capture of the Machault.

The year was introduced by the capture of the Machault[a] privateer, of 14 nine pounders and 182 men, in Dungeneſs road, on the 1ſt day of January 1758, by the Adventure armed ſhip, commanded by Captain Bray for the King, and by Chriſtopher Alliſon for the owners, in contract with the government. Captain Bray in his correſpondence with the admiralty, (dated the 2d of January) informs them, That while he laid at anchor on the firſt of January, he ſaw a ſnow reach in for the Neſs, which, at firſt, he took for a man of war, but that he cleared ſhip and veered away to the ſplice on the windlaſs: that about two, cut the ſplice, and made ſail large: that, in a few minutes after, they began to fire at each other, when judging that the enemy intended to rake the Adventure, HE ordered the helm to be put hard a port; which had the deſired effect of laying her a-thwart hawſe, her bowſprit coming in between his main-ſail and mizen-maſts. That WE (he ſays) paſſed the end of the mizentop-

[a] She came out of Dunkirk on the 1ſt of January in the morning.

ſail

ſail ſheet through his bob-ſtay, and made it faſt; but fearing to loſe ſuch a good opportunity, and that they would get clear, got a hawſer, and paſſed it three times round her bowſprit and the capſton on the quarter-deck; ſo that the action depended greatly on the ſmall arms, which was very ſmart about an hour. That ſhe then ſtruck her colours; that ſhe began to fire again, when boarded; but was ſoon ſilenced; having 40 men killed and wounded; whereas the adventure had but one man killed and two wounded. A. D. 1758.

This was ſuch a gallant action, that the Lords of the admiralty rewarded the captain, who aſſumes all the merit to himſelf, in this repreſentation, with the command of the Princeſs Amelia, an 80 gun ſhip. Captain Bray's merit, to be ſure was worthy of the reward. But his generoſity, his humanity, his juſtice would have appeared with greater luſtre had he, according to the example of other great men, both in our fleets and armies, given due praiſe to him or them, who prompted ſo happy and ſucceſsful a meaſure; who worked the ſhip, to bring it to bear; and who put the firſt and chief hand to its execution; which appears to be rather an act originally ſuggeſted, and moſt likely to be managed by a dextrous well-experienced navigator, than by the officer engaged in the fighting of a ſhip. Accordingly we have an account before us, which confirms this ſuppoſition, and claims the greateſt ſhare in the glory of this action, for Mr. Chriſtopher Alliſon, maſter Remarks on this action.

A. D. 1758. of the adventure for the owners [t], who is ſtill alive and proſperous; though he has been totally neglected,

[t] Mr. Reed, Spithead, January 29th, 1758.

Your favour of the 13th I received on the 20th, wherein I find you want to know the particulars of our action. The following is the truth, to the beſt of my knowledge; which is, I believe, better than any in the ſhip can give. On the firſt of January, Dungeneſs-light eaſt by north from us four miles: about twelve at noon ſaw a ſnow ſtand in for Dungeneſs; which ſome took for one of our cruiſers. Dinner being ready, Captain Bray gave orders for all the hammocks up, and clearing the ſhip, which was done in the time we were at dinner. Monſieurs, ſmelling our beef, roaſt-pork and plumb-pudding, came down in order to deprive us of it; we dined on our beef and pork before they came: the pudding we fought for.

Being informed by the officer upon deck, that ſhe was bearing down with an Engliſh jack flying, we went up, and ſoon ſaw what ſhe was. Our captain's order was to heave in the cable: I told him, we had not time; it would be better to bear away to the ſplice and cut; in the mean time, looſed our top-ſails and fore-ſail, cut and bore away large: had not time to get our top-ſails hoiſted: being then within gun-ſhot, we fired. He immediately down Engliſh and up French colours, but did not fire at us. I told Captain Bray, his intent was to rake us, and deſired to port our helm; which he gave orders for. Finding our ſhip to lay in the ſame poſition, I run to the wheel, and found the helm a ſtar-board, put it a port, as faſt as I could, ſhip wearing very faſt, and he ſhearing towards us, with full ſail, could not prevent boarding us: ſeeing in what poſition ſhe was coming, I told Captain Bray, ſhe was our own; only make her faſt, ſhe would not be able to get a gun to bear on us. From that I ran to cut the pikes down, expecting they had their men ready to board us, which they had; but receiving ſuch a continual fire, they could not ſtand it. I called out to the pilot ſeveral times, with anger, who had hold of the bob-ſtay with his hand, to make her faſt;

I laid

neglected, both in the repreſentation of the fact, and in the diſtribution of public rewards. A D. 1758.

The Honourable Captain Byron, of his Majeſty's ſhip the America, in company with the Coventry and Brilliant, returning from a cruiſe to Plymouth-Sound, informs [u] M. Clevland, amongſt Of the Brilliant, &c.

I laid down my muſket, ran forward for a tow line, ſent ſome of the main-deck idlers to hand the end up, run aft with the end, reeved it through his bob-ſtay, brought it to the capſton, and took a round turn with the other part. In the mean time Captain Bray, and the pilot, had got the mizen-top-ſail ſheet paſſed, and made it faſt to a cleet on the mizen-maſt, which came off. That being done I returned to the muſket, on which the action chiefly depended: about this time they made an attempt to rally their men, and to man their fore-caſtle; and dropt their fore-ſail that we might not ſee them. One of the four pounders, in the round-houſe, cleared a way for us, by firing part of their fore-ſail; renewing our muſquetry, with more vigour, from the quarter-deck and round-houſe, they fled, to a man, for ſhelter: and I perceived their colours to be ſtruck, which I called out accordingly, and fired my muſquet in the air: four of us jumped upon their fore-caſtle, barracading for boarding them, amongſt whom was our pilot; but unexpected, they gave us a volley of ſmall arms; on which we returned, without any damage. The firing, on both ſides, continued about ten minutes longer, with three or four great guns, and ſo the action ended.

My mate, Mr. Headlam, who ſignalized himſelf equal to any, received a ſhot in his wriſt, and one of our marines a ſlight wound by a ſplinter: theſe two were wounded after their colours were ſtruck. One of our marines was killed the firſt of the action. I am

To Mr. Joſeph Reed, rope-maker, near Sun-tavern Fields, London.

Yours,

CHRIST. ALLISON.

[u] On January the 7th, 1758.

A. D. 1758. other particulars, That in an engagement with the Diamond, a fine veſſel of 200 tons and upwards, mounting fourteen carriage guns, richly laden with the fineſt furs from Quebec; all the aſtern-part of her blew up, burnt with ſuch violence for half an hour, that ſhe ſunk; only twenty-four out of ſeventy men could be ſaved; ſome of which were ſo miſerably burnt that they died. That the Coventry had taken the Dragon privateer of Bayonne, a new ſhip, on her firſt cruiſe, carrying 24 nine pounders and 284 men; after an hour and a half's warm diſpute. The privateer had four men killed and twelve wounded. The Coventry had only ſix wounded; one of whom died. And that the Brilliant had ſunk, with her firſt broadſide, the Intrepide of Bayonne, a privateer of 14 guns and 130 men, ten of whom were killed, the reſt were taken up by the Brilliant's boats.

The cruiſers in the bay, and elſewhere, had moſt extraordinary ſucceſs about this time: the Stirling-Caſtle and Loweſtoffe took two large French ſhips, laden with proviſions, ſtores and ſoldiers for Louiſbourg; being part of a convoy, that ſailed from the Iſland of Aix, under the care of the Prudent and Capricieux, and the Tripon and Heroine frigates. Two more ſtore-ſhips from Rochelle and Louiſbourg, were taken by the Dunkirk. The Huſſar fire-ſhip took a French frigate of 36 guns, 300 men, after killing 100 of the enemy: the Shannon alſo brought in a French frigate of 36 guns: and another of the ſame weight

weight of metal was ſunk by one of our men of war in the bay. A. D. 1758.

In the courſe of correſpondence in this month, the admiralty received advice from Rear-Admiral Coates, That on the 21ſt of October laſt, Captain Forreſt, in his Majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, with the Dreadnought and Edinburg under his command, cruiſing off Cape François, was attacked by four ſhips of the line [w] and three large frigates, intended to drive the ſmall Engliſh ſquadron off the coaſt, and to clear the way for a large fleet of merchantmen, ready to ſail from thence for Old France. Neither their number, nor ſtrength, was able to frighten the three Engliſh captains, who unanimouſly agreed to fight them, and bore down upon the French ſquadron: that the action begun about twenty minutes paſt three, with great briſkneſs on both ſides, and continued for two hours and a half, at which time the French commodore made a ſignal, and one of the frigates went immediately and towed him out of the line, and was followed by the reſt of his ſquadron, and by the ſame means.---That the Engliſh men of war had ſuffered ſo much in their maſts, ſails and rigging, that they were in no condition to purſue them; ſo that the French, greatly diſabled, were, by the help of the land-breeze, and their frigates towing them, got ſafe into port. The French loſt 300 men killed, and had as many wounded. Captain Forreſt's gallant action.

In the month of February Captain Elliot, in his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar, took the Vengeance of Of Captain Elliot.

[w] The Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sceptre and Greenwich.

24 twelve

A. D 1758. 24 twelve and nine pounders, 20 ſwivels and 310 men; and the Torbay took a frigate of 26 guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, and 350 men, amongſt whom were 100 gentlemen volunteers, fitted out on purpoſe, and cruiſing to take Captain Lockhart.

Of Captain Faulkner. His Majeſty's ſhip windſor, of 60 guns, Captain Faulkner, with the Eſcorte frigate, being ſent to intercept two French frigates and three ſtore-ſhips from Dunkirk-road to the weſtward, on the 27th of April, fell in with them about ſixteen leagues from the Ram-Head, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the ſtore-ſhips continued ſtanding to the weſtward. When the Windſor came within about two gun-ſhot of the frigates, they made all the ſail they could towards the coaſt of France: upon which Captain Faulkner ſent the Eſcorte after the ſtore-ſhips, while he gave chaſe to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outſailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but juſt be diſcerned from the poop. The next morning, at day-light, only one of them was to be ſeen, which the Windſor came up with and took. She was called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burden, and her cargo conſiſted of proviſions, and 1000 ſtand of arms, intended for Quebec. Another of theſe ſtore-ſhips was fallen in with, the ſame day, by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips to the weſtward, commanded by Captain Pratten, and was taken by Captain Douglas

Douglas in the Alcide. She was called the Baden, about the ſame ſize with the other, and laden with proviſions. A. D. 1758.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Captain Pratten ſeeing a ſail to the ſouth-weſt, made a ſignal for the Dorſetſhire, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by Captain Dennis, to give chaſe; and ſoon after, obſerving the chaſe to be a large ſhip, diſpatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Honourable Captain Barrington, alſo after her, and then followed them with the reſt of the ſquadron. About ſeven o'clock the Dorſetſhire came up with the chaſe, which proved to be the Raiſonable, a French ſhip of war of 64 guns, and 630 men, and Captain Dennis began to engage her very cloſely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ſhip, commanded by the Prince de Mombazon, Chevalier de Rohan, ſtruck, having ſuffered greatly in her hull, and had 61 men killed, and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Breſt, a new ſhip, not above four or five months off the ſtocks. The Dorſetſhire's maſts, yard and ſails, were greatly ſhattered. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded, in the action; and one of the wounded is ſince dead. Of Captain Dennis.

On the 12th of March the Buckingham and Cambridge attacked and levelled with the ground, a ſmall fort in Grand Ance-bay, on the Iſland of Martinico, and deſtroying three privateers, and converting the fourth into a tender. But what does the greateſt honour to Captain Tyrrel, the commodore, is the following incident; when the Of Captain Tyrrel.

A. D. 1758. fort was demoliſhed, a village ſituated cloſe by it was a ſtrong temptation to men fluſhed with victory to attack, and they ſollicited warmly for leave to deſtroy it, but their brave commander replied, "Gentlemen, it is beneath us to render a number of poor people miſerable, by deſtroying "their habitations and little conveniences of life; "brave Engliſhmen ſcorn to diſtreſs even their "enemies, when not in arms againſt them:" This prevailed, and ſaved the lives of the innocent villagers.

Captures at Jamaica. Advices from Kingſton in Jamaica, give an account that his Majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, Captain Forreſt, commander, had brought in, to that port, the Mars, a French frigate of 32 guns, twelve, nine and ſix pounders, with her whole convoy, Le Theodore, of 22 guns; La Marguretta, of 16 guns; Le St. Pierre, of 16 guns; Le Solide, of 14 guns; Le Flore, of 14 guns; Le Morrice le Grand, of 18 guns; Le Brilliant, of 14 guns; and Le Monette, a brigantine of 10 guns, bound from Port Prince to Old France, laden with ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, &c. which coſt 170,000l. The Mars ſtruck upon receipt of the firſt broadſide, and all the reſt followed her example.

Captain Mantle's gallant action. A few days after arrived, at the ſame port, the privateer-ſloop Thurloe, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 84 men, belonging to St. Kitt's, and commanded by Captain Mantle, with his prize the Deux Amis, a French privateer, Captain Felix commander, mounting ten carriage guns, with 98 men, belonging to Port Louis. The

Frenchman bore down on Captain Mantle, who prepared to receive her, and being come very near, gave her a very warm ſalute, with both his great guns and ſmall arms. The Deux Amis returned the compliment, and then made all the ſail ſhe could to get off. But the intrepid Mantle preſently convinced him that he had met with a tartar, gave her chace, and ſoon ranged her alongſide of the enemy. The Frenchman having no choice but to fight or to ſtrike, and deſpairing of ſucceſs by his great guns, reſolutely boarded the Thurloe on her bow; which brought on the moſt bloody and obſtinate engagement, that had been heard of in thoſe ſeas for many years, both ſides being determined to conquer or die. This bloody ſcene laſted almoſt three hours with piſtols, ſwords, granadoes, powder flaſks, &c. ſo that Captain Mantle expended near 300 powder flaſks, 72 ſtinking pots, and 11 rounds of great and ſmall arms; had ten men killed and twenty-five wounded: but the ſlaughter on board the Deux Amis was ſo great, that there were only ten men found capable of bearing arms [x].

A. D. 1758.

Captain Douglas, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Alcide, having intelligence of a French frigate, called the Felicite, of 36 guns, and a flute, called the

Of Captain Douglas.

[x] In the month of April, Admiral Broderick being ordered on board the Prince George man of war, appointed to carry him to the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean, and to convoy a numerous fleet of merchantmen for the Streights, where the admiral was to relieve Admiral Oſborne, the ſaid ſhip took fire

A. D. 1758. the Robuſte, of 24 guns, being ſailed from Bourdeux, with ordnance, ſhells and ſtores, for the forts

fire at ſea, in broad day-light; of which we have the following accounts, which are worthy of attention.

From the Reverend Mr. Sharp, chaplain.

Glaſgow, off Liſbon, April 20.

On Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at half an hour paſt one in the afternoon, word was paſſed in the ward-room, by the centry, that the fore-part of our ſhip, the Prince George, was on fire. The lieutenants ran immediately forward, and myſelf, with many others, went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ſhip's crew was alarmed. The pumps were handed out, engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The admiral, with the lieutenants on watch, kept the quarter-deck, from whence he ſent ſuch orders as he thought moſt expedient for the preſervation of the ſhip, and the ſouls in her. Captain Payton, and the lieutenants, on ſearch, found that the fire broke out firſt in the boatſwain's ſtore-room, to which place large quantities of water were applied, but in vain; for the ſmoke was ſo very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough to the flames for their labour to have any effect. On which Captain Payton ordered ſkuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by that means; but there he was defeated likewiſe, for only two carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with, for a long time, but a hammer and chiſſel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that flowed in was not ſufficient to ſtop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewiſe the powder-room to be wetted, leſt the ſhip ſhould immediately be blown up, and every ſoul periſh in an inſtant. This had the deſired effect, and for ſome minutes we had glimmering hopes. I mention the above particulars, as I was below myſelf, worked with the men as long as I could ſtand it, went up for air, and returned again inſtantly, and conſequently an eye-

forts, and the uſe of the men of war ſtationed at Hiſpaniola, ſteered a courſe to intercept them, and A. D. 1758.

eye-witneſs, therefore declare them as facts. The fire ſoon increaſed, and raged violently aft on the larboard ſide; and as the deſtruction of the ſhip was now found inevitable, the preſervation of the admiral was firſt conſulted. Captain Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be manned, into which the admiral entered with near forty more; for now there was no diſtinction, every man's life was equally precious. The admiral, finding the barge would overſet, ſtripped himſelf naked, and committed himſelf to the mercy of the waves, and after toiling an hour he was at length taken up by a merchantman's boat. Captain Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the admiral left it, when he happily got into a boat from the ſtern ladder, and was put ſafe on board the Alderney ſloop. I muſt be deficient even to attempt a deſcription of the melancholy ſcene that was before me; ſhrieking, cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, deſpair, and even madneſs itſelf preſented themſelves. It was now high time to think of taking care of myſelf. I looked from every part of the ſhip for my preſervation, and ſoon ſaw three boats off the ſtern of the ſhip. I went immediately to my cabbin, and offered up my prayers to God, particularly thanking him for giving me ſuch reſolution and compoſure of mind. I then jumped into the ſea from one of the gun-room ports, and ſwam to a boat, which put me ſafe on board the Alderney ſloop. There are near 300 people ſaved, and more might have been ſaved had the merchantmen behaved like human creatures; but they kept a long way to windward the whole time; and if poſſible, to their greater ſhame be it ſpoken, inſtead of ſaving the men that ſwam to their boats, they were employed in taking up geeſe, fowls, tables, chairs, and whatever elſe of the kind came near them.

From Mr. Parry, an officer, dated as above.

About half paſt one at noon, being in the office adjoining to the cabbin, I ſaw the admiral run out, with two or three officers;

A. D. 1758. and was ſo lucky as, on the 15th of September, to come up with and to take the Robuſte, about 20 leagues

ficers; on enquiring the cauſe, I was alarmed with the ſhip's being on fire forwards, and it was believed in the boatſwain's fore ſtore-room: every method was taken to extinguiſh it, but the ſmoke was ſo violent, no perſon could get near enough to find where the fire was. About half paſt two we made the ſignal of diſtreſs; but to render our ſituation more wretched, the fog came on very thick, and the wind freſhened, and it was near four before the Glaſgow and Alderney got intelligence of our condition; when they repeated the ſignal, hoiſted out their boats, and ſtood towards us; but they not knowing we had taken care to float our powder, were under ſad apprehenſions we might blow up, and therefore could not (conſiſtent with their own ſafety) give us the aſſiſtance our deplorable condition rendered us ſo much in need of. We attempted to ſcuttle the decks, to let the water on the fire, but the people could not ſtand a minute without being near ſuffocated. About half paſt four the ſmoke increaſed, and the flames began to break out: the admiral then ordered the boats to be hoiſted out, got the barge out, and went off, promiſing to bring a ſhip along-ſide of us. I obſerved her ſo full her gunwale was almoſt with the water, and, in a few minutes after, ſaw her ſink at ſome diſtance a-ſtern, and not above three or four were ſaved out of near forty, among whom it pleaſed God to preſerve the admiral. The weather was now become clear, but none of the merchantmen would come near us. Our officers behaved well, and endeavoured to keep the people to the pumps and drawing water, but they now were become quite ungovernable. About a quarter before five Captain Payton left the ſhip, and promiſed as the admiral; but was not able to accompliſh it. About five the long-boat was endeavoured to be got out, in which were near 100 people; but as they were hoiſting her out, one of the tackles gave way, by which ſhe overſet, and almoſt every ſoul periſhed: we were now reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. You may

20 leagues weſt of Cape Finiſterre, laden with 6 twenty-four pounders, 12 eighteen pounders, 6 iron A. D. 1758.

may have ſome idea of our miſerable condition, when I tell you the ſhip began to be in flames fore and aft, ſpreading like flax; people diſtracted, not knowing what they did, and jumping over-board from all parts. I was reduced to the melancholly choice of either burning, with the ſhip, or going over-board. Very few that could ſwim were taken up, and I that could not ſwim muſt have very little hopes indeed. About a quarter paſt five I went into the admiral's ſtern gallery, where two young gentlemen were laſhing two tables together for a raft; I aſſiſted them, and one of them propoſed to make faſt the laſhing to the gallery, and lower ourſelves down to the tables, then cut the laſhing, and commit ourſelves to the mercy of providence: we hoiſted over the table, but being badly laſhed, one of them we loſt; as ſoon as the other was down, I propoſed to venture firſt, which they readily conſented to: there was now three boats a-ſtern; this was the time or never; down I went by the rope; but as there was a great ſwell of ſea, it was impoſſible for any one to follow me, and I was turned adrift. By the cries of the people from the ſhip to the boats, in about five minutes I was taken up, very near drowned.

715 complement.	260 ſaved.
30 paſſengers to Gibraltar.	485 loſt.
745	745

From a midſhipman, dated as above.

On Thurſday the 13th, about half an hour paſt one in the afternoon, we were alarmed with fire in the boatſwain's fore ſtore room, which put us all into great diſorder; and it being a very thick fog, we could not ſee one ſhip in the fleet. We kept firing guns of diſtreſs, and no ſhip appearing in ſight for an hour, we were all in the greateſt conſternation; but the fog then diſpelling, the Glaſgow hailed us, to whom we told our condition, and earneſtly begged of them to ſave our lives.

A. D. 1758. iron mortars, 3000 ſhells thirteen inches diameter, and with cordage, canvas, flour, and ſeveral other ſtores.

The fire ſtill increaſing, we were obliged to hoiſt out our boats, which from our confuſion were near three hours fixing to the tackles, &c. every body being engaged in preparing to ſave himſelf. The poop, ſtern, and quarter galleries, with the ſides, were lined with men and boys, crying out in a moſt moving manner to be aſſiſted. During this time, out of twenty-three ſail of ſhips, we had but three boats to our aſſiſtance, and thoſe would not come near the ſhip for fear of being ſunk, the poor fellows continually jumping over-board; great numbers of whom were drowned in our ſight.

We got our boats out, which never returned after going once. By this time the fire had communicated itſelf to the middle gun deck, and nobody could go down below, every one expecting his death every minute, either by fire or water, and were taking leave of each other. Soon after going out of the admiral's cabbin, I ſaw the flames coming out in the hatchway of the upper gun-deck; I returned immediately, and took my leave of the petty officers that were there, and went over the ſtarboard ſtern ladder, to ſave myſelf by ſwimming, and thanks be to Almighty God, reached a boat, and was taken up.

I had juſt got clear of the ſhip when the flames became general, and thoſe poor unhappy wretches that could not ſwim, were obliged to remain upon the wreck, with the fire falling down upon them. Shortly after the maſts went away, and killed numbers, and thoſe that were not killed by the maſts, thought themſelves happy to get upon them. But the ſhip rolling, by reaſon of the great ſea, the fire had communicated itſelf to the guns, which ſwept them off the deck in great numbers, they being all loaded and ſhotted,

Such a terrible ſight the oldeſt men in the fleet ſay they never ſaw. Thus ended our unhappy ſhip, after burning ſix hours and a half, who had as complete a crew, and was as well manned as any ſhip that ever ſailed from England.

Letter

ſtores. This was followed by the capture of the Caumartin privateer of Dunkirk, commanded by M. Jean A. D. 1758.

Letter from the maſter of a merchantman under convoy of Admiral Broderick.

Thurſday, April 13, Uſhant bearing eaſt ſixty leagues diſtance, at noon I ſaw admiral Broderick hoiſt a ſignal of diſtreſs; upon which I made what ſail I could and went down to him. At one in the afternoon I could diſcern the Prince George on fire; at two drew pretty near her, but thought they might have quenched the fire. At three o'clock I ſaw plainly there was no quenching it. I was within a hundred yards of her ſtern, but durſt not venture a long-ſide, the ſea beating high; beſides, the going off of her guns, and danger of blowing up. At four in the afternoon the admiral was taken up ſwimming, by a merchant ſhip's boat, as then the ſhips that had boats were all out, and a good many of them loſt. The weather proving bad, towards night I was within piſtol-ſhot, and there remained ſome time; and picked up four of her crew; and had not two of my men run away with my boat the night before we ſailed from St. Helen's, I am confident I could have ſaved ſixty or eighty of them at leaſt, as I was all the time nearer to them than any ſhip in the fleet. What made me venture ſo near was, that I knew my ſhip went well, and was under good command. At ſix, what a diſmal ſight! the maſts and ſails all in a blaze; hundreds of ſouls hanging by the ropes along-ſide, I could count fifty of them hanging over in the ſtern ladder, others in the ſea on oars and pieces of wood; a melancholly ſpectacle; beſides the diſmal cries from the ſhip, which ſtill ring in my ears. Half an hour paſt ſix the flames broke out at her broadſide, and in leſs than five minutes every bit of her was in flames, and ſo continued till ſeven, when ſhe over-ſet, but did not ſink. I then ran within twenty yards of her, but my people compelled me to go further off, for fear of ſtriking on the wreck. All I can further ſay of it, there never was a more ſhocking ſight; pray God that I may never ſee the like

A. D. 1758. M. Jean Baptiſt de Cock, new from the ſtocks, mounting 16 ſix pounders, ſtuck full of ſwivels and muſquetoons, burden 280 tons, and carrying 147 men. She was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip the Southampton, Captain Gilchriſt, after an obſtinate engagement of almoſt three hours. But the moſt ſurpriſing capture was the Belliquieux, pierced for 66 guns, and had 64 mounted, with 417 men on board. This French man of war had got into Lundy-road. Which being noticed to Captain Saumerez, of his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope, lying at Briſtol, he ſailed [y] in queſt of the enemy; and beat down the Channel, as well as he could, with a contrary wind. And next day (the 1ſt of November) got ſight of the Frenchman at anchor, below Ilfrecombe; who immediately weighed, ſtood towards the Antelope, hoiſted her colours, as ſhe drew near, and ſeemed prepared to engage: but ſoon after hauled them down. Being now within gun-ſhot, Captain Saumerez fired at the Frenchman, and, meeting with no return, ſent a boat with his firſt lieutenant, to know if they had ſurrendered. The boat not returning, the Antelope bore down under her ſtern, and de-

Belliquieux taken.

again. It was very grievous for me that I could not ſave more of her men, without running the riſk of ſharing her fate. The 18th of April the Glaſgow, a twenty gun ſhip, hoiſted the ſignal for all maſters of merchant ſhips to come on board, where the admiral had his flag hoiſted, to know how many people we had ſaved amongſt us, and to deliver them up. By the then liſt it appeared, that the admiral, Captain Payton, and about 253 men, were ſaved.

[y] On the 31ſt of October, 1758.

manding,





ADMIRAL TYRRELL.

manding, whether ſhe had ſtruck, the Belliquieux anſwered in the affirmative, without firing a ſhot. She had taken the Carnarvan Indiaman in her paſſage; but had parted with her in a gale of wind: which was afterwards retaken by Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron. The Belliquieux was valued at 150,000l. A. D. 1758.

The Rinoceros, of 36 guns, 700 tons, from Quebec, was taken about the ſame time by the Iſis, Captain Wheeler, who took out her people and ſunk her. And two days after the Buckingham, of 65 guns, 472 men, able to do duty, Captain Richard (now Admiral) Tyrrel, commander, attacked the Floriſſant of 74 guns, and 700 men; a frigate of 38 guns, and 350 men, and another of 28 guns, and 250 men. The engagement was cloſe and obſtinate, in which the captain was wounded and obliged to leave the deck and the command to the brave Mr. Marſhal, his firſt lieutenant, who, having with courage and dexterity brought the Buckingham cloſe up to the Floriſſant, was killed by the firſt broad ſide. The ſecond lieutenant took the command, and with equal bravery and conduct fought the ſhip till he made the enemy ſheer off, with conſiderable damage in their ſhips, and loſs of men. Whereas, the Buckingham had no more than ſeven men killed, 17 dangerouſly, and 31 ſlightly wounded. Rinoceros. Floriſſant.

In the liſt of King's ſhips loſt this year, we find the Litchfield, of 50 guns, Captain Barton, which being ſeparated from Commodore Keppel's Litchfield ſhipwrecked.

A. D. 1758.

ſquadron by a ſtorm off Cape Cantin, in their expedition againſt Goree, was ſtranded on the coaſt of Barbary. By which accident 130 men were drowned, and 220 were ſeized by the Moors and carried into ſlavery, till redeemed, at a vaſt expence, by the government. The Winchelſea man of war, of 24 guns, taken in her paſſage from South Carolina, by a French man of war of 64 guns, and a frigate of 36. In the windward paſſage, a French man of war of 74 guns, picked up the Stork ſloop; and the Bolton tender was taken off Mounts Bay, by a ſnow privateer of 16 guns, after an engagement of three hours.

Ships of war taken by the enemy.

So that the account of the ſhips of war, taken from, and by the French in the courſe of this year, ſtands as follows:

Ships of war taken this year from France.

French ſhips of war taken or deſtroyed.

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Admiral Oſborne.
Eſperance	74	the Orford.
Alcide	64	Admiral Boſcawen.
Lys	64	
Orpheus	64	Admiral Oſborne.
Raiſonable	64	the Dorſetſhire.
Arc-en-Ciel	50	the Litchfield.
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Eagle.
Aquilon	48	the Antelope.
Royal Chariot	36	the Torbay.
Hermione	36	the Unicorn.
Melampe	34	the Tartar.
Emerald	34	the Southampton.

Nymph

Nymph	34	the Hampton-Court.	A. D. 1758.
Brune	30	the Huſſar.	
Galatea	22	the Eſſex.	
	784		

Engliſh ſhips of war taken by the French.

Warwick	60	In the Weſt-Indies.
Greenwich	50	
Winchelſea	24	
	134	
	650	Balance in favour of the Engliſh.

In this year we have ſeen the Britiſh flag reſtored to its ancient dignity, and our enemies obliged to yield up the dominion of the ſeas to the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy.—A year, which will for ever record the wiſdom of our national councils, the conduct of our officers, and the bravery of our men employed in the public ſervice, both by ſea and land; and the chearfulneſs, with which all ranks and denominations amongſt the people contributed towards their ſupport.—A year moſt ſeverely felt by all that directly or indirectly ventured to diſturb the peace, and interrupt the trade of the Britiſh dominions, or to carry on a clandeſtine commerce with the enemies of Great Britain. —A year, which demonſtrated by the great increaſe of its commerce, that the ſtrength and riches of the nation depend upon thoſe meaſures, Remarks on the events of this year.

A. D. 1758. which were then taken by the miniſtry to protect our navigation, and to beat all oppoſition out of the ſeas.

On the adminiſtration. The plan laid down by the miniſtry for the operations of this year, was to ſecure this iſland from invaſion, and to defeat the ſchemes for ruining our colonies in America; in preference to any intereſt of our allies, on the continent; though not without paying a due regard to thoſe treaties, and that intereſt, which require the aid of Britain in defence of the liberties of Europe in general, and of the proteſtant intereſt in particular.

For this purpoſe they did not apply to Hanover, Heſſe and Holland, for a military aid, to be imported hither at an immenſe expence, to guard our coaſt againſt a French invaſion: a meaſure, by which former miniſters had laviſhed away the riches of the nation; expoſed the Britiſh courage to the ridicule and contempt of the enemy; encouraged them to hector over a diſarmed people, terrified by every report of their motions towards the coaſt of the Channel, and endangered the common liberty of theſe kingdoms, by placing our privileges, property and lives, under the protection of a foreign army. But they provided for our internal ſecurity by conſtituting a regular and well-diſciplined militia, whoſe expence doth not amount to a tenth part of 10,000 foreign auxiliaries imported, and whoſe ſtrength is ten times more to be relied upon. The hireling will flee in time of danger: but he, who takes up a weapon for

for ſelf defence, will die rather than be made a ſlave. A. D. 1758.

Our fleets were not blocked up in the ports of England, to wait the deluſive motions of the French armaments and preparations, pretended to waft their troops in flat-bottomed boats into Britain: neither was our army augmented to conſume the national treaſure in idleneſs at home, and in unprofitable and expenſive encampments and parade.—The Britiſh navy was permitted to carry its power into the ocean, and the army to enter into actual ſervice.—The happy fruits of which councils, were gathered in the conqueſt of Senegal, Goree, and Louiſbourg, with other acquiſitions in North America; and in the damages done to the enemy on the coaſt of France, excluſive of the deſtruction of the French navy, and the total ſtop put to their trade and commerce, both in their own and in neutral bottoms. Yet theſe great and glorious advantages are no more than an earneſt of that ſucceſs, which was obtained afterwards by the vigorous meaſures now adopted.

On Britiſh courage.

Till now the Britiſh lion had not been at liberty to make uſe of his natural weapons, and to exert his ſtrength; nor in a ſituation to give proofs of his conduct and courage.—A long ſeries of pacific meaſures had almoſt worn out the veterans, and the navy and army were too much under the command of fine gentlemen, whoſe gaities, pleaſures, ſelf-indulgence, and connections with thoſe men in power, that preferred any meaſures to a neceſſary war, were bad incitements to military glory.

Yet,

A. D. 1758. Yet, that innate courage, which will always diſcover itſelf in the Engliſh, when led on to action, was no ſooner delivered from the toils, which had for many years kept them in a ſtate of inactivity, but we ſaw them brave all dangers: St. Maloes and Cherburg felt the power of their arms: St. Cas is a monument of their intrepidity: and the undaunted reſolution, with which the landing was made at Gabarus-bay, ſhews that our ſeamen and ſoldiers only wanted an opportunity to convince the world, that they are the deſcendents of thoſe heroes, who conquered France, and for ages heretofore maintained the dominion of the ſeas.

How far thoſe meaſures tended towards compoſing all murmurings at home, and to influence foreign ſtates in our favour, was immediately ſeen in the uniting of parties for promoting the national intereſt, and in that weight, which our advantages had amongſt ſome perſons abroad, who might otherwiſe have been induced by family attachments and Gallic intrigue, to join our natural enemies.

By the meaſures, upon which the operations of this year were executed, our enemies were deprived of thoſe means, without which it was impoſſible to continue that war with advantage, which they began with hopes to ruin their neighbours. Their navigation was entirely ruined; and their device to avail themſelves of the friendſhip of Dutch carriers, turned out, not only to their greater loſs, but furniſhed England with an opportunity to convince a treacherous ally, that whoever,

ever, under the cover of a neutrality, take upon them to council, to aid or to ſupport the enemies of Great Britain, muſt expect to be treated, as her profeſſed enemies, when taken in the act of covering the enemy's property. A. D. 1758.

Their diſtreſs in France at this juncture is not to be deſcribed. The new manner of attacking them, this ſummer, threw their miniſtry into confuſion. The moment that the French were made to feel the weight of our natural ſtrength, their councils, which had been cried up ſo much for unanimity and conſiſtency, were divided, confuſed, and rendered incapable of doing any thing effectually, either for invading us, or for defending their own trade and dominions. Nothing proſpered in their cabinet, nothing ſucceeded in their operations, to effect, either by ſea or land, during the whole year. Their merchants were no longer able to ſupport their credit, their manufactures were at a ſtand, and their whole land mourned over the ravages made by the diſtreſſes of a bloody, expenſive, inglorious, and ruinous war. Diſtreſs of France.

From the time we adopted thoſe meaſures, the nation has not been terrified by reports of a French army to invade us, and to cut our throats. We have had no heart burnings at home about raiſing of money to carry on a war for the ſole advantage of ſome petty ally; neither has our trade and commerce been expoſed to the force of our enemies, nor to the treachery of our falſe friends. Flouriſhing ſtate of Great Britain.

The flouriſhing ſtate of our colonies, of our iſlands, of all our ſettlements and kingdoms, both

A. D. 1758. for their imports and exports, in the courſe of the year paſt, exceed all that ever was before. Our merchants and manufacturers, our planters and navigators, were never in ſo fair a way to ſerve themſelves and their country. Both riches and ſeamen increaſed under the protection of a well-regulated and appointed navy. The nation that can beſt protect their trade, will be always moſt capable of finding the ſinews of war; and the moſt extenſive navigation is moſt likely to turn out the greateſt number of able bodied ſeamen, without which a maritime nation cannot ſubſiſt.

Such was the ſtate of the nation when the parliament met, on the 23d day of November. The ſeſſion was opened by commiſſion: and his Majeſty being indiſpoſed, the Lord Keeper, by his Majeſty's command, made the following ſpeech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The King's ſpeech. IN purſuance of the authority given to us by his Majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, amongſt other things to declare the cauſes of his holding this parliament, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that he always receives the higheſt ſatisfaction, in being able to lay before you any events, that may promote the honour and intereſt of his kingdoms.

That, in conſequence of your advice, and enabled by that aſſiſtance, which you unanimouſly gave him, his Majeſty has exerted his endeavours to carry on the war in the moſt vigorous manner, in order to that deſirable end, always to be wiſhed; a ſafe

a ſafe and honourable peace. It has pleaſed the divine Providence to bleſs his Majeſty's meaſures and arms with ſucceſs in ſeveral parts: and to make our enemies feel, that the ſtrength of Great Britain is not to be provoked with impunity. A. D. 1758.

We have it alſo in command from his Majeſty to acquaint you, that the conqueſt of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſburg, with the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, of the higheſt importance to our operations in North America, and the reduction of Senegal; cannot fail to bring great diſtreſs upon the French commerce, and colonies; and, in proportion, to procure great advantages to our own. That nation has alſo been made ſenſible, that, whilſt their forces are ſent forth to invade and ravage the dominions of their neighbours, their own coaſts are not inacceſſible to his Majeſty's fleets and armies. This they have experienced in the demolition of their works at Cherburg, erected at a great expence, with a particular view to annoy this country; and in the loſs of a great number of ſhips and veſſels; but no treatment, however injurious to his Majeſty, could tempt him to make retaliation on the innocent ſubjects of that crown.

In Germany, his Majeſty's good brother the King of Pruſſia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, have found full employment for the armies of France, and her confederates; from which our operations, both by ſea, and in America, have derived the moſt evident advantage. Their ſucceſſes, owing, under God, to their able conduct, and

A. D. 1758. and the bravery of his Majeſty's troops and thoſe of his allies, have been ſignal and glorious.

His Majeſty has further commanded us to obſerve to you, that the common cauſe of liberty and independency is ſtill making noble and vigorous efforts, againſt the unnatural union formed to oppreſs it. That the commerce of his ſubjects, the ſource of our riches, has, by the vigilant protection received from his Majeſty's fleet, flouriſhed in a manner not to be parallelled during ſuch troubles. In this ſtate of things, his Majeſty, in his wiſdom, thinks it unneceſſary to uſe many words to perſuade you to bear up againſt all difficulties; effectually to ſtand by, and defend his Majeſty; vigorouſly to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of his Majeſty's allies; and to exert yourſelves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The uncommon extent of this war, in different parts, occaſions it to be uncommonly expenſive. This his Majeſty has ordered us to declare to you, that he ſincerely laments, and feels deeply for the burdens of his people. The ſeveral eſtimates are ordered to be laid before you; and his Majeſty deſires only ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be requiſite to puſh the war with advantage, and be adequate to the neceſſary ſervices.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has, in the laſt place, graciouſly commanded us to aſſure you, that he takes ſo much

ſatis-

ſatisfaction in that good harmony, which ſubſiſts amongſt his faithful ſubjects, that it is more proper for him now to thank you for it, than to repeat his exhortations to it. This union, neceſſary at all times, is more eſpecially ſo in ſuch critical conjunctures; and his Majeſty doubts not, but the good effects we have found from it, will be the ſtrongeſt motives to you to purſue it. A. D. 1758.

This ſpeech was received with great approbation by both houſes of parliament, who had never heard ſuch an enumeration of national advantages, in return for the ſupplies, they had raiſed for the ſupport of wars, under former adminiſtrations [z]. Remarks, and the addreſſes of both houſes.

They

[z] *The humble addreſs of the right honourable the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled.*

Die Jovis, 23° Novembris, 1758.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with hearts full of that duty and affection to your ſacred perſon and government, which become the moſt faithful ſubjects to the beſt of kings.

That conſtant regard and attention, which your Majeſty has ſhewn to the honour and intereſt of your kingdoms, have filled our minds with the moſt grateful ſentiments, and we ſee, with real ſatisfaction, thoſe active and vigilant efforts, which your Majeſty, in your great wiſdom, has made, to carry on the war with vigour, in order to the deſirable end, which we all wiſh, a ſafe and honourable peace.

Juſtice and good policy required, that our enemies ſhould feel, how dangerous it is for them to provoke the ſpirit and ſtrength of the Britiſh nation. We acknowledge, with becoming

A. D. 1758. They acknowledge their real ſatisfaction with the meaſures that had been taken: and ſincerely congratulated

coming thankfulneſs, the goodneſs of the divine Providence, in having crowned your Majeſty's meaſures and arms with ſucceſs, in ſeveral parts; and we joyfully congratulate your Majeſty, on the conqueſt of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, the taking of Frontenac, and the reduction of Senegal. The high importance of theſe ſucceſſes is apparent, in the reputation thereby acquired to your Majeſty's arms, and in the diſtreſs they cannot fail to bring upon the French commerce and colonies, as well as in the happy effects procured to thoſe of Great Britain.

We have ſeen, with the warmeſt emotions of reſentment, the exorbitant devaſtations committed by the armies of France, upon the dominions of your Majeſty, and thoſe of your allies, in Germany. They muſt now have experienced how much, in conſequence of their unbounded ambition to invade their neighbours, their own coaſts are expoſed, in the demolition of their expenſive works at Cherburg, particularly intended for the annoyance of this country; and in the loſs of ſo many ſhips and veſſels, as well privateers as others, in their ports. At the ſame time, we cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's magnanimity and moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated, on the innocent ſubjects of that crown, the injurious treatment which you have received.

We have a juſt ſenſe of the real advantages derived to the operations of Great Britain in particular, as well as to the common cauſe in general, from the wiſe conduct of the King of Pruſſia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. Their great abilities, and the bravery of your Majeſty's troops, and thoſe of your allies, have been ſignally conſpicuous in the ſucceſſes, with which they have been attended, and muſt be acknowledged by all Europe.

Nothing can poſſibly be of greater national importance, than the navigation and commerce of your ſubjects; and we

return

gratulated his Majeſty on the ſucceſs of his arms. A. D. 1758. They were ſenſible of the importance of our conqueſts;

return your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for that protection and ſecurity, which they have received from your royal care, in the diſpoſition of your fleet, to which their preſent flouriſhing condition is ſo much owing. The ſtagnation of our enemy's trade, and the taking and deſtroyed ſo many of their capital ſhips of war, ought, in this view, to be reckoned amongſt the moſt happy events.

Permit us to declare our grateful ſenſe of that paternal tenderneſs, which your Majeſty has expreſſed for the burdens of your people. We receive from thence the ſtrongeſt encouragement to adhere, the more firmly, to the cauſe of the proteſtant religion and public liberty, againſt any unnatural union formed to oppreſs it. In this juſt cauſe we will, to our utmoſt, effectually ſtand by and defend your Majeſty; ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of your allies; and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Our duty and fidelity to your Majeſty, and our zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family, are uniform and unalterable; our prayers for the prolongation of your precious life, and auſpicious reign over us, are ſincere and fervent: and we beg leave to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting, on our part, to improve union and good harmony amongſt all your ſubjects, for promoting and ſecuring theſe intereſting and eſſential objects.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction which you expreſs in my meaſures, and the zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, the true intereſt of my kingdoms, and the aſſiſtance of my allies, as well as for purſuing the war with vigour, are highly acceptable to me: they cannot fail to produce the beſt effects in the preſent conjuncture.

A. D. 1758. queſts; and with the warmeſt emotions reſented the French inhumanity towards our German allies. They

The honourable the Houſe of Commons preſented their addreſs to his Majeſty, which was as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks for the ſpeech delivered, by your Majeſty's command, to both houſes of parliament.

We beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty, with hearts full of the moſt unfeigned joy, upon the many ſignal ſucceſſes, with which it has pleaſed divine Providence to bleſs your Majeſty's meaſures and arms in ſeveral parts of the world; particularly in the important conqueſt of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, ſo eſſential to our operations in North America; the reduction of the valuable ſettlement of Senegal; the total demolition of the harbour and works of Cherburg, erected at ſo great expence by the enemy, with a particular view to annoy this country; and the deſtruction of the ſhipping and privateers in the ports of France

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons feel, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, how greatly theſe events redound to the honour and intereſts of your Majeſty's kingdoms, to the upholding the reputation of the Britiſh arms, and to the maintaining and extending the glories of your Majeſty's reign.

We have the moſt lively ſenſe of theſe happy conſequences (under God) of your Majeſty's wiſdom in the powerful exertion of the naval force of theſe kingdoms, to the annoyance and diſtreſs of the fleets, trade, and navigation of France, whilſt the commerce of Great Britain flouriſhes in full protection and ſecurity; and at the ſame time, of your Majeſty's juſtice and magnanimity, in ſteadily ſupporting your allies, and

They allowed that the operations of Great Britain in America, &c. received real advantages from the A. D. 1758.

and in carrying on with vigour, in all parts, this arduous and neceſſary war.

It is with joy and admiration we ſee the glorious efforts made in Germany, by your Majeſty's great ally the King of Pruſſia, and thoſe made by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, ſeconded by the valour of your Majeſty's troops, and thoſe of your allies; and that full employment has thereby been given to all the armies of France, and of her confederates: from which, our operations, both by ſea and in America, have received the moſt evident and important advantages.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons, juſtly animated in defence of the rights of your Majeſty's crown, and of the proteſtant religion, and the common cauſe of liberty and independency, againſt the dangerous union, which hath been formed to oppreſs them, will bear up againſt all difficulties, and exert themſelves to the utmoſt, by granting to your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be neceſſary, effectually to ſtand by, and defend your Majeſty, and vigorouſly to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of your Majeſty's allies; firmly relying on the wiſdom and goodneſs of your Majeſty, that the ſame will be applied, in the propereſt manner, to puſh the war with advantage, and to reduce the enemy to equitable terms of a ſafe, honourable, and laſting peace.

We beg leave, alſo, to expreſs our moſt grateful ſenſe of the paternal ſatisfaction your Majeſty takes, in that good harmony, which ſubſiſts amongſt your faithful ſubjects; and of your Majeſty's gracious acceptance of the univerſal zeal and affection of your people; which ſalutary union hath enabled us ſo effectually to exert our ſtrength abroad, and hath preſerved, at home, tranquillity, ſafety, and public credit; and we truſt, that the continuance of the ſame truly national ſpirit will, by the bleſſing of God, be attended with the like happy effects for the future.

A. D. 1758. the war in Germany, and promiſed, to their utmoſt, effectually to ſtand by and defend his Majeſty; and ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of his allies. They thank'd him for his royal care in the diſpoſition of the fleet, to which the flouriſhing condition of our trade was ſo much owing: and reckon'd the ſtagnation of the enemy's trade, and the taking and deſtroying ſo many of their capital ſhips of war amongſt the moſt happy events [z]. And we ſhall ſee that the parliament of

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs; and for this freſh mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown, and of my good brother the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of my allies.

You may depend on my conſtant endeavours for the preſervation of my kingdoms, their trade, and colonies; and for the liberties of Europe.

[z] *Ships of war taken from the French ſince Midſummer*, 1755.

Guns.		Taken by
64	Alcide	By Admiral Boſcawen in North America.
64	* Lys	* *mounted only* 24 *when taken.*
50	——	In North America, by the Norwich and Litchfield.
36	Chariot Royal, Flute.	In the Bay of Biſcay, by the Torbay.
16	Eſcarboucle, Corvette.	In the channel, by the Iſis.
26	Emeralde,	off Breſt, by the Southampton,
28	Hermione,	in the Bay, by the Unicorn,
28	Bienacquiſe,	in ditto, by the Sheerneſs.
80	Foudroyant,	in the Mediterranean, by Adm. Oſborne.
64	Orphee,	
22	Galatee,	in the Bay, by the Eſſex.
64	Raiſonable,	in ditto, by the Dorſetſhire.

of Great Britain did not mean theſe addreſſes to be mere echo or compliment to their ſovereign, but A. D. 1758.

44 Loue, Flute, mounted only 36, when taken in the Mediterranean, by the St. Albans.

64 Bienfaiſant
36 Diana
26 Eccho
} at Louiſbourg, by Admiral Boſcawen.

16 Guirlande, in the channel, by the Rainbow.

14 Hanovre, in ditto, by the Lizard,

64 Belliqueux, in Briſtol channel, by the Antelope.

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800 Guns.

French ſhips of war loſt ſince that time.

74 Eſperance, ſunk in the Bay, by the Orford.

64 Leopard, burnt at Louiſbourg.

30 Concord, loſt in the Bay.

46 Junon, loſt at the entrance of Mahon harbour,

48 Aquilon, deſtroyed by the Antelope.

24 Nymphe, burnt by the Hampton-Court, on the iſland of Majorca.

36 Brune, ſunk in the Bay, by the Huſſar and Dolphin.

24 Mutine, loſt on the dogger bank.

64 Opiniatre
64 Eveille
50 Greenwich
} loſt at Breſt.

50 ——— burnt on the ſtocks at St. Maloes.

74 Entreprenant
74 Prudent
64 Capricieux
64 Celebre
50 Apollon
24 Fidele
16 Biche
16 Cherre
} All ſunk or otherwiſe deſtroyed at Louiſbourg.

26 Roſe, burnt on the iſland of Majorca, by the Monmouth.

16 Rhinoceros, ſunk in the Bay, by the Iſis.

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998 Guns. Beſides two frigates, names unknown, burnt at

A. D. 1758. but that they were in earneſt, and acted conformable to thoſe declared ſentiments; and that they had the pleaſure to find their acts to be entirely ſatisfactory to their conſtituents, as well as to the court.

The irreconcileable diſpoſition of the belligerant powers made it apparent, that the only way to procure an honourable and laſting peace was not to abate in our vigour, but as much as poſſible to exert the power of Great Britain: and as this would add to the burden of the war, the Commons, with the greateſt chearfulneſs and unanimity, voted 12,749,860 l. [b] for to enable his Majeſty

The grants for the year 1759.

Ships of war taken by the French in that time.

Guns.	Taken by
60	Warwick, in the Weſt-Indies, by D'Aubigny's ſquadron.
50	Greenwich, in ditto, by Beaufremont's.
110	Guns.

Engliſh ſhips loſt during that time.

66 Mars, in Hallifax harbour.
60 Tilbury, off Louiſbourg.
74 Invincible, near Langſton harbour.
80 Prince George, burnt going to the Mediterranean.

280 Guns.

[b] *Grants for the year* 1759.

	£.
For 60,000 ſeamen, including 14,845 marines, and ordnance for ſea ſervice	3,120,000
For 52,343 effective men for guards and garriſons, and other land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey	1,256,131
For the pay of the general and ſtaff officers, and officers of the hoſpital	

jesty to perform the intentions of his speech. It will also be an illustrious and perpetual monument to A. D. 1758.

	£.
For the forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Providence, Cape Breton, and Senegal	742,531
For four regiments of foot, and one battalion, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa	40,879
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service	220,790
For the extra-expence of the ordnance in 1758, not provided for	323,988
For the ordinary of the navy, including the half-pay to sea officers	238,491
For the support of Greenwich hospital	10,000
For 38,000 of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and Buckeburg, with the general and staff officers	398,698
For 19,012 Hessians, with the general and staff officers, and the officers of the hospital, and train of artillery, pursuant to treaty	339,480
Towards defraying the charges of forage, &c. for the army under Prince Ferdinand	500,000
Towards paying off the debt of the navy	1,000,000
For allowance to the officers and private men of the horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and the superannuated men of the horse guards	2,959
To the reduced officers of the land forces and marines	34,368
For the pensions of widows of ditto, married before December 25, 1716	2,128
To the King of Prussia, pursuant to the convention	670,000
To the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty	60,000
To defray the like sum, raised last sessions, and charged upon the first aids	800,000

A. D. 1758. to the miniſter's honour, that this ſum, which exceeds any that ever had been granted in that houſe

	£.
For building, rebuilding, and repairing his Majeſty's ſhips	200,000
For the out penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital	26,000
For widening and enlarging the paſſage over London bridge	15,000
To the Foundling hoſpital	50,000
For tranſport ſervice, and victualling the land forces for 1758.	667,772
For ſupporting the colony of Nova Scotia for 1759	9,902
For defraying the charges of ſupporting ditto in 1757	11,279
For the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, from June 24, 1758, to June 24, 1759	4,052
To make good the deficiency of the additional duty on licences for retailing wine, the duty on coals exported, &c. on the 5th of July 1758	24,371
To make good the deficiency of the duty on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors	8,882
For ſupporting the Britiſh forts on the coaſt of Africa	10,000
To Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's aſtronomical and geometrical profeſſor at Cambridge, for diſcharging a mortgage upon an eſtate deviſed by Thomas Lowndes, Eſq; (inventor of a method for meliorating brine ſalt) for the endowment of the ſaid profeſſorſhip, and other expences of the ſaid Dr. Long	1,280
For paying and cloathing the militia to the 25th of March 1760	90,000
For the extra-expences of the land forces, &c. in 1758, not provided for	466,786
For fortifying Chatham dock	708
For fortifying Portſmouth town	6,937
For fortifying Plymouth citadel	25,159
For fortifying Milford haven	10,000

For

houſe before, was given with pleaſure and harmony. Such was the implicit confidence of the repreſentatives, and of the whole people in ONE man, whoſe integrity and zeal for his country's welfare they did not doubt; and of whoſe ſpirit and abilities for humbling the enemy they had already ſeen ſuch examples, that they could not but rely on his known honeſty and vigilance to-

A D. 1758.

Their faith in his Majeſty's councils.

	£.
For paying the debts upon the eſtate forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Lord John Drummond	69,911
To the Eaſt India company for defending their ſettlements	20,000
To the provinces in North America, for the expences of troops raiſed by them	200,000
To the innholders on which the Heſſian troops were billetted in 1758	2,500
For augmenting the ſalaries of the judges in Great Britain *	11,450
To the widow of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; for the ballance of an account for printing the journals of the Houſe of Commons	779
For intereſt for money laid out to purchaſe lands about Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth	1,716
For purchaſing lands about ditto	2,443
To defray any extra-expence of the war in 1759	1,000,000
Total	12,749,860

* To the puiſne judges of the King's Bench, and all of the Common Pleas 500l. each; the chief baron of the Exchequer 1000l. the reſt of the barons 500l. To the judges in Scotland, viz. the preſident of the court of Seſſion, and chief baron of the Exchequer, 300l. each; and to the other judges of theſe courts 200l. each. To the juſtices of Cheſter and Wales, viz. to the chief juſtice of Cheſter 200l. and to each of the juſtices of the Great Seſſions in Wales 150l.

wards

A. D. 1758.

wards the Britiſh power and intereſt. A conduct, not ſupported by faction, but rouzed by the miniſter's intrepidity, firmneſs and vigilance, to revenge the national injuries upon a perfidious enemy.

The Commons thanks to Admiral Oſborne, and his anſwer.

The Houſe of Commons did further expreſs their approbation of the meaſures purſued againſt France, by ordering their thanks [c], by the Speaker,

[c] The Right Honourable the Speaker acquainted the houſe, that in obedience to their commands, he had ſignified to Admiral Oſborne their thanks, and had received the following anſwer:

SIR,

I want words to expreſs my ſenſe of the honour the houſe of Commons has been pleaſed to confer upon me, and only hope that you, Sir, will be as gracious to me in repreſenting my gratitude to that auguſt aſſembly, as you have been in acquainting me with their favourable acceptance of my ſervices. I have done no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, though happy, inſtrument of executing the wiſe meaſures directed by his Majeſty.

I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is common to me as a ſeaman, and as an Engliſhman zealous for the ſervice of my country, which is pleaſed to reward me with this inſtance of their approbation. From the ſituation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myſelf with having but few opportunities of employing the remainder of my life, in a grateful exertion of my abilities for the honour and intereſt of my country. But as the houſe of Commons is ſo glorioufly watchful to encourage the greateſt merit, by rewarding the leaſt, England can never want good officers; and however honoured I am by this diſtinction, may my ſervices be the moſt inconſiderable, that ſhall be thus acknowledged. I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and

Dec. 8, 1758. Moſt humble ſervant,

HENRY OSBORNE.



The Hon.ble EDWARD BOSCAWEN, Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

to Admiral Oſborne, for his vigilance and ſervice in the Mediterranean, whereby the enemy was deprived of the ſervice of one half of their naval force, and of the means to relieve Louiſbourg, &c. And Admiral Boſcawen, returned from the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, having taken his ſeat in the houſe, (on the 12th) the Speaker, purſuant to an order of the Commons on the 6th, gave him their thanks as he ſtood in his place, in theſe words, with an air of awful dignity, ſuitable to the importance of the ſubject, and to the aſſembly in which it was ſpoken. A. D. 1758. To Admiral Boſcawen.

Admiral Boſcawen!

THE houſe have unanimouſly reſolved, that thanks ſhould be given to you for the ſervices you have done to your King and country in North America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you.

I wiſh I could do it in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion, and as they ought to be given to you, now ſtanding in your place, as a member of this houſe.

But were I able to enumerate and ſet forth, in the beſt manner, the great and extenſive advantages accruing to this nation from the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, with the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform ſenſe and language of every part of the kingdom.

Their

A. D. 1758. Their joy too has been equal to their ſentiments upon this intereſting event; and in their ſentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude alſo to you, Sir, as a principal inſtrument in theſe moſt important acquiſitions.

You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more ſolemn way—by the voice, the general voice, of their repreſentatives in parliament:—The moſt honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this, or any other country. It is, on theſe occaſions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiouſly to be conferred, in order to be the more eſteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reſerved for the moſt ſignal ſervices to the ſtate, and the moſt approved merit in them: ſuch as this houſe has uſually, and very lately, made their objects of public thanks.

The uſe, I am perſuaded, you will make of this juſt teſtimony, and high reward of your ſervices and merit, will be the preſerving in your own mind a laſting impreſſion of what the Commons of Great Britain are now rendering to you, and in a conſtant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your King and country, which have made you to deſerve it.

In obedience to the commands of the houſe I do, with great pleaſure to myſelf, give you the thanks of the houſe, for the ſervices you have done to your King and country in North America.

Upon which Admiral Boſcawen ſaid; A. D. 1758.

Mr. Speaker!

I am happy in having been able to do my duty: but have not words to expreſs my ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhing reward, that has been conferred upon me by this houſe: nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner, in which you have been pleaſed to convey to me the reſolution of the houſe. Admiral Boſcawen's anſwer.

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

BOOK IV.

Containing the progreſs of the war between the allies and France, and between the grand confederates and the King of Pruſſia. The battles of Bergen and Minden by Prince Ferdinand. The battles of Zullichau and of Cunnerſdorf, by the Pruſſians. The various ſucceſs of the Imperialiſts, Auſtrians and Pruſſians in Saxony, Sileſia, Luſatia, &c. The meaſures of the Britiſh councils, and the ſucceſs of their arms, in the Weſt Indies and North America. The conqueſt of Guadaloupe. The battle and ſurrender of Quebec, and conqueſt of Canada, Ticondaroga, Crown-Point and Niagara. A French invaſion defeated by our operations on the coaſt of France, and the deſtruction of their fleet from Toulon, by Admiral Boſcawen off Lagos, and from Breſt by Admiral Hawke off Belleiſle. The war in the Eaſt Indies. The ſurrender of Surat.

The

The treachery of the Dutch. The French defeated by Colonel Clive in Bengal, and their fleet by Admiral Pocock. Peace offered to their enemies, by his Britannic Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia.

THE parliament having granted almoſt two millions for the ſole purpoſe of carrying on the war in Germany, excluſive of the extraordinary expence of tranſporting and recruiting our national troops, in actual ſervice upon that part of the continent; of the train of artillery, convoys, forage, hoſpitals and other contingencies of a campaign; the ſubſidy was paid to Pruſſia, renewed under the ſame conditions, as had been ſtipulated by laſt year's treaty; and the army, under Prince Ferdinand, was ſtrengthened by freſh reinforcements from England, augmented with German recruits, and ſupplied with every neceſſary and convenience required to enable, and to encourage them to face their enemies. But the French, by an act of perfidy, at which they never boggle, when it is to their advantage to break their faith, had cut his Highneſs off from ſome reſources, which deprived him of many benefits for the opening of the campaign, and facilitated their own operations. A. D. 1759.

This was the ſurprize of the neutral Imperial city of Franckfort. Without which the chain of communication, eſtabliſhed by the Auſtrian confederates, at the cloſe of the laſt campaign, could not have anſwered the intention of the French Franckfort ſurprized treacherouſly by the French.

A. D. 1759. operations againſt the army of the allies under Prince Ferdinand. This city ſecured to them that communication with the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, and a ſupply of every neceſſary for their army by the courſe of the Upper Rhine and the Maine from Mentz, Spire, Worms and Alſace.

In what manner. The method the French took to gain this important poſt, was firſt a demand of free paſſage only for the regiment of Naſſau. Which was granted on condition of being eſcorted through the city by a detachment of its garriſon, under the promiſe and good faith of obſerving ſtrict diſcipline, and of committing no act againſt the neutrality, and the franchiſes. But when the French regiment had penetrated as far as the gate of Saxenhauſen, the obſequious tranſmigrants halted, drew up in battle array and diſarmed their guards, and in the midſt of the ſurprize and confuſion of the citizens, they were immediately ſupported by five more French regiments, who ſeized upon the city, and there eſtabliſhed the head-quarters of their General, Prince de Soubize, on the 2d of January, 1759.

Prince Ferdinand reſolves to diſlodge them. Prince Ferdinand ſoon felt the effects of this ſituation of his enemy; and was convinced of the neceſſity to open the campaign with meaſures to diſlodge the French from Franckfort. But was retarded, till the month of April, by an irruption of the Imperialiſts into Heſſe, about the latter end of February; againſt whom he was obliged to detach a conſiderable party of horſe and foot, under General Urſt, who was ordered to aſſemble

at

at Rhotenburg, and to march towards Vacha. Urſt executed his orders with ſuch ſucceſs, that he ſurpriſed the enemy in their quarters in the night between the 1ſt and 2d of March; took ſome of them, and obliged the reſt to retire, and to evacuate Vacha, Hirchffeld and all the Heſſian bailiwicks. Which laid the foundation of ſeveral ſkirmiſhes in this quarter. The Auſtrians, ſupported by a ſtrong corps of French from Franckfort, returned and drove the Hanoverians out of their acquiſitions: and this united force was, on the 31ſt of the ſame month, ſurprized once more, and ſeverely handled by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who led a conſiderable body of troops through ways deemed impaſſable, and killed and made priſoners a battalion of Wurtemburghers, a regiment of cuiraſſiers at Molrichſtadt, beſides two battalions of grenadiers, belonging to the Elector of Cologn, and ſome light troops, with a conſiderable magazine at Memingen; and a battalion at Wafungen, after a ſmart encounter with, and the defeat of, General d'Arberg, detached with a ſtrong corps of Auſtrians to its relief. In the mean time the Duke of Holſtein ſucceeded in diſlodging the French from Freyenſteinau, where a captain and his company were made priſoners of war. Which ſtruck ſuch a terror upon the enemy's ſcattered parties, in thoſe quarters, that they all fell back towards Bamberg.

A. D. 1759.

Several ſkirmiſhes with various ſucceſs.

Prince Ferdinand having ſucceeded in theſe previous operations, and provided a corps of 11 or 12,000 men to guard Hanover, Heſſe and parts

A. D. 1759. adjacent from a ſurprize, he marched, on the 10th of April, with about 30,000 choice troops drawn from the Lippe and from Heſſe [a], to carry his deſign againſt Franckfort into execution before the French reinforcement could arrive in that city. But the M. Duke de Broglio being appriſed of Prince Ferdinand's motions, and of the rout of the army under his command, penetrated into his intention, and ſeized (on the 12th) upon the ſtrong poſt near Bergen, a village which lies between Franckfort and Harman, and muſt be forced before the allied army could have advanced to Franckfort. Accordingly, on the 13th, his Serene Highneſs meeting with this unexpected obſtruction, did not heſitate a moment, but being arrived at nine in the morning facing the enemy, drawn up in order of battle, to receive them, he made his diſpoſitions behind a riſing ground, that covered his troops, from whence they ſallied about ten o'clock, and the grenadiers of the advanced guards immediately began the attack upon the village of Bergen, with great impetuoſity; in which were poſted eight German battalions, ſupported by ſeveral brigades of French foot, placed behind that village. They were received with a very briſk fire from theſe troops; and though they were ſupported by ſeveral battalions, under Prince Yſembourg, who did all that an able and valiant General could

The battle of Bergen.

[a] Compoſed of all the Heſſian cavalry and infantry, of all the Brunſwick battalions, ten ſquadrons of Pruſſian dragoons, three regiments of Engliſh horſe, ſeven battalions and ſix ſquadrons of Hanoverian dragoons.

do,

do, till he fell in the action, and his troops being over-powered were obliged to retreat in some disorder. However, they rallied again and made three attacks, in the space of two hours and a half; but were not able to carry their point. It was now the chief consideration of the Prince how to retreat with honour and with safety, in the sight of a superior enemy. This could not be done by main force. Stratagem was to supply the want of strength. The day was not half spent. Night was the only means to cover the retreat. His Serene Highness, in this embarrassment, put on an air of resolution to renew the battle with greater vigour. After remaining some time behind the rising ground, that covered the dispositions of the allied army in the morning, he made a shew of another attempt, by separating his infantry into two bodies, one on the right and another on the left, and placed his cavalry in the center, with a small column of infantry before it. This carried the appearance of an intention to attack both the village of Bergen, which made the right of Broglio's army, and secured his flanks and center, and to attack the wood on his left, where the whole body of Saxons were stationed; and, if either of these attacks should succeed, to fall directly upon his center. But, though Prince Ferdinand carried this countenance of continuing the attack, and brought up a great number of cannon, with which they kept a brisk cannonade against the village; and also against the wood, where the volunteers were posted, nothing more was attempted

A. D. 1759.

Over-powered.

Retreats in good order.

By a stratagem.

A. D. 1759.

tempted the whole day, but to gain time by amuſing the French general, till night came on, when the allies fell back to Windeken without moleſtation, with the loſs of Prince Yſembourg, General Gilſoe, Count Schulembourg, and about 2000 men, with five pieces of cannon left in the village. The French acknowledge their loſs to be conſiderable.

Loſs on both ſides.

Prince Ferdinand's conduct applauded.

The conduct of Prince Ferdinand, in this action, deſerves the higheſt commendation, though he was worſted. For, his honour is greatly enhanced by the ſkill with which he planned and executed his retreat. However, the effects of this battle was greatly in favour of our enemies, and ruinous to the allies. The French ſtill kept Franckfort, with all the advantages of its ſituation; and were put into a condition to renew their operations with greater hopes of ſucceſs againſt the territories of the allies: but Prince Ferdinand was reduced to the neceſſity of remaining upon the defenſive, of ſubmitting to many inconveniences, and of encountering many difficulties, for a conſiderable time, upon the Weſer; which river his Serene Highneſs maintained, in defiance of the ſeveral attempts of the French to deprive him of that communication.

Franckfort remains in the hands of the French.

Operations of the French.

Nothing now could prevent the reinforcements of the French armies, on the Upper and Lower Rhine. So that, about the middle of May, they were ready to take the field, and on the 3d of June they joined near Marpourg, under the chief command of M. de Contades, who took up his head-quarters at Corbach; and Caſſel opened her gates

gates to his light-horſe, the troops of the Land-gravate under General Imhoff having retired from that city to Paderborn. All their motions indicated a reſolution to cut off Prince Ferdinand's retreat to the Weſer: but without effect. The Prince's endeavours were to throw as many obſtructions, as poſſible, in their way. He left garriſons in Lipſtadt, Ritberg, Munſter and Minden. But they could not divert Contades from his principal object. He marched and encamped on the 12th at Stadtberg; and he detached Broglio to ſeize upon Munden and Gottingen in Hanover. Prince Ferdinand moved no further than to Lipſtadt, and encamped between Soeſt and Werle. From thence he proceeded, with his army, to the heights of Buren, and to Ritberg; on the 30th of June arrived at Marienfield; and on the 3d of July he encamped at Drieſen, between Oſnaburg and Minden; where he was joined by General Wangenheim, and the Hanoverians, whom he brought firſt from the ſtrong camp at Dulmen, and afterwards from under the cannon of Munſter. With this reinforcement Prince Ferdinand made ſeveral other motions, till he fixed his head-quarters in an advantageous camp near Peterſhagen. The French, in the mean time, were left to purſue their plan without oppoſition. Whereby they found means to ſurprize Ritberg. M. Duke de Broglio took Minden by aſſault, and made there 1500 men priſoners, and took immenſe magazines. Monſ. de Armentiers attempted the like againſt Munſter; but was obliged to beſiege it in form,

A. D. 1759.

How watched by Prince Ferdinand.

Succeſs of the French.

A. D. 1759. before he could force the garriſon, of 4000 men, to ſurrender priſoners of war: and then the main body of the French army halted, and took an advantageous camp near Minden.

Encamp near Minden.

The allies at Peterſhagen. We leave the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand, at Peterſhagen, and the main body of the French army near Minden, till we take a view of this campaign in the other parts of Germany.

The ſtrength of the confederate armies againſt Pruſſia. The Auſtrian confederacy threatened to ſurround and attack the King of Pruſſia, with four hundred thouſand men. For which immenſe magazines of proviſions, forage and military ſtores of all ſorts were formed, particularly in Poland by the Ruſſians; on whoſe operations, in concert with Count Daun, it was apparent the ſucceſs of their next campaign chiefly depended.

Meaſures to ſtop the Ruſſians. The obſtruction of the Ruſſians became the primary object of his attention. He had not ſtrength enough to detach a ſufficient force to watch their motions and to give them battle, with any hopes of advantage. His meaſures muſt be ſchemed to deprive them of the power of action.

Deſtroys their magazines in Poland. Nothing could effect this grand project but to cut off their means of ſubſiſting; which depended, not upon the produce of the country or territories, through which they were to march, and already, in a great meaſure, ruined and laid waſte by their laſt year's barbarities; but upon the magazines erected for their particular uſe in Poland. Theſe he reſolved to make feel the firſt blow of his arms in 1759, and to cut them off, if poſſible; and for this purpoſe he detached forty-ſix ſquadrons

and

and twenty-ſix battalions under General Wober- A. D. 1759.
ſnow, from Glogau in Sileſia, about the middle of February, who entered Poland, deſtroyed ſeveral vaſt magazines belonging to the Ruſſians, and particularly that at Poſna, guarded by 2000 Coſſacks, and contained as much flour as might have fed 50,000 men for three months [b]: ſome accounts ſay, 46,000 buſhels of grain.

His next endeavours were to diſconcert the intended union of the Imperialiſts and French with the Auſtrians; and then to attack the latter with advantage. His ſcheme ſo far ſucceeded, that he drove the Imperialiſts from their ſtations at Erfurth, Gotha and Eiſenach, and then to burn and deſtroy their magazines alſo. Which ſervice was well executed by General Knobloch, with a detachment from the Pruſſian army in Saxony, about the latter end of February; who carried off the forage and proviſions to Saxe-Naumberg, and laid that part of the country under heavy contributions [c]. Detaches a ſtrong body againſt the Imperialiſts.

The

[b] In this expedition the Pruſſians attacked the caſtle of Prince Sulkouſki, a Poliſh grandee, who had intereſted himſelf againſt the King of Pruſſia, forced him to ſurrender, and carried him and his garriſon priſoners into Sileſia; and loaded 300 waggons with proviſions and forage, he had collected for the Ruſſians.

[c] Major-General Knobloch was detached from Saxony to Erfurth, of which he made himſelf maſter on February the 28th. General Guaſco, after ſurrendering that city by capitulation, retired to Schleuſing, with the four battalions, which he commanded. Two other battalions threw themſelves into the fortreſs of Peterſberg, and promiſed to ſtand neuter. The

A. D. 1759.

Other detachments.

The troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty laid nowhere inactive. Five thouſand detached on the ſide of Mecklenbourg, attacked Schwerin, one of the principal cities in that dutchy; from whence they drove a garriſon of 2000 men to ſeek ſhelter on a ſmall iſland in the Lake of Schwerin[d]: obliged moſt of the young men in the town, able to bear arms, to enliſt in the Pruſſian ſervice; and laid the country under contribution. From hence this corps penetrated into Swediſh Pomerania, and forced the garriſon of 200 men and eleven officers, in the town of Penamunde, to ſurrender priſoners of war.

Advantages over the Swedes.

The Swedes were not below his attention. Nor did the ſeverity of the winter prevent his purſuit of their flying army. For, the army under General Manteuffel, in Pomerania, acted with ſuch ſpirit, that his labours were recompenſed with the ſurrender of Damgarten, Wolgaſt and ſeveral other places, whoſe garriſons either retired in time, or immediately ſubmitted to the Pruſſian ſummons: and he reduced Demen and Anclam by ſiege, at

evening before he had taken, near Erfurth, three officers and ſixty huſſars. The 2d of March M. de Kleiſt, lieutenant-colonel of the green huſſars, puſhed as far as Eiſenach, where he made 124 priſoners. A detachment ſent to Smalkalden and Vacha, took alſo 150 men. On the 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Wunſch, with 300 men, attacked a body of grenadiers poſted behind felled trees, near Frauenwelde, diſlodged them from that poſt, took twenty-ſeven priſoners, and one piece of cannon, a three pounder. After this expedition, the Pruſſian troops returned into their quarters the 9th and 10th.

[d] On the 15th of March.

the

the ſame time; made 2700 priſoners of war, including officers, 48 pieces of cannon, mortars and howitzers; a large quantity of ammunition in Demen, and a very conſiderable magazine in Anclam. A. D. 1759.

There remained but one more attempt, which, if executed with ſucceſs, would compleat his plan, and place him in a condition to march in queſt of the main Auſtrian army. This was, to cut off, or to ſtreighten the ſubſiſtence of M. Daun's army, as much as poſſible. With this view we ſee his Majeſty, immediately upon advice of the promiſed ſucceſs of his different parties, aſſembling his main army near Strigau, and entrenching his forces at Bolchenhayn, near Landſhut in Sileſia. By which diſpoſition he both rendered the invaſion of Sileſia impracticable, cut off the ſubſiſtence of M. Daun's army from that quarter, and even from Moravia, on which great dependance had been placed by the enemy; and enabled his brother, Prince Henry, to march out of Saxony into Bohemia, about the middle of April, and by deſtroying the Auſtrian magazines in that kingdom, to render ſubſiſtence on that ſide alſo extremely difficult. All which was performed without any other loſs than at Grieſenberg, on the frontiers of Sileſia, where a battalion of Pruſſian grenadiers, poſted under Colonel Duringſheven, were ſurpriſed and made priſoners by General Beck, who attacked that poſt with 4000 men. Attempts againſt Count Daun.

Prince Henry marched in two columns for Bohemia; one column marched by Peterſwalde, and Prince Henry marches into Bohemia.

A. D. 1759. and another, under General Hulſen, by Paſsberg and Commota. The vanguard of the column, which marched by Peterſwalde, found the eminence beyond that village fortified with a redoubt, with a ſtrong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats and ſome Hungarian foot. This paſs was forced: a major and thirty men were made priſoners, and fifteen ſlain. The time required to remove the barricade, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leiſure to draw off their troops. Nevertheleſs, the Pruſſian vanguard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Auſſig and the other to Toplitz: the enemy fled precipitately every where. The magazine of Auſſig was deſtroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt. The vanguard returned, on the 16th, to the main body at Welmina, having ſeized the magazines at Lowoſitz and Leutmeritz, and demoliſhed a bridge they had lately built. General Hulſen found the paſs of Paſsberg guarded by a body of Croats, and the regiment of Konigſeg and Andlau. The horſe which marched by Pelſbourg, attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from their intrenchments. General Renard, with fifty-one officers and 2000 men were taken, and three colours, two ſtandards, and three pieces of cannon. Major-General Aſcherſleben, at the head of the vanguard of the column commanded by General Hulſen, was detached to Saatz; but the Auſtrians burnt the magazine in that place, rather than ſuffer it to fall into the hands of the enemy. General Meinick,

Deſtroys the Auſtrian magazines.

Meinick, with his regiment of dragoons, and Colonel Kleiſt, at the head of the huſſars, formed a paſſage over the Egra, cut part of the guard to pieces, took three officers, and 120 men priſoners, and deſtroyed ſeveral magazines [e]. A. D. 1759.

After this expedition of deſtruction, which filled Bohemia with conſternation, Prince Henry returned to refreſh his troops near Dreſden. But their receſs was only of a ſhort duration: for in a few days they were ordered to march in two columns; one took the rout of Saalfeldt, the other to Hoff in Franconia: a motion concerted between the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand, to diſconcert the operations of the Imperialiſts. For about the ſame time that Prince Henry ſet off, with 40,000 men, a detachment of 12,000 Hanoverians, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, began to march from the allied army for the ſame quarter; and, having joined the Pruſſians, their united force, on the 8th of April, fell upon the army of the Empire in three different poſts, and completed their deſtruction ſo effectually, that the Prince of Deux Routs the Imperial army.

[e] The total deſtruction in the magazines amounted to 35,486 tons of meal; 37,400 loaves of bread, of 4lb. weight each; 136,820 Berlin meaſures of oats, and 86,300 rations of hay, of 8l. weight each. In deſtroying the magazine at Budin the flames ſpread, and reduced the town to aſhes; though Prince Henry did all in his power to extinguiſh the fire.

The contributions raiſed in this expedition were divided: to every field-officer 100 rixdollars, to every ſubaltern 50 rixdollars, to every ſerjeant 20 rixdollars, and to every private man one rixdollar, excluſive of all their plunder.

Ponts,

A. D. 1759. Ponts, their commander in chief, demanded ſuccours from M. Duke de Broglio, the French general at Franckfort. For, General Macguire was forced to quit Aſch, and retire in the night to Egra: and the main body of the army of the Empire not in a condition to diſpute the field with the Pruſſian general, fled before him to Cullembach, thence to Bamberg, and again to Nuremberg. Prince Henry, in this purſuit, reduced Cronach and the caſtle of Rotenberg. But when he had advanced as far as Bamberg [f], he was recalled, and the Imperial army was delivered from his future motions, by a diverſion made by the irruption of a body of Auſtrians, under General Gemmingen, into Saxony. So that Prince Henry returned into Saxony, after he had made fifteen hundred priſoners, whom he ſent to Leipſic, deſtroyed all the magazines that fell in his way, and laid the marquiſite of Cullembach and the biſhoprick of Bamberg under contribution. Though this diverſion may be ſaid to ſave the army of the Empire; their loſſes ſuſtained by this expedition, diſabled them from attempting any thing againſt the Pruſſians. Indeed Count Palfy made a faint

Obliged to return into Saxony.

Advantages he had gained.

[f] Bamberg ſurrendered on terms, at his approach, but ſome confuſion happening before the capitulation was compleated, a party of Croats fired upon a party of Pruſſians, who had advanced near one of the gates. Which being reſented by the Prince, as a breach of the capitulation, his Highneſs gave the city up to be plundered by his troops: who pillaged during two whole days, in a moſt unrelenting and licentious manner. Which occaſioned loud complaints, all over Europe, againſt the Pruſſians, and afterwards produced a ſevere retalliation.

attempt

attempt to harraſs their retreat with a party of Imperialiſts; but that body was defeated with a conſiderable ſlaughter near Hoff; which reduced their whole army to about 10,000 men, who returned to Bamberg: and Gemmingen having gained his point, to draw the Pruſſian army back into Saxony, he retired into Bohemia at the approach of Prince Henry. A. D. 1759.

M. Count Daun was all this time encamped in a very advantageous poſt, with the grand Auſtrian army at Schartz in Bohemia, within the circle of Koningſgratz. His right was at Braunau, and the left extended to Gabel. The King of Pruſſia remained near Landſhut: and a conſiderable body of Pruſſians, commanded by General Fouquet, were poſted in the ſouthern part of Sileſia. Which diſpoſition kept their enemies in awe, and at ſhort allowance for proviſions and forage; though there were ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between Fouquet and the Auſtrian General de Ville, who commanded a large body of troops on the frontiers of Moravia. Here we behold the King of Pruſſia and M. Daun watching each other, with the greateſt attention and impatience, to ſeize a critical moment, that might happen through any incident or overſight in either party. His Pruſſian Majeſty had done all, that could be done in his circumſtances, to diſtreſs his enemies, and to oblige them to remain upon the defenſive. Nor could his enemies dare to attack him, without the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſians. Theſe had ſuffered greatly by the deſtruction of their magazines in the winter.

Poſition of Count Daun.

Of the King of Pruſſia.

Ruſſians reſume their operations.

But

A. D. 1759. But the neceſſity of their aid put the Empreſs-Queen upon every expedient to keep the Czarina ſteady in her cauſe, and to prevail with her Majeſty to keep the field. The Czarina as deſirous of the King of Pruſſia's total ruin, as her confederates were, did not heſitate a moment at the requiſition of the Auſtrian miniſter; but rather more exaſperated by the King of Pruſſia's late ſucceſs, and furniſhed with ſufficient reſources to repair the loſs of her magazines, her Czariſh Majeſty ordered Count Soltikoff to lead her numerous army of ſavages into the dominions of Pruſſia.

March towards the Viſtula. In purſuance of this order, the Ruſſian army reſumed their march over the Viſtula. On the 21ſt of April, they had finiſhed two bridges acroſs that river. Their irregulars appeared immediately in the Pruſſian territories, with their uſual barbarities, ravaging without pity the frontiers of Pomerania, Brandenburg and Sileſia; and the main body of the Ruſſian army followed about the middle of May, taking the ſame rout, and exerciſing the like barbarities. His Pruſſian Majeſty, at firſt, thought it ſufficient to oppoſe their attempts by two parties; one poſted under General Manteuffel at Grypſwalden in Pomerania, and another at Koningſwalde, under General Schlaberndorf. But when certain advice arrived, that the whole army of the Ruſſians were actually in motion to paſs the Viſtula, his Majeſty ordered Count Dohna to return from Mecklenburg, where he had been making levies, and raiſing contributions, to repair into Pomerania, and to take the chief

Attract the attention of the King of Pruſſia.

Count Dohna ordered to oppoſe them.

chief command of the troops deſtined to act againſt the invaders. With which he encamped near Cuſtrin: and he was afterwards reinforced by the ſeveral bodies of troops under General Hulſen and General Woberſnow, with orders to march into Poland in queſt of the enemy. A. D. 1759.

Count Dohna advanced to Meritz in Poland, and publiſhed a manifeſto in the name of his Pruſſian Majeſty, (dated the 15th of June) ſetting forth the neceſſity he was under to enter the republic of Poland, with a part of his armies, in order to protect their territories againſt the threatned invaſion of the enemy; and declaring that this ſtep muſt not be deemed a breach of reſpect he always had for that illuſtrious republic, nor leſſen the good underſtanding hitherto ſubſiſting between them; but to ſtrengthen the ſame by granting him the ſame good-will as the Republic ſhewed to the enemy, than which he deſired nothing more. He then demanded a ſupply of proviſions, corn and forage ſufficient for 40,000 men, with the utmoſt diſpatch, upon promiſe of paying ready money for the ſame, but threatning to take it by force, in the ſame manner as the enemy had done, in caſe of a refuſal or neglect. Marches into Poland. Publiſhes a manifeſto to excuſe this march. Demands proviſions for money.

His Majeſty alſo made an attempt to draw recruits from Poland, and to engage ſome of the Poliſh nobility to take up arms in his cauſe and to join his army. For on the 22d of the ſame month, another manifeſto or proclamation iſſued from Count Dohna, importing, That if any one had an inclination to enter into the King of Pruſ- A manifeſto for recruits.

ſia's

A. D. 1759.

ſia's ſervice, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he might apply to the head quarters, and be aſſured of a capitulation for three or four years: and that if any Prince or member of the republic of Poland were diſpoſed to aſſemble a body of men, and to join in a troop, or in a company, the Pruſſian army, to make a common cauſe with it, he might depend upon a gracious reception, and that due regard would be ſhewn to his merit; at the ſame time threatning diſagreeable conſequences to any perſon, that ſhould either ſhelter, conceal or lodge, any deſerter from the Pruſſian colours, and promiſing a reward to every perſon, that ſhould bring a deſerter back and deliver him at the firſt advanced poſt, or at the head quarters. A caution that was become exceeding neceſſary, as appears by another manifeſto of the 17th, wherein it is declared, "That it was with "the greateſt aſtoniſhment that the King had "heard that ſeveral of his own ſubjects had ſuf- "fered themſelves to be ſeduced from their allegi- "ance ſo far, as to enter into the ſervice of a Po- "tentate, with whom he is actually at war: and "that all his ſubjects ſerving in the enemies ar- "mies, who ſhall be taken with arms in their "hands, ſhall be ſentenced to be hanged without "mercy, as traitors to their King and country." From which it is evident, that the Pruſſian army in its march into Poland began to ſuffer by frequent deſertions; and that it was neceſſary to bring the affair intended with the Ruſſians to a criſis.

Another againſt harbouring deſerters.

And for puniſhing deſerters.

This

This was certainly the reſolution and expectation of the King of Pruſſia; his own army growing weaker and in danger of being diſtreſſed for proviſions: whilſt the enemy were in a ſituation to be daily reinforced and ſupplied by their fleet, now united with the Swedes[g], and commanding all the coaſt of the Baltic, from whence recruits, ammunition, proviſion, and all ſorts of warlike ſtores, could be eaſily conveyed to the Ruſſian army. A. D. 1759. Swediſh fleet join the Ruſſian.

But Count Dohna diffident of his own ſtrength, though he advanced as far as within five miles of Poſna, could not be prevailed upon to attack the Ruſſian grand army, under General Solticoff, in their ſtrong encampment: which having the city Poſna and the river Warta in their rear, and in their front a formidable entrenchment, mounted with a numerous artillery, he thought would be impregnable, or at leaſt could not be attacked with any degree of ſucceſs. Therefore he contented himſelf with trying every means to harraſs the enemy, to watch their motions, and to cut off their convoys to the eaſtward; till ſuch times as his own army was reduced to the neceſſity of falling back to the Oder for their own ſubſiſtence. So that all he could do was not ſufficient to ſtop their progreſs towards Sileſia, who marched and encamped between Langemeil and Schmellau, in Sileſia, by the time the Pruſſian General got with his army to Zullichau, near Croſſen. Count Dohna's overcaution.

[g] This united fleet had inſtructions to ſeize all Pruſſian veſſels coming from, or bound unto Stettin.

A. D. 1759.

Disagreeable to his Prussian Majesty.

This conduct of Count Dohna was extremely disagreeable to his Prussian Majesty; who placed great confidence in the courage of his troops, in the skill of his commanders, and in the timidity of his enemies; whose piquets, and advanced guards at the approach of only five battalions of Prussian infantry, supported by a few squadrons of horse, retreated within their lines, and suffered General Wabbersnow, with that small corps to reconnoitre the situation of their camp, and to carry off eleven prisoners, without the least motion to cut off his retreat. Therefore his Majesty superceded this cautious general by the appointment of General Wedel to his command in chief; with positive orders to attack the Russian army, which consisted of 70,000 men, though the Prussian forces did not exceed 30,000.

Superceded.

By General Wedel.

General Wedel arrived at the Prussian camp at Zullichau on the 22d of July, escorted by 200 dragoons, commanded by Major Podewils; who in his march defeated a Russian detachment plundering the village of Radwitz, killed 69, and took 80 prisoners. General Wedel immediately reconnoitred, in person, the position of the enemy's camp, which still was at Langemeil. But next morning, he discovered by their motions, that the Russians were preparing to quit their entrenchments, and to draw nearer the Oder, which afterwards appeared to favour M. Daun's motions against the King. So that General Wedel filed off with all possible diligence, to dispute the passage of that river. For this purpose he marched his

Who prepares to attack the Russian camp.

To dispute the passage of the Oder.

his army in two columns, one to march towards Kay, the other towards Moze. A. D. 1759.

Theſe motions ſoon brought on an engagement. For the van-guard of the column, that took the rout of Kay, and conſiſted of cavalry, had ſcarce paſſed the defile of Kay, before they fell in with the enemy's light troops: which they repulſed with great loſs. Skirmiſhes happened every where in favour of the Pruſſians: and General Schorlemmer's cavalry did great execution at different times, in their march. Lieutenant-General Manteufell, with ſix battalions, drove the enemy from ſeveral batteries, which the Ruſſians had erected upon the heights to cover them as they advanced. But the fire from thoſe heights was ſo well ſerved, and continued with ſuch briſkneſs, and the Pruſſians having the worſt of the ground, and not being able to bring their artillery to bear upon their enemies, that General Wedel was obliged to deſiſt from the charge.

Skirmiſhes. Engagement. General Wedel obliged to deſiſt.

The Ruſſians and their confederates greatly magnified this action to their own advantage. But when we conſider that the Ruſſians did not purſue Wedel's army; and let him quietly ſit down and pitch his camp within cannon ſhot of their own, and with his right wing extending to the hill of Kay, where the action began: they could have no reaſon to boaſt of the ſucceſs of the day. And though the Pruſſians loſt [h] 4000 killed, priſoners, and wounded; the Ruſſians loſs was conſiderably

His loſs.

[h] Some accounts make the loſs only 1000, others 8000 men.

A. D. 1759. more. But the greateſt loſs of the Pruſſians was in the death of General Woperſnow, who was killed in attacking a battery. There were 3000 wounded, amongſt whom was General Manteufell.

The Ruſſians, though not in a humour to renew the battle, and to force the trenches of General Wedel, endeavoured to improve the opportunity, when they were well aſſured, that the Pruſſians were not in a condition to venture another battle, till ſtrongly reinforced. In this interval Prince Solticoff quitted his camp, and made himſelf maſter of Frankfort upon the Oder, and of Croſſen, without oppoſition.

Ruſſians take Frankfort on the Oder.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, who had been obliged to make various motions, to counteract the ſchemes of M. Daun, endeavouring to draw nearer to the rout of the Ruſſians, and to facilitate their operations againſt Sileſia, in order to favour the plan, he had formed for all the confederate armies, to attack the Pruſſians at one time; had quitted his camp in the mountains near Landſhut, and marched by the way of Herchberg to Lahn. In this rout his vanguard met with the Auſtrians under General Laudohn, who had entered Sileſia by the way of Grieffenberg, and obliged him to retreat with loſs.

Motions of the Pruſſians and Auſtrians.

His Majeſty had his eye chiefly on the motions of the Ruſſians; whoſe progreſs was to be ſtopt at all events: and as all accounts concurred to make their motions daily more hazardous to his intereſt, the King reſolved, after this repulſe of Laudohn,

King of Pruſſia watches the motions of the Ruſſians.

Laudohn, by which Sileſia was ſecured from any immediate attack from the Auſtrian army, to wait, at Gepperſdorff, the ſucceſs of his arms under General Wedel; having for that purpoſe choſen a ſtrong and advantageous camp on the heights before the village of Schmotfieffen, both flanks well covered: its left towards Liebenlhel, and Loewenberg behind its right wing. At the ſame time M. Daun occupied the heights behind the Quieſs, extending his right towards Grieffenberg, and his left to Lauban, with his head quarters at Gorlitz Heim in Luſatia. A. D. 1759. His ſtrong camp. M. Daun's camp.

The two armies were thus ſituated, when the news of the action between the Ruſſians and the Pruſſians arrived in their camps. His Pruſſian Majeſty reſolved immediately to march, in perſon, to revenge the cauſe of General Wedel, and thereby to defeat the Ruſſians. M. Daun penetrated into this deſign, and prepared immediately to reinforce the Ruſſians with a ſtrong body of Auſtrian cavalry, of which they were in need. The King put himſelf at the head of 10,000 choice troops, and marched for Wedel's army on the 1ſt of Auguſt, leaving the reſt of his forces under the command of his brother Henry, to watch M. Daun. M. Daun had already detached about 12,000 horſe and 8000 foot, under the command of General Laudohn in chief. Theſe troops marched in two diviſions; one column through Sileſia, the other through Luſatia, and would have completed their junction had not General Wedel taken the poſt of Plauen, oppoſite to King of Pruſſia's reſolution to march againſt the Ruſſians. M. Daun reinforces the Ruſſians.

A. D. 1750. Croſſen. By which means his Pruſſian Majeſty came up with the column commanded by General Haddick, at Somerfeldt, who retired at the approach of the Pruſſians; but not without conſiderable loſs in his rear-guard; and in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes: in which the Pruſſians made a large booty and 2000 priſoners. Yet it was not in his Majeſty's power to prevent the Auſtrians joining the Ruſſians before he was in a condition to attack their main army.

Skirmiſhes between theſe detachments.

The King joins General Wedel. The King found General Wedel at Croſſen, which he had retaken from the Ruſſians: and on the 4th of Auguſt, their forces were joined at Muhlroſe. But as the Auſtrian auxiliaries had augmented Soltikoff's army to 90,000, it was judged neceſſary to put off the intended attack till his Majeſty could receive further reinforcement: and his only reſource on this occaſion was to recall the 9000 men detached under General Finck, to cover Saxony in his abſence. Finck joined his Majeſty's army on the 8th, at Lebus: and from that moment it was determined to march in queſt of the Ruſſians, and to give them battle.

Waits for further reinforcement.

Joined by General Finck.

Strength of the Ruſſian army. The Ruſſians and Auſtrians together made an army of 90,000 men; and were entrenched between Frankfort and Cunnerſdorff in an advantageous ſituation, and defended by an immenſe artillery. The Pruſſians did not muſter 50,000 men: but the deferring of an action was leaving the enemy at liberty to over-run and pillage the beſt and richeſt part of his dominions; was giving up Saxony a prey to the Imperialiſts, who had

Of the Pruſſians.

Motives for fighting.

had already taken advantage of its defenceleſs ſtate: it was expoſing Berlin itſelf to the parties detached againſt that capital by M. Daun, and it was endangering all his dominions; which nothing could ſave but a victory; or at leaſt a battle, that might check the progreſs of the Ruſſian army. A. D. 1759.

Difficulties in ſuch a caſe were to be diſregarded. Danger was to be braved. On the 11th the Pruſſian army paſſed the Oder near Cuſtrin, and formed in order of battle near Eſcher, purſuing its march to Biſchoffsee. General Finck was charged with the corps of reſerve; with which he took poſt on the eminences, between that place and Trettin. Pruſſian order of battle.

The 12th was the deciſive day. The army began to march towards Repin at two in the morning, halted and formed in a wood, and then advanced towards the Ruſſians. The left wing was kept back. The van-guard gained an eminence oppoſite to the enemy's left; on which the King ordered ſeveral batteries to be erected, intending to make his greateſt effort on that ſide. It was 11 o'clock before his Majeſty could bring matters to bear for the onſet; when unmaſking his batteries, there began a moſt furious fire upon the center of the Ruſſian left, and upon its right point, with ſucceſs: and, as ſoon as he perceived the diſorder of the enemy, occaſioned by the cannonade, his Majeſty ordered ſome battalions in columns, to fall upon the left point, and the flank of the left wing. The charge was made with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Ruſſians were ſtaggar'd Battle begun.

A. D. 1759. and ready to give way. The Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of three batteries, on which they found 80 pieces of cannon: and for upwards of ſix hours, the advantage was ſo manifeſtly on the ſide of Pruſſia, that the Ruſſians themſelves began to deſpair of victory, and his Majeſty made himſelf ſo ſure of ſucceſs, that he diſpatched a meſſenger with this billet to the Queen:—"Ma-"dam, we have drove the Ruſſians from their "entrenchments, and have taken a vaſt artillery. "You may ſoon expect to hear of a glorious "victory." But fortune played his Majeſty a trick on this occaſion. She led him through almoſt impenetrable intrenchments; enabled him to force one poſt after another, as far as Cunnerſdorff: but here ſhe deſerted, and left him a prey to his own raſhneſs.

King of Pruſſia's hopes of victory.

How deprived of his hopes.

Prince Soltikoff, finding himſelf thus defeated almoſt in every quarter, reſolved to make his laſt ſtand on his left wing, much ſhattered, but more entire than any other part of his army. He aſſembled the remains of his right wing; drew off the whole ſecond line of the centre, and divided them both into ſmall corps, or large battalions, formed in long ſquares or columns, to ſupport the flank of his left wing: and then the Ruſſian general, under cover of an advantageous eminence, called the Jews burial ground, fortified with a ſtrong redoubt, drew up a great body of his troops, by way of a forlorn hope, ſupported by all the Auſtrian cavalry, which had not yet been engaged. The Ruſſian advocates paſs'd great encomiums

encomiums upon theſe motions and diſpoſitions made by their general. 'Theſe motions, ſay 'they, were made with an order impracticable to 'any but the boldeſt and moſt intrepid troops: 'and that the King of Pruſſia had no idea of a 'manœuvre ſo cool and phlegmatic in the midſt 'of ſuch a hot fire.' A. D. 1759.

The truth is this. The Ruſſians were driven out of their trenches; they fled before the Pruſſians; and they placed their laſt reſort for defence, and to ſave the remains of their army, in a ſituation really impregnable by an army fatigued, by the hard ſervice of ſix hours ſlaughter, in an exceſſive hot day, and unable to bring up their artillery over bad ground, while they muſt be expoſed to a great train, in defence of that poſt. Had the King of Pruſſia been contented with his advantages and maintained his ground, the Ruſſians would have acted the ſecond part of their conduct, under General Fermer [1], and had been heartily drubbed at Zorndorff. It is very probable, that in a few days they would have returned back by the neareſt way into their own territories: but fluſhed with ſucceſs, he could not be ſatisfied with any thing leſs than a total overthrow of his enemies; without conſulting the danger and difficulty of renewing the attack. Remarks.

His generals remonſtrated againſt ſo deſperate a ſtep; which could promiſe nothing but the deſtruction of his own troops, and the loſs of thoſe Continues the battle contrary to the advice of his Generals.

[1] See page 334, &c. Vol. III.

advantages

A. D. 1759. advantages, and that glory they had already acquired. His Majeſty would hear no oppoſition to his opinion. It was reſolved: the attack was made. The Auſtrian cavalry came freſh into the action, and beat the Pruſſian horſe back, which put the foot into diſorder. His Majeſty did his utmoſt to retrieve the affair: thrice he himſelf led on his troops to the charge, and expoſed his perſon to the greateſt danger. He had two horſes killed under him, and ſeveral balls paſſed through his cloaths. But all theſe efforts were in vain. His troops were ſpent. The poſt was inacceſſible: and ſome of the enemy's cannon were brought within Defeated. 40 yards, and fired with cartouch. Therefore, perceiving that his men were exhauſted, and that he had been deceived in his opinion of the enemy's ſtrength and courage, he came to the reſolution to draw them off: in which he was favoured by the approach of night. For, that enabled him to get poſſeſſion of ſome heights, which could be eaſily defended: and by that means he covered the retreat of his troops, who were obliged to return to the place, where they began the attack, and quit all the advantages, they had gained in the beginning of the day.

As ſoon as his Pruſſian Majeſty was convinced of this fatal error, he diſpatched another courier Letter to the Queen. to inform his Queen, "That he had hazarded "another attempt, in which he had failed; and "commanded her to remove from Berlin with "the royal family; and to ſend the archieves to "Potzdam. He alſo gave the city leave to make "conditions

"conditions with the enemy." For it was not doubted, but that the Ruſſians would make the beſt of their way to plunder the capital of Brandenburg, and lay the Electorate under heavy contributions. A. D. 1759.

This was the moſt bloody battle the King of Pruſſia had ever fought. He loſt almoſt twenty thouſand of his beſt troops. The enemy's loſs was not ſo great; though it is certain, that they had loſt upwards of 10,000 men, before they retreated to the Jew's Burying-ground. But what injured the King moſt was, the great ſlaughter amongſt his officers, and the loſs of his artillery. General Putkammer was amongſt the ſlain; and ſcarce an officer eſcaped without a wound. In this condition his Majeſty, next day, retreated over the Oder, collected his fugitives, and ſaw with joy and aſtoniſhment, the enemy remain inactive and quiet in their camp. He marched thence to Fuſtenwalde, a ſituation that eaſed him of all his fears for Berlin; as it enabled him to cover his capital from all incurſions of the Ruſſians, and preſerved a communication for ſupplies of proviſions, ammunition and cannon from the royal magazines in that city. Here alſo his Majeſty was reinforced with 5000 men, under the command of General Kleiſt, whom he recalled from Pomerania.

Loſs on both ſides.

Retreats without moleſtation.

When Soltikoff began to move, inſtead of taking the rout for Brandenburg he marched further into Sileſia, with part of his army, joined M. Daun's army in Luſatia, and conſulted with that general in what manner they might beſt improve

Ruſſians join M. Daun.

A. D. 1759. prove the late advantage; the Imperialiſts having already over-run Saxony, and reduced Hall, Leipſic, Torgau and Dreſden. Their reſolution was for the Ruſſians to beſiege Great Glogau. But this deſign was fruſtrated by the penetration of the King; who, foreſeeing their intention, detached General Wunck, with ſix thouſand men, to check the progreſs of the Imperialiſts in Saxony, and encamped with the reſt of his army, ſo as to cover Glogau from a ſurprize.

Reſolve to beſiege Great Glogau.

Thus we ſee four great armies, commanded by the King of Pruſſia, Prince Henry, Count Daun and General Soltikoff, encamped in Luſatia and the borders of Sileſia. They watched the motions of each other; while the war was carried on briſkly by detached parties. Wunch retook Leipſic, joined General Finck at Eulenburg, and in their rout towards Dreſden, they frightned General Haddick from an advantageous poſt near Roth-Scemberg, and repulſed him, joined by the whole Imperial army near Meiſſen, on the 21ſt of September. The Auſtrians and Imperialiſts attacked the two Pruſſian generals in their entrenchments at Corbitz; and endeavoured to diſlodge them by a furious cannonade from morning to night, under whoſe favour they retired with a conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded, and 500 priſoners in the hands of the Pruſſians.

Situation of the armies.

Skirmiſhes.

Prince Henry formed a ſcheme to ſurprize a conſiderable body of Auſtrians under General Vehla, at Hoyerſwerda, about eleven German miles diſtant from his camp at Hornſdorff, near Gor-

At Vehla.

Gorlitz. Which he executed with ſucceſs on the 23d of October, and took the General and 1200 men priſoners, and killed ſix hundred. A. D. 1759.

His Highneſs afterwards joined the troops under Finck and Wunch, which obliged M. Daun to abandon his camp alſo, and to march with all expedition to cover Dreſden; which city, it was probable, that prince had reſolved to attempt. Prince Soltikoff, on this occaſion, ſeparated from the Auſtrians, and the ſiege of Glogau being impracticable, they repaſſed the Oder at Neuſalze, and encamped at Franſtadt: ſo that the banks of the Oder, at this time, entertained three armies, the Ruſſians at Franſtadt, a body of Auſtrians, under General Laudohn, at Schlichtingſkeim; the Pruſſians, under their King at Koben. Auſtrians and Ruſſians ſeparate.

Prince Henry's communication with the King was entirely cut off; and his army was almoſt ſurrounded by Auſtrian detachments: but by his vigilance and activity he gained ſeveral advantages over them. General Finck drove them out of Vogelſang; and with ſix battalions and ſome cavalry he croſſed the Elbe, and joined a Pruſſian corps at Wittenberg, retired from Duben before the Auſtrians. Operations of Prince Henry.

This was all that happened in theſe quarters till the 29th of October, when the Duke d'Aremberg, with ſixteen thouſand Auſtrians, marched from Dammitch, to occupy the heights near Pretſch; and was attacked and defeated by General Wunch, who made 1200 priſoners, amongſt whom were twenty officers and Lieutenant-General Duke d'Aremberg defeated.

A. D. 1759. neral Gemmingen; and took ſome cannon, great part of their tents, and a large quantity of baggage.

Prince Henry encamps near Torgau. After this action Prince Henry, encamped with all his party, called in at Strehla; from whence, on the 16th day of November, he marched to a ſtrong camp near Torgau, to prevent his communication with that city being cut off. Beſides, he was ſoon joined by the King himſelf and 20,000 men from Sileſia.

Joined by the King.

The King had conceived a project to hinder the retreat of the Auſtrians into Bohemia, by gaining poſſeſſion of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorff. He detached nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, under General Finck, for this ſervice. But there was ſome egregious miſtake either in the project or in its execution. For though Daun, on advice of this motion, did retire to Plauen: yet it ſeems to have been with a deſign to draw the Pruſſians more into his power, by making them more off their guard. Finck was ſcarce encamped on the hill near the village of Maxen, before he ſaw himſelf attacked by the corps de reſerve of M. Daun's army, which was encamped under the command of Baron de Sincere, near Dippodeſwalda. The baron marched his troops in four columns through the woods, and ſurrounded the Pruſſians, before they had the leaſt intimation of their approach. However, the conduct of General Finck, and the bravery of his troops, maintained their ground with great reſolution, till they loſt their redoubt, and were overpowered

General Finck ſurrounded.

Bravery of his troops.

powered by numbers: and then they made their retreat good from height to height, till, by favour of the night, they reached Falkenhayn. But this was of very ſhort duration. For at break of day the general found himſelf ſo encloſed, by the diſpoſitions made by M. Daun, that it was impoſſible for him to eſcape; and had no alternative left, but to ſurrender himſelf, eight other Pruſſian generals, and his whole corps, priſoners of war, with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, fifty pair of colours, and twenty-five ſtandards. A. D. 1759. Obliged to ſurrender.

This certainly was the puniſhment of an overſight in his Pruſſian Majeſty; who ſhould have preſerved a communication with Finck: but he, in the beginning of December [k], met with another loſs, which could not be foreſeen. This was, the loſs of General Diercke, and three battalions, on the banks of the Elbe, oppoſite to Mieſſen. General Diercke had been ſtationed at that poſt, and being recalled was obliged to tranſport his troops in boats, the floating ice preventing the uſe of his pontoons. When he and his rear-guard were left, a ſtrong body of Auſtrians attacked them, and after an obſtinate defence took him and all his men, amounting to between 3 and 4000. General Diercke obliged to ſurrender.

If the King of Pruſſia is culpable for the loſs of General Finck's detachment, it is with amazement that all Europe ſaw M. Daun marching into Saxony, and occupying the ſtrong camp of Pirna, after an action, that deprived his Pruſſian Majeſty M. Daun's inactivity cenſured.

[k] The 3d of December.

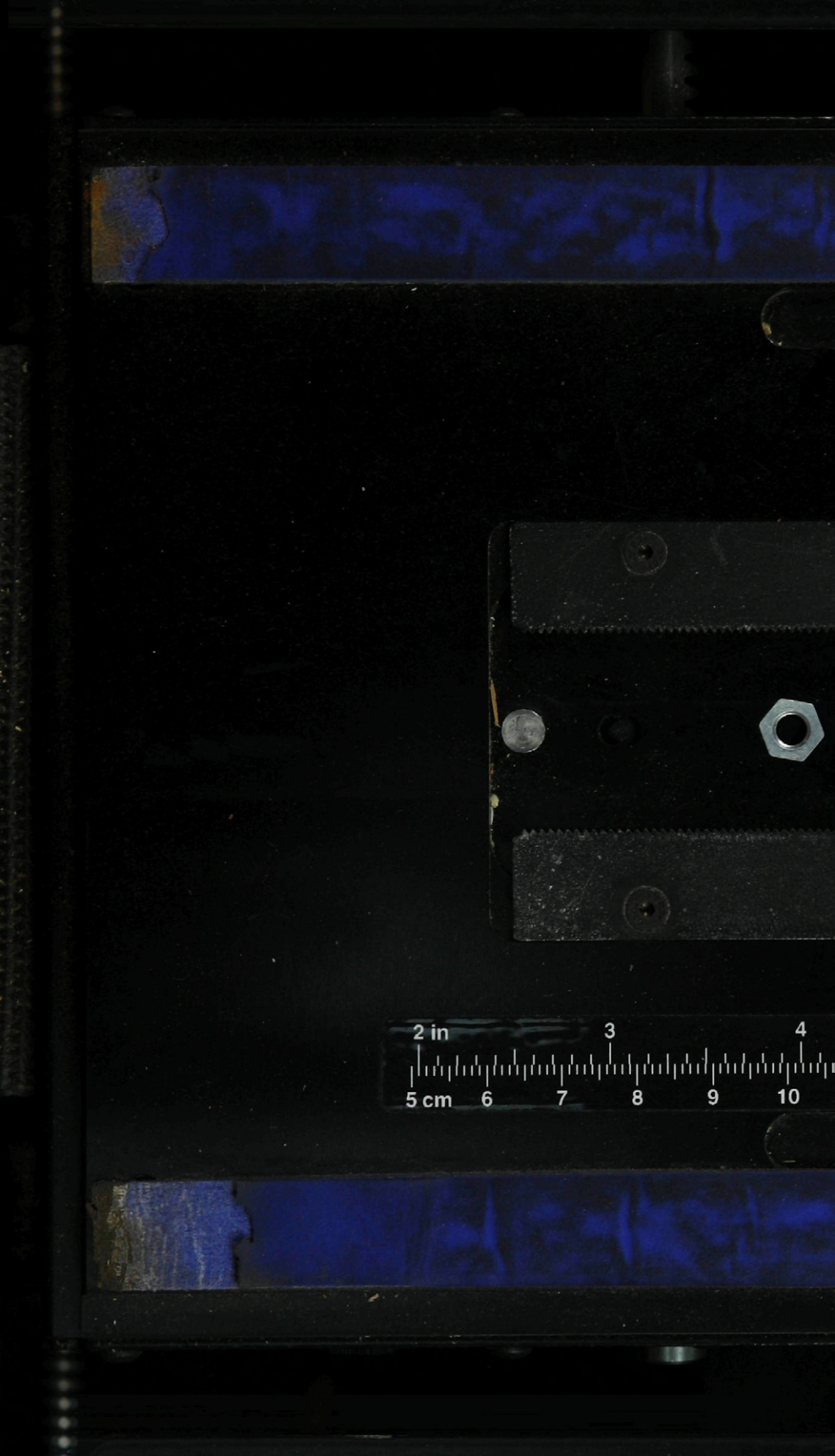
of

A. D. 1759. of 20,000 men, and otherwiſe injured his future operations; inſtead of purſuing the blow, when it was more probable than at any period of the war, that one vigorous effort would have cruſhed the King of Pruſſia, and put an end to the troubles in that part of Germany.

Weakneſs and conduct of the King of Pruſſia.

The King of Pruſſia's ſtrength being conſiderably reduced, by theſe two late blows, at the concluſion of a long campaign; and pleaſing himſelf with the inactivity of his formidable enemy, who had almoſt 40,000 men more than himſelf, took all poſſible meaſures to prevent a ſurprize, and obtained a reinforcement of 12,000 men, under the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, from the allied army; but when he ſaw M. Daun laid up at Pirna, his Majeſty diſmiſſed theſe auxiliaries, and placed his own troops in winter-quarters.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.


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